"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer, south winds today; tomorrow, fair, colder.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,281. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

GEORGE AND GEDDES DOOM THOSE WHO STARTED WAR; END DRAFT IN EUROPE, KEEP UP NAVY, SAYS CHURCHILL; PRESIDENT WANTS NO MORE ARMED DOMINATION

BREWERS' MONEY A LOAN, NO GIFT, SAYS BRISBANE

Tells Senators Hearst Was Not Consulted About Purchase of Washington Times.

FEIGENSPAN ARRANGED IT

"You Know Where I Stand on Beer," Said Brisbane in Seeking Assistance.

HIS DEAL IN MILWAUKEE

Brewers Not Involved in Buying Papers There — Denies Writing Pro-German Editorials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Arthur Brisbane explained today to the Senate committee investigating brewers and German propaganda, his purchase of The Washington Times with money loaned by brewers. He also was questioned regarding his business relations with William Randolph Hearst, sentiments expressed in his editorials, and other matters.

Mr. Brisbane told the committee that he arranged the loan for the purchase of The Times with C. J. Feigenspan, a brewer of Newark, N. J., that the transaction was a business affair entirely, and that he did not know the other brewers who assisted Feigenspan in underwriting the loan. The brewers advanced $375,000.

The witness denied allegations of pro-German sentiments in editorials he had written, saying he always had supported the cause of the United States, and strongly opposed Germany. Excerpts from editorials appearing in the Hearst newspapers were produced by the committee, and Mr. Brisbane was asked regarding their authorship. Since only portions of the articles appeared in the reprints, the witness was not positive as to their authorship, and he was allowed to take the excerpts with which to go over the files to determine whether he wrote the originals.

"If there was anything in these favorable to Germany I know I did not write it," the witness declared.

Hearst Not in Washington Deal.

Mr. Brisbane said that Mr. Hearst knew nothing of his purchase of The Times until after the transaction was completed, and that Mr. Hearst at first objected to it, because Brisbane's contract with Mr. Hearst stipulated that the former should give his entire time to the Hearst papers at a salary of $2,000 a week. The witness said he told Mr. Hearst that if The Washington Times interfered with his work Mr. Hearst could take over The Times at the price paid to Frank A. Munsey.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota questioned Mr. Brisbane about editorials in which he said that "England has not always been renowned for her unselfishness."

"Now, isn't that reference to the principal ally of the United States calculated to reflect on the United States?" the Senator asked.

"No, I don't think so," the witness replied. "I thought then, and I think now, that England has not always been renowned for her unselfishness. That is not a reflection on the United States."

Brisbane said that A. Mitchell Palmer, whose charge that brewers had financed the purchase of The Times led to the present inquiry, offered to sell him The New York Evening Mail, after that property came into Palmer's hands as Alien Property Custodian. The price fixed was $750,000, the witness said, but he declined to purchase the paper because it was losing money.

The only other newspaper he owns, Mr. Brisbane said, is The Wisconsin News. He said he purchased The Wisconsin Free Press and News and consolidated them, and that brewers were not involved in that transaction.

Went to Feigenspan for Loan.

The witness told the committee that his attitude toward the use of beer and light wines brought him in touch with brewers. He said he asked Mr. Munsey to sell him The Times and let him pay for it out of its earnings, but the request was refused. He then went to Mr. Feigenspan.

"I said to him," said the witness, "you know my attitude on beer. You know how I feel toward your business."

Mr. Brisbane then laid before Mr. Feigenspan the plan for a loan to purchase The Times, and the brewer said he believed it would be a good investment. The witness went on to say that Feigenspan said he did not know that he would advance the full amount himself, but that he would raise the money among his friends.

Mr. Feigenspan, according to Mr. Brisbane, refused to take a mortgage on the Brisbane real estate, saying he did not wish to make a record of the loan, as it might appear that he was purchasing newspaper support.

"Do you regard that as a loan or do you regard it as a gift?" asked Senator Wolcott of Delaware.

"As a loan, absolutely," the witness replied.

A loan by Mr. Brisbane to Victor Berger of Milwaukee, the Socialist who was elected to Congress at the last election and who is under indictment for violation of the espionage law, was described by the witness. He said labor unions in Milwaukee erected a building which they called the Brisbane Building, and he loaned Berger $8,000 for the project.

Mr. Brisbane told the committee that in 1917, when the British Government

Continued on Page Eleven.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water—quick relief.—Advt.

Winter Days are delightful and best for the famous "Cure" at the GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Advt.

Veterans to Stay Overseas Until Peace Is Declared

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Baker expressed the opinion today that none of the veteran divisions of the American Army in France would return home before the formal declaration of peace. He indicated that the tried fighting men would compose the bulk of the force to be kept in Europe for the present. Heretofore the understanding has been that the Rainbow Division and two or three other famous units would be brought home soon, leaving their places to be filled by some of the newcomers.

Several divisions which have seen hard fighting are assigned to the army of occupation, which is marching into Germany. Army officers said it was necessary to use tried troops for this duty, because there was no way of forecasting what situation might arise.

11 DIE IN EXPLOSION AT DU PONT WORKS

Twenty-three Other Workers Are Injured When Fulminate of Mercury Explodes.

BUILDING IS DESTROYED

More Than 2,800 Other Employes at Pompton Lakes Flee in Fear.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Dec. 5.—Eleven men were killed and twenty-three injured, some of them seriously, as the result of an explosion of fulminate of mercury in the priming unit of the cap work of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company here late this afternoon. The explosion, the cause of which is yet unexplained, demolished the isolated building in which operatives were loading detonating caps, tossed dead and maimed workers many feet in all directions and sent more than 2,800 men and women employed in various parts of the plant fleeing in fear that tons of material in other parts of the works would explode. The series of four detonations, starting at 4:28 o'clock, all occurring within five minutes, alarmed the immediate country-side. They caused great alarm in this village and sent hundreds of relatives of workers in the plant storming the gates in a vain effort to pass the guards.

According to H. K. Babbit, Superintendent, and other officials of the plant, there were not more than thirty pounds of fulminate of mercury involved in the series of explosions, but even this amount was sufficient to kill about one-fourth of the men employed in Unit No. 5, where the disaster occurred, and to do injury to nearly every one of the others working there.

The dead:

CORGRIL, PORTEO.
GRELEY, MARTIN.
HARKAMP, AUGUST.
KELLS, GEORGE H.
MURPHY, JOSEPH.
MERIDEN, IRAMU.
ROMKONKI, ANTONY.
SNELL, ALBERT.
ZEITZ, LEANDER.
Two unidentified men.

Of the injured, all except one, L. E. Ehle, a supervisor, were operatives in the priming building.

The company's own fire department reached the place of the explosion within a few minutes. The firemen found a small blaze in the ruins of what had been a frame, corrugated iron covered, structure, about 30 by 60 feet, on top of a hill several hundred yards from any other building in the works. Physicians from the emergency hospital within the plant soon followed. They were reinforced by Dr. Thomas Miller of Butler, N. J. These physicians sent hurry calls to the Paterson General Hospital, Barnert Hospital, and St. Joseph's Hospital and to the emergency hospital in the company's Haskell, N. J., plant, a few miles away.

Trucks belonging to the company and others which chanced to be inside delivering goods were pressed into service, and within a few minutes the work of removing the dead and injured was under way. The dead were taken to a nearby undertaking establishment and the injured were carried first to the employment office inside the grounds. Here they received first aid treatment. Four of them were able to be taken to their homes, while nine were kept at the hospital inside the grounds and ten were sent to the company's hospital at the Haskell plant. It was said that a number of the injured had lost legs and arms, but this could not be verified last night.

Officials of the company and workers in the plant were at a loss to explain the disaster. They thought that friction might have caused a spark in the small quantity of fulminate used by some one worker and that this set off the rest of the fulminate within the building. It was said that the men's work was watched carefully and that no matches were permitted in the building.

As in all its plants, the company followed here the plan of conducting its operations in small, widely separated buildings, and to this was attributed the fact that no other part of the plant became involved.

FEAR BERLIN OCCUPATION.

Rumor of Allied Intervention There and at Mannheim.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—The Berlingske Tidende says it learns from Berlin that the Norddeutsche Allemeine Zeitung publishes an intercepted American wireless message stating that the allied and American troops will occupy Berlin and do police service there.

A Heidelberg dispatch says it is feared that Mannheim will be occupied by the French, as three French soldiers have been shot by a "regrettable accident" at a prison camp.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES.
All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

JUNKERS DREAD TERRORISM

New Fears Excited by Threats of German Extremists.

BITTERNESS TOWARD ARMY

Red Placards Charge Open Royalism by Troops at Thorn Fortress.

MANY FALL IN COLOGNE RIOT

Ebert Not Alarmed, Believing That the Spartacides Lack Power.

Terrorist Revolt in Berlin Predicted for This Evening

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A terrorist revolution, under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the Radical Socialist, will break out in Berlin Friday evening, according to advices received from the Zurich correspondent of the Journal. Liebknecht, the reports say, has 15,000 men well armed.

The population of Berlin, according to reports, is at the mercy of gangs of marauders, and there appears to be no authority there.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (via Copenhagen.)—If men like Hindenburg, other Generals, and even former royal Princes and such worthies as Count Westarp and Heydebrand, in the guise of members of the newly formed People's Party, declare openly in favor of Ebert's Government, it is not because they have suddenly become enamored of Socialist or even democratic ideas, but because of their fear of the Liebknecht-Luxemburg Spartacides.

It is not that the group has been growing since Nov. 9, when Liebknecht, leaning from a window of the royal castle, the same from which Wilhelm II. used to address the people, proclaimed the German Republic, but the Spartacides are making such a noise all over Germany and excel in such desperate "stunts" that they have got the late heroes of the old régime thoroughly frightened. Ebert and the other People's Commissioners, knowing the Spartacides better, remain perfectly cool, refusing to take them seriously or use force and give them the chance of posing as martyrs for liberty, which they are craving.

If during the last few months of Kaiserdom, by a curious force of circumstances, the feudal members of the Reichstag always voted with the members of the Extreme Left, both sides have now become extremely jealous, each fearing that the other will hatch some conspiracy against the present Government that might defeat its own sinister designs.

Allege Royalism at Thorn.

Today the Spartacides cry "Murder," pointing a threatening finger at Thorn, a stronghold of junkerdom, which, they assert, has received royalists. According to this information, which the Spartacides have made public by posting red bills, royalist troops demand the removal of the red flags and free entrance into the fortress.

"The situation is extremely serious," says the announcement. "Only ruthless energy and the firmest measures can save the situation. But the Government stands with folded arms, and even encourages these criminal rebels by circulating imaginary stories of Bolshevist conspiracies, at the same time lending its arm to the strangulation of the revolution by leaving the commandership of the troops to its enemies.

"The people themselves must arise and wrest power from unscrupulous officers. We demand that the Government at once arrest Hindenburg and all reactionary officers, at once remove headquarters from Cassel to Berlin, and at once take measures to prevent these officers from entering the interior of the country as commanders of troops."

At the Chancellor's palace all knowledge of a siege of Thorn by royalist troops was disclaimed. Most likely, it was said, the Spartacides had been magnifying another of the flag incidents in order to win converts.

While thus the Spartacides are trying to focus public anxiety on the

Continued on Page Two.

WEAVER SELLS GOOD CLOTHES
Where Columbus Meets Broadway at 66th Street—the Men's Shop.—Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Best Golf, best people in the country. All other sports in perfection.—Advt.

Net Shipping Loss During War Was Only 1,811,584 Tons

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The total losses of merchant tonnage by allied and neutral nations from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, through belligerent action and marine risk, was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to official announcement made tonight.

During the same period vessels of 10,849,527 tons were constructed, and enemy tonnage totaling 2,392,675 was captured, making a net loss of tonnage during the war of 1,811,584.

During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews and 3,147 vessels were sunk and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address.

Fishing vessels to the number of 670 had been lost during the period of hostilities, and the merchant marine service had suffered casualties exceeding 15,000 men, Sir Eric added.

BERLIN STARTS PARLEY ON KAISER

Envoys Arrive at The Hague to Negotiate at the German Embassy.

TO SEARCH PRIVATE PAPERS

Physician Is Summoned Hurriedly from Berlin to Attend Former Ruler.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Copenhagen.)—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Berlin is making the exiled ex-Kaiser a special object of attention owing to information from The Hague that the German Legation there is in secret communication with him, which seems to be not entirely unfounded.

Last night the Hamburg Soldiers' Council informed the Berlin Central Council that it was reliably informed that twenty bags filled with German coined gold had reached the ex-Kaiser in care of Count von Bentinck. The matter is now being investigated.

It is stated that a certain Berlin bank is under suspicion.

BERLIN, Dec. 4, (Associated Press.)—The Ebert Government has arrived at no decision concerning the status of the former Emperor. Hugo Haase, Foreign Minister in the Ebert Cabinet, has informed the correspondent of a Vienna newspaper that the Government is studying diplomatic documents bearing on the origin of the war, and that when that task is completed it will decide whether individuals responsible for the war shall be brought to justice.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—A delegation from the Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has arrived at The Hague, a Berlin dispatch reports. The message indicates that its presence at the Netherlands capital has to do with negotiations concerning former Emperor William in progress at the German Legation in The Hague, the nature of which is not stated.

The Berlin Government has ordered a search among the private documents of the former Emperor for matter relating to the outbreak of the war.

A Berlin dispatch on Dec. 2 announced that a number of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in Germany had requested the Government to have the ex-Emperor tried by a German tribunal. It was added that the Government would submit the question to the National Assembly, which body is not yet in being.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A German physician summoned from Berlin on Tuesday by the former Emperor arrived in Holland today on a special train, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Three members of the former Emperor's staff, the dispatch adds, have left Amerongen for Berlin. They are carrying many documents concerning his private property.

DUTCH TREAT KAISER AS ANOTHER NAPOLEON

He Still Receives Royal Rights, Although Officially Held to be a Private Person.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—While the whole world is discussing the problem of the ex-Kaiser's sojourn, the Dutch

Continued on Page Two.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water—quick relief.—Advt.

BRITAIN WON'T LIMIT NAVY

No Pleas for Restriction Will Be Considered, Churchill Announces.

MUST KEEP SUPREMACY

Decision Reached Not to Demand Return of Heligoland by Germany.

TO NATIONALIZE RAILWAYS

Cecil Chosen to Advocate the League of Nations Plan at Peace Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 5, (Associated Press.)—The British representatives at the Peace Conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

Winston Spencer Churchill made this announcement in a speech at Dundee tonight.

Speaking in the same city last night, Mr. Churchill said that the British naval authorities had decided that it would be unnecessary to demand the return of Heligoland to Great Britain from Germany.

"We enter the Peace Conference," said Mr. Churchill during his address, "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British Navy maintaining its well-tried and well-deserved supremacy."

Mr. Churchill also said the Government had decided upon the nationalization of the railways.

The latter announcement regarding the nationalization of the railways has stirred the greatest interest here. No details of the Government's policy have been made public.

"I am still in the dark; I know no more than the newspapers have published," a prominent railway official told The Associated Press.

What form the nationalization will take is the subject of considerable conjecture. Premier Lloyd George, in opening his election campaign on Nov. 16, said:

"The problem of transportation must be taken in hand under the direct inspiration and control of the State."

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, said, in an election speech yesterday:

"The time is coming rapidly when the restrictions and controls on the railways can be removed and all privileges restored to the people."

The public is eagerly awaiting the specific program to be announced.

Home rails developed increased activity in the stock market today, and there was a general rise of one or two points at the opening of the market on the news of the proposed control. It was argued that it would improve the position of the shareholders generally and permit the resumption of dividends on the smaller lines which have not paid them for a time.

Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been asked by the Government to take charge of the British section at the Peace Conference which is to deal with the question of a League of Nations.

Lord Robert made this announcement tonight in a speech at Letchworth.

"I very cordially accepted the invitation," said Lord Robert. "There is no better work I would readily do for my country than to get up the British case and state it at this Conference in favor of the greatest political and social reform it is possible to achieve in the interests of mankind."

The work of the British Navy during the war was lauded by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address opening the "sea power" exhibition of pictures and relics in London.

The sea power of the British Navy, from the very outbreak of the war, he declared, held all the fleets of the world in a silent grip, crushed the life out of the enemy countries, and assured the freedom of the world by its efforts.

Sir Eric pointed out that it was the assistance of the navy which had enabled coal, food, and munitions to be sent to Italy and France, while Great Britain's own munitions for the western front had been carried on the back of the navy. It was the navy which had enabled the British expeditionary force to be conveyed to France, in which operations more than 16,000,000 men, all told, had been convoyed with a total loss from all causes of less than 5,000 men.

It was the navy which enabled the operations to be carried on in Mesopotamia, Macedonia, and Palestine, and which had brought about a condition of things which resulted in the breakdown of Bulgaria, while behind the navy was the blockade which crushed the life out of the Central powers and made them sue for peace.

From 1914 to 1917, Sir Eric stated, the 10th Cruiser Squadron had kept under guard a stretch of sea 800 miles long.

Continued on Page Three.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

Lloyd George Says None of the Guilty May Escape; Geddes Declares Peace Must Be One of Stern Justice

LONDON, Dec. 5.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, tonight in the election campaign gave a restatement of his policy. In it he declares that the men responsible for the war cannot escape because their heads were crowned, but that they must be tried by an international court.

Mr. Lloyd George also declared himself in favor of the expulsion and exclusion of all enemy aliens.

LONDON, Dec. 5, (British Wireless Service.)—Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, said in a public address that the line of policy advocated by the coalition Government was a peace which, so far as the enemy Powers were concerned, should be based on stern justice, and, so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned, should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha, and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeit.

"Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial, and if they are condemned, must suffer death."

It had to be proved how far the commanders of submarines acted under orders, which they had to carry out under pain of death, or how far they acted on their own volition, he went on, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he added, they, too, must suffer the extreme penalty.

"Today is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay the uttermost farthing that it is possible to wring out of them."

Expectant British Speculate On President Wilson's Mission

Some Look for Great Results from It—European Allies Believed to Have Agreed Upon Policy for Peace Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—President Wilson's voyage occupies a much more important place in the public mind than it is getting in the public press, albeit the latter is featuring all the American news regarding the trip. In Anglo-American circles, particularly, serious conversations are almost monopolized by discussion of the various aspects of his visit, which, according to some, may result in laying the foundation stone of a new and better world, and according to others may only raise new antagonisms on the old structure of the world.

The President's friends here are both loyal and fervent, and their belief in him has not been weakened by his valedictory message to Congress. On the other hand some who paid tribute to Wilson's pronouncements since America's entry into the war think that his last message, with its exposition of facts which brought about the armistice, is a decline from the high level he previously attained.

F. S. Oliver, author of "Ordeal by Battle," writes to the London Times, which prints it in a conspicuous place, a letter in which he says:

"Although Germany is beaten it is still of high importance that the nations who defeated her in the field should remain bound together by ties of mutual confidence and good-will. The public utterances of their various leaders are the chief means to this end, for such statements will be read not merely by the fellow-countrymen of the speaker, but also in the countries of the Allies and their co-belligerents. They will be carefully weighed, and if they appear to give good weight they will be a most valuable factor in producing the impression of a just and generous appreciation of the whole co-operative effort.

"Above everything, it seems desirable that these leaders of the great nations should endeavor to keep their eyes fixed upon the true proportions of their partners in the undertaking, and this is a matter of no little difficulty, owing to the natural instincts of the orator by which he is impelled to consider in a special degree the sympathies of the particular audience which he happens to be addressing."

Calls Reference "Unfortunate."

Mr. Oliver then cites President Wilson's reference made "with very natural pride to the great armies which the United States succeeded in landing in France during the last twelve months," and adds:

"It appears somewhat unfortunate that the only reference made in the Presidential message of some 4,000 words to the part taken by the British Navy and mercantile marine in this truly remarkable achievement should be the statement that in all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attack, 680 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands."

No editorial reference is made by any papers to the point raised by Mr. Oliver, but judging by private conversations the effect of the Presidential juxtaposition is one out of proportion to its importance, if this matter were to be judged by itself.

In one discussion on the subject it was suggested that the tone of the President's message was colored by his knowledge of a certain amount of American opposition to his journey, and that in consequence he insisted on striking the national note more loudly than he might otherwise have done. Another suggestion is that the trend of recent events has emphasized the difference between the European and American viewpoints and that the President reacted to this.

Although there is nothing in the way of official justification for the view that the recent conferences in London between the heads of the British, French, and Italian Governments were in any sense antagonistic to the Wilsonian ideals, and although it has been specifically stated that the President was kept fully advised of the discussions, there has been a general tendency to regard them as an attempt by the three chief allied powers to arrive at a common understanding relative to their European policy so that on his arrival the head of the great associated power would find a united front.

That such common ground has been reached has been proclaimed in various quarters, and so far as the preliminary peace meetings this year are concerned there is good reason to believe the statement correct.

Frank Exchanges the Next Step.

The London Times says editorially today that it is gratifying to learn that an agreement has been reached on the various questions treated at the London conferences, and adds:

"The next step presumably will be those frank and friendly exchanges of view between Lloyd George and Wilson and Clemenceau and Wilson, to which they all look forward with pleasure and with confidence. In these heart-to-heart talks, as the President calls them, and the phrase is of good augury, they will learn each other's opinions and judgments upon all the main issues to be determined at the preliminary conference.

"It is here that the deliberations just held in London are likely to be of particular service. They will have cleared away irrelevancies and will enable the representatives of England, France, and Italy to put before the President the joint result of their knowledge and experience in Old World politics. After intimate conversations of this kind Wilson will necessarily find himself in a far better position to make up his mind on the practical problems to be solved and on their adjustment to his policies than he could possibly have stood had he remained in the splendid isolation of the White House.

"The sort of attitude ascribed to him this morning in the farewell message of an American correspondent is expressly described as not official, but it certainly emphasizes this obvious advantage of his visit."

The nonofficial message referred to was a United Press dispatch from the George Washington saying the President would literally have to fight for his fourteen points and purposed to explain his view of the guardianship of the seas. The Westminster Gazette remarks that this correspondent "is clearly a rather abrupt man or he would endeavor at least to put the new doctrine a little more persuasively." It suggests that Roosevelt's acknowledgment of the tremendous service rendered by the British Navy and refusal to countenance the German interpretation of freedom of the seas was "a wise and necessary preamble to any new statement of policy."

However, the Westminster Gazette admits that "we have as yet only the barest indication of what the President means by freedom of the seas," and after discussing some interpretations that "are clearly inadmissible," expresses the hope that "when President Wilson argues this question he will acknowledge that sea warfare is but one phase of the totality of warfare and not treat it as a subject apart."

Between one extreme view taken in America that President Wilson is coming across the Atlantic to dictate peace, and another extreme view held here and there in Europe that he has the con-

Continued on Page Two.

NATIONAL ADVERTISERS
See Metal Display Rack. Samples on exhibition. Beach Co., 42 Union Square, Stuy. 3710.—Advt.

WONDERFUL FURNITURE BARGAINS now at Timmins' Storage, 257-267 W. 117th.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE & PICARIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

WILSON BUSY ABOARD SHIP

Works at His Typewriter on Speeches He Expects to Deliver in France.

RECEIVES MANY MESSAGES

Keeps Constantly in Touch by Wireless with Official Business in Washington.

JOINS IN LIFEBELT DRILL

Mrs. Wilson Sends Notes Back by Pigeons—Vessel Due Off Azores Sunday.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, (by Wireless to The Associated Press.)—There is every indication that in his coming utterances in France President Wilson will make plain his proposition that all come to the peace table prepared to make sacrifices for a lasting peace and that armed domination by any one nation shall cease.

10 P. M.—President Wilson today faced the test that the American troops have been undergoing on their way to France. The American Executive was forced hastily to don a life preserver and prepare to abandon a ship which theoretically had been attacked by a submarine.

This afternoon the alarm bell and the "buzzer" in the President's apartment gave the signal to prepare to take to the boats.

Previously having been instructed by Captain McCauley, President Wilson left his office and called Mrs. Wilson and led her to a lifeboat. The President assisted Mrs. Wilson in, adjusted her life preserver, and then they stood in line waiting.

Meantime, all the ship's company was doing the same as the President.

The drill was perfectly conducted, and the people on board the George Washington could have abandoned ship in ten minutes.

There was a steadily roughening sea today, and the convoying destroyers looked like big submarines awash. The heavy swells at some times made things uncomfortable for those not used to the sea, but President Wilson seemingly was enjoying the trip.

Seven of the twelve destroyers escorting the George Washington turned back to-day.

Much Time Spent at His Desk.

11:30 A. M.—The President spent most of the first day of the trip on this steamship working in the office part of his suite. After acknowledging from the bridge the greetings that were given him as the ship put to sea, he turned to the pile of letters and telegrams awaiting him and spent several hours working with his stenographers.

In the afternoon, on the advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, he lay down and rested for a time because of a slight cold that was affecting his voice.

Later the President received calls from officials on board, including the Italian and French Ambassadors. Following this he took a walk on deck with Mrs. Wilson.

The Presidential party dined quietly in the evening, being served by a waiter who claimed to have attended Emperor William and the Empress in the same suite on the trial trip of the George Washington.

The reports that the Presidential suite had been fitted up in a luxurious manner are untrue.

In the dining hall music was furnished by the ship's band and a quartet of sailors.

In the evening Mrs. Wilson released carrier pigeons bearing notes of thanks to Vice Admiral Gleaves for the success of the arrangements made for the departure.

The President last night slept late, and took breakfast with Mrs. Wilson, no other members of the party being present with them at this meal. Afterward the President, who is keeping in touch with official business by wireless, worked with his stenographer and examined the official wireless messages, which included several applications for clemency.

The George Washington this morning was 450 miles out, steering a steady course at a speed of seventeen knots an hour. The weather was clear and cold, the pale sunlight making the escort observable from the decks of the steamer.

The escorting destroyers, with the battleship Pennsylvania leading the column, are keeping in close touch with the steamship carrying the President. Minesweepers are running before the bow of his ship. They are loaded with

sted billets to insure their deep draught.

The George Washington will steam by way of the Azores, but will not put in at those islands. A pouch of official mail will be put off there on Sunday and be hurried back to the United States on board a destroyer.

The President has his own typewriter on board, and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France.

Representatives of The Associated Press, The United Press, and the International News service are accompanying President Wilson and party to Europe aboard the U. S. S. George Washington. Arrangements were made in advance to permit the correspondents to send brief messages from the ship by wireless, the first dispatches being released for simultaneous publication at 11:30 A. M. Eastern time yesterday.

WASHINGTON HEARS OFTEN.

President Is Served with Best Wireless Apparatus Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Daniels today confirmed the statement that the Navy Department had been in continuous radio communication wih the steamer George Washington ever since its departure from Hoboken. Special arrangements never before employed were made for keeping the President in constant touch with Washington.

The George Washington and the battleship Pennsylvania are both equipped with the most modern radio apparatus, some of which was installed for this particular trip. This apparatus includes, on the Pennsylvania, the most powerful transmitting set on any American naval ship, and also special apparatus for receiving from high power stations, used ordinarily only for transatlantic messages.

The George Washington was specially equipped with similar receiving apparatus. On board both ships were installed radio telephones and the newest type of low-power radio sets for use only in communicating from ship to ship. The George Washington and the Pennsylvania are thus able to communicate with each other and at the same time receive messages from shore.

All messages for the President are sent by the new naval high-power station at Annapolis, which is five times as powerful as the Arlington station. These messages are received by the George Washington and the Pennsylvania simultaneously. All replies are forwarded from the George Washington to the Pennsylvania and relayed to shore by the Pennsylvania. At three special radio receiving stations, one in Maine, one in New Jersey, and one in the Navy Building, Washington, expert operators are listening continuously for the Pennsylvania's messages.

The messages, when received, are forwarded with the utmost dispatch to the Transatlantic Radio Division of the office of the Director of Naval Communications in the Navy Department, and the three copies are compared. The message is then delivered to the addressee. All outgoing messages pass through the same office in Washington.

"As the Presidential party approaches Europe," said Mr. Daniels, "special receiving stations in both England and France, as arranged for by the Navy Department, will listen for messages from the Pennsylvania, and one of the French high-power stations will forward messages direct to the ship. The President will thus be kept in touch with Washington and Paris or London simultaneously, for the George Washington will receive easily the messages sent from the Annapolis station until the end of the voyage and the ship is in a French port."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—At the White House tonight it was said that no communication from the President had been received, but it was explained that the President had left his desk clear and that no matters of importance requiring his attention had developed since he left Washington.

While en route to Europe, President Wilson and his party will be kept daily informed of the events of the world through the navy news report, which is flashed nightly from the naval radio station at Arlington and is relayed to all naval ships and stations, both at home and abroad. This report is prepared by a naval officer especially assigned for the work, and is made up from Associated Press dispatches.

This service, it is understood, is being supplemented while the George Washington is crossing by additional matter prepared in the State Department and referring particularly to affairs of international importance.

REJECT CUMMINS PEACE COMMITTEE

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Disapproves Sending Members to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by unanimous vote, today reported unfavorably the resolution by Senator Cummins of Iowa, proposing to send a Senatorial committee to the Paris conference.

Another resolution pertaining to American policies in the future, as affected by the forthcoming treaties, was presented today by Senator Borah. This asked the Senate to "reaffirm its faith in doctrines by George Washington, James Monroe, and Thomas Jefferson warning against entangling alliances with foreign nations." Like the other resolutions this was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Various reasons were given for the failure by the committee to approve the Cummins resolution. Some Senators held that such a committee as provided would embarrass the American Peace Commissioners, while others held that the committee might detract from the influence of the President. Senator Cummins asked that the bill go to the calendar, and this request, which was complied with, was taken as an indication that Senator Cummins intends to bring the matter up on the floor.

The Borah resolution quoted George Washington as advising against alliances for the reason that European interests were of a "very remote relation" to those of the United States, and letters from Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe, declaring in effect (in Senator Borah's words) "that any attempt on the part of foreign Governments to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere was dangerous to our peace and safety."

The latter part of the resolution read:

"Whereas, The policies thus early announced by Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, and ever since adhered to by this country, regardless of political party, have contributed greatly to the peace and happiness of the people of the United States; and

"Whereas, We believe any material departure from these policies would be fraught with danger to the peace and happiness of the people of the United States, involving us, in all probability, in the controversies of other nations; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States reaffirm its faith and confidence in the permanent worth and wisdom of these policies and shall seek in all matters coming before it touching the interest or affairs of foreign countries to conform its acts to these time-honored principles so long and so happily a part of our own policy."

REPORTS CABLED TO WILSON.

Gist of London Discussions Probably Known to Him Before Sailing.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The substance of the discussions in London early this week between the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy with regard to the coming Peace Conference was cabled to the American Government, and it is believed that the messages reached President Wilson before he sailed for Europe yesterday, thus putting him in possession of full information regarding the Conference.

WAR COUNCIL A UNIT AS TO KAISER'S FATE

Clemenceau Reports Conferees in London Agreed on All Other Questions.

DECISIONS TOLD TO HOUSE

Colonel Confers with Derby and Sonnino, Both of Whom Attended the Recent Meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 5, (Associated Press.)—Colonel E. M. House, who has been representing President Wilson in conferences here, is now fully conversant with the decisions taken by the Supreme War Council at its meeting at London, which Colonel House was unable to attend on account of illness.

Colonel House had a long conference at his residence last evening with Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, who has just returned from London. Today he conferred with the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador in Paris, who also attended the London meeting.

Baron Sonnino presented the Italian point of view and told of the general results accomplished, while Lord Derby presumably reflected the views of Premier Lloyd George.

Colonel House probably will have a talk later with Premier Clemenceau concerning the French point of view.

Naturally, the results of the conferences in London have not been disclosed, but it is generally understood that the War Council discussed the disposition to be made of the former German Emperor and the former Crown Prince, and the compensation from Germany for damages committed in various countries. No definite action was taken in the absence of an American representative, and decisions will await the arrival of President Wilson.

The question of the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Director General of allied relief was presented in writing, but a number of details were not settled, and the entire question is held in abeyance. The appointment of an interallied commission on economics, finance and shipping tonnage was also discussed tentatively. Some objection has arisen to this plan on the ground that the commission would have great power in the control and distribution of raw materials and might bring about the establishment of an international committee which would take the place of legislative control over exports and raw materials.

"Complete Agreement," Says Premier.

Premier Clemenceau says that there is complete agreement between the Allies on all questions, particularly that concerning the former German Emperor. He made this statement on his return from London last night, and expressed deep satisfaction over the important results obtained at the conference.

Quarters for Secretary Lansing and the other American delegates to the Peace Conference have been assigned at the Crillon Hotel, in the Place de la Concorde.

Most of the conferences between the American delegates will be held in the large salon at the Hotel Crillon. The business offices of the delegation, where several hundred experts in international law, geographical boundaries, intelligence, &c., will work, will be in a large building adjoining.

City Crowded, Prices Soaring.

The city is filled to overflowing. Prices of hotel rooms, following the requisitioning of twenty-five hotels for Peace Conference purposes, have doubled and tripled, and are still going up. Restaurant and other prices are similarly mounting.

A breakfast of coffee, bread, and butter continues to cost between $1 and $1.50 at hotels. It is virtually impossible to lunch or dine for less than three or four dollars for a simple meal. People arriving in the city frequently go to fifteen or twenty hotels before they obtain rooms, for which the owners demand large sums and refuse to lower their rates, saying they can get the price.

Paris is becoming more crowded daily, with the bulk of the conference officials and others interested in getting rooms, such as several hundred of the world's newspaper correspondents, not yet here. Where persons of the latter class are going to find accommodations nobody in Paris knows. In addition to all the other arrivals, officers and men of all the armies are coming to Paris on leave in considerable numbers. Sometimes as many as twenty officers stand for an hour in front of hotel offices waiting for somebody to leave, when they all demand accommodations.

MACHINE GUNS QUELL RIOTERS AT COLOGNE

Many Reported Shot in Food Outbreak—Bavarians Now Ask for Assembly.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Machine guns were used in suppressing food riots in Cologne on Tuesday, according to reports received in Copenhagen.

Several stores in different parts of the city were plundered. There were a number of casualties in the ranks of the demonstrants, several being killed.

After plundering the stores a great crowd gathered at the food depot, but the "Welfare Committee" of the city decided to suppress the disturbances without mercy. The mob retreated when the machine guns were brought into play.

Other casualties occurred in conflicts between mobs and the police throughout the night.

A Basle dispatch says that certain districts of Cologne have had to be isolated in consequence of the riots, barriers of troops being stationed to prevent further pillaging. Many persons, it also states, were killed or wounded.

The Bavarian Soldiers' and Workers' Council has approved unanimously the program of the German Government, particularly the maintenance of imperial unity and the convoking of a National Assembly, according to a telegram from Munich.

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, is reported to have privately declared himself ready to resign when the National Assembly had regulated the country's affairs. Addressing the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, Eisner declared that the Bavarian Government was opposed to any idea of separation from Germany as a whole, the security of which he regarded as obtainable only by the creation of a Federal State.

A number of formerly prominent leaders in Austria-Hungary have arrived in Switzerland with large sums of money to further a campaign of Bolshevism elsewhere than in Switzerland, the Zurich correspondent of the Paris Journal says he learns from a reliable source. Among these men are a former Grand Admiral of the Imperial Fleet, a former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and a former member of the Hungarian Cabinet. The correspondent adds that other men are to be sent to Alsace-Lorraine to spread Bolshevism.

The political situation in Germany continues to be extraordinary obscure, says the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express. Everybody seems to be quarreling with everybody else and every member of the Socialist Party is trying to outdo his comrades in the fervor of his republicanism.

Two grave dangers, the correspondent says, appear to be confronting the new German republic. One is the separatist movement to create a South German republic, including Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, and several other States. The other danger which, the correspondent adds, is equally pressing, is that arising from the quarrel between the Berlin military Soviet, with its majority of extremists, and the Berlin Executive Committee.

HEAR OF PRISONER TROUBLE

Grave Incidents in a Camp in Saxony, Says Paris Paper.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Incidents of marked gravity have occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony where allied prisoners are confined, the Echo de Paris says. The allied Governments, it adds, are reported to have decided to act energetically in that connection.

After declaring that protests come from all parts of France against the terrible treatment of French and other allied prisoners by the Germans, the paper says that Marshal Foch and the allied Governments doubtless will be able to take all necessary measures.

GERMANS "SHEDDING WINGS."

Leaving Airplanes Behind as the Army Retreats.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—There will be no formal surrender of German airplanes, as was at one time expected, because it has been found impracticable to assemble 2,000 airplanes at one place, and it is doubtful whether Germany has a sufficient number of reliable pilots for that purpose. Hence, the first surrender in history of an air fleet is being effected by piecemeal.

The Germans are shedding their wings in the course of retreat, and the advancing Allies are picking them up.

Papal Messenger to Meet Wilson.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—It is stated in Vatican circles that Mgr. Cerretti, the Papal Under Secretary of State, will await the arrival of President Wilson in London to arrange with him for a visit to the Pope, according to the Rome correspondent of the Echo de Paris. So far as can be seen, no obstacle is offered to the interview between President Wilson and Pope Benedict, to which great political importance is attached.

BRITONS SPECULATE ON WILSON'S MISSION

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

stitution of a brand new world ready prepared in his pocket, there are all manner of gradations. Until the President comes and declares himself, conservative judgment will be withheld.

It is probable that an entirely new turn will be given to British comment by the publication here of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial supporting the idea advocated by Senator Williams of a combination between Great Britain and America. New York dispatches just received contain the first public intimation which has reached this side that President Wilson's ideals have for a practical basis an Anglo-American understanding as outlined by Senator Williams.

In this connection there is a remarkable article on the work of the Peace Conference in the current issue of The Round Table, a quarterly review whose editors are closely in touch with British world politics. The Round Table's suggestion is that the United States abandon its traditional aloofness and undertake the Government of portions of the Near East and Africa. The writer argues that the Peace Conference should be merely the first of regular annual world conferences, and that to ensure peace and progress in the countries unfitted for self-government they should be placed under the tutelage of individual States which should be responsible to the world congress for their management.

Pointing out that England is already overburdened with just this kind of responsibility the writer calls on America to undertake her share of the task. He emphasizes the fact that she is already responsible for Liberia and should raise that State from its present miserable condition. Thus, he argues, the United States has already undertaken the duty of guiding a weak community. Let her now agree to the extension of the principle.

In two parts of the world, German East Africa and Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, it will be difficult to reach a settlement without a clash of European interests. Let the United States step in and accept trusteeship there for the good of all. She would be an ideal custodian of the Dardanelles, her large Jewish population would make her preeminently fit to protect Palestine, and if she occupied the Middle East she would be in an excellent position to help Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 5, (British Wireless Service.)—The British newspapers of recent days, in publishing full reports of President Wilson's address to Congress and news regarding his voyage abroad, have taken occasion to point out the British public's ever-growing appreciation of what the American soldiers and the American people as a whole have done in the war.

"We would ask the Americans," says The Times, "to believe that the allied peoples regard the coming of the President in the same spirit in which they regarded the immense effort of the United States and the decisive contribution of its armed forces to the common victory. If it be a sacrifice for the American people that the President should come, it is a sacrifice which the European allies deeply appreciate."

The Morning Post says that President Wilson's address "bore witness to the great achievement of the American Army and to the hardly less notable accomplishment of those at home who supported the army. British troops which have fought alongside the Americans testify to their quickness, resource and valor. The presence of many thousands of the United States Army in this country has brought the two countries into cordial relations which we cannot but believe will not again be clouded by misunderstanding."

The Manchester Guardian says:

"Well might he (the President) speak with pride of the splendid courage and achievements of the American soldiers; of the swiftness with which they learned the lessons of war; of the almost too great ardor and enthusiasm of their advance; of the stupendous industrial efforts which accompanied the military efforts of the extraordinary success with which America's great armies were carried across 3,000 miles of ocean; of the decisive result of her entry into the war. It is a great page in the record of a great people. There is no example in history of such an effort undertaken with so complete absence of material ambition or prospect of material gain, in defense simply of national honor and of the larger interests of mankind."

London Kept Wilson Informed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Information reached Washington through diplomatic channels today that the leaders of the British, French, and Italian Governments will probably not have another joint conference such as the one just concluded at London until after the arrival of President Wilson in France. The dispatches received today told of the return of Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch to Paris and of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino to Rome.

It is understood that decisions have been arrived at between the allied Governments concerning the application of President Wilson's program of peace terms, but that the conclusions reached have not taken the form of absolute finality. The London conference is represented as having been held in the interest of understanding and disposition, and President Wilson is believed to have been made aware of the object of the meeting.

REVOLT RAMPANT IN BERLIN OPERA

Chorus and Supers Eager in Demanding Equality Under Socialist Regime.

NEW "COUNCILS" SPRING UP

Vote Higher Salaries to Members—Government Intervenes to Stop Tumult.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Copenhagen.)—The revolution is constantly propagating itself, sometimes in the most absurd and unexpected manner.

For instance, there is a council of high school pupils which, though sanctioned by the Government, has no executive power, but is only of an advisory character. A servant girls' council and a garbage carriers' council are other examples. The latter went on a strike yesterday, demanding 30 marks per day.

Most curious was the effect of the revolution on the employes of the former Royal Opera House on Unter den Linden. This institution was owned by the former Prussian King, and subsidized by him with 1,500,000 marks annually. Baron von Hülsen, Chief Director of the Opera House, as well as of the royal playhouse, disappeared on the first day of the revolution.

On Nov. 9 the Opera House was among the first royal buildings adorned with the red flag. Two days later, when the house was reopened, the royal emblems had disappeared, and anybody having the price could get a seat in the space formerly occupied by the royal boxes.

The revolution, too, worked havoc in the minds of the 600 employes of the Opera House, most of whom suddenly revealed themselves as stanch democrats and enthusiastic supporters of the principle of equality. Immediately an artists' council, a chorus council, a ballet council, a stage hands' council, a musicians' council, and a supers' council formed themselves, each vying with the other in impossible demands on the Opera House's treasury or for the casting of parts.

Each artist, singer, and dancer, male or female, was convinced that now his or her time had come and that the old kings and queens of the stage, orchestra, and ballet must make room for real art and real talent. Vainly Director Richard E. Strauss, who no longer wishes to go to Vienna, sought to prevent the great historical institution from drifting into chaos by gathering all the different councils in one great parliament.

Talk about Soldiers' and Workers' Councils! The members of the Grand Opera House Council "beat them all hollow" in unharmonious noise, for they have voices, and for once they made the best of them, so much so that at the evening performance they were thoroughly incapable of singing.

The first few meetings of the 600 employes passed absolutely without any result, because there was too much liberty, too much equality. When finally it came to a ballot, talent recognized all over the world had to make room for obscure members who, though perhaps not possessing any talent whatever, considered themselves playing a political part which at the moment seemed more important.

The new democratic tendency directed itself mainly against those who took art seriously, especially against Director Strauss and Kapellmeister Blech, because they preferred real artists to supers. Neither of them was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Some chorus girls demanded to share her dressing room with the great Claire Dux.

Other members moved that "all hands must appear at an equal number of performances during the season." When it was pointed out that Jaglowker's contract only called for eight appearances per month, there was a general cry:

"Well, if he insists on that contract, he must go."

The chaos became worse from day to day, the members being unable to agree on any person for musical director or stage manager. Strauss got so exasperated that he was on the point of leaving for his home at Garmisch when the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Südekum, who now controls the royal theatres, came to the rescue.

Südekum appointed Strauss and Stage Manager Dröscher Directors of the institution, and declared that the Government would take over all contracts made with the members. Meantime the Finance Committee appointed by the General Council had voted considerable increases of salary to the minor gods and goddesses, which will prove no light burden to the Opera House's budget.

Strauss and Dröscher are planning an entirely new production of the Niebelungen Ring.

JUNKERS DREAD TERRORISM

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

east, they themselves have committed one of those newspaper outrages for which they are famous in the west. For a week they have been extremely busy in Westphalia, Liebknecht himself inciting the masses to take possession of industrial works and other private property. They need not fear Berlin, he said. He and his friends were preparing a little coup in the capital that would knock everything topsy-turvy before the week was over.

Essen Newspaper Seized.

Last night at a meeting of Spartacides in Essen it was proposed to establish at once Russian Bolshevism in Germany, and to begin by seizing the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, which paper has made itself especially obnoxious to the people by fighting the cause of the war contractors. Though a majority expressed itself against such a breach of law, several hundred Spartacides proceeded to the newspaper building, accumulating large crowds en route.

Entrance being denied, the mob broke the barricades of the doors and invaded all parts of the building, driving the employes from the composing and editorial rooms and destroying some machinery. The black, white, and red flag was removed from the office of the building and replaced by the red flag. There was some shooting, some employes being slightly wounded.

The leaders of the riot addressed the people from a balcony. They declared that the seizure of the newspaper was only the beginning of a great work of revolution. The rioters then took possession of the Wolff News Agency in the same building and sent out a press telegram to the effect that the Spartacides intended to continue the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette as a people's organ.

Some local Soldiers' and Workers' Councils, too, have committed excesses against newspapers in various cities lately, which closely resemble Spartacism. In Halle they invaded the office of the Saale Zeitung, preventing its publication for several days because the paper refused to be dictated to. For similar reasons the Düsseldorfer Nachrichten was placed under censorship by the local Soldiers' and Workers' Council yesterday.

The Berlin authorities have notified these Councils that they must desist from all interference with newspapers.

In Prague the Czechish Sobols vie with the Spartacides. They have just suppressed three German newspapers, Bohemia, the Prager Tagblatt, and the Morgenpost, in true Bolshevist style.

JUNKER PRESS STILL DEFENDS THE KAISER

Attempting to Absolve Him from War Blame—Naval Chiefs Charged with Deception.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via Copenhagen.)—With the approach of the front line armies to the heart of Germany the old reactionary press seems to take heart again, and today we find Eugen Zimmermann in the Lokal-Anzeiger, despite all the evidence to the contrary published within the last few days, trying to exonerate Wilhelm Hohenzollern from all blame for the war. He writes:

"The German people never wanted this war, and for the sake of fair play we must add that Wilhelm II. never wanted it."

After having thus put the German people on the level with the last of the Hohenzollerns, Zimmermann attempts to unload all the blame as far as Germany is concerned, on stupid diplomacy and that new invention named propaganda for certain war measures." He recites how the German people believed in the speedy and decisive effect of the U-boat war, and how they were told that by its means England would be brought to her knees within five months. Zimmermann, however, reminds his readers that the Lokal-Anzeiger has as long as possible protested against the U-boat war, not wishing America to join Germany's enemies, and had only acquiesced when sea ruthlessness was a fait accompli.

Deceived by Naval Chiefs.

Zimmermann holds the Navy Department, which should have known better, and Bethmann Hollweg and Helfferich, who from stanch antagonists of the U-boat war suddenly turned to be its enthusiastic supporters, responsible for bringing America into the conflict and influencing the Kaiser in the wrong way at that fatal hour. The Lokal-Anzeiger, like many other papers and persons, he says, had to take it for granted that the Navy Department knew what it was about, and that perhaps new technical methods and inventions had given Germany such a means of conducting the U-boat war that it could not fail. Alas! the paper admits, this method never paid!

"The time of propaganda is over now," Zimmermann continues; "let the light of truth in on everything that is past, but also on what is still before us. It is the truth we want concerning this democratic movement now sweeping over our poor country."

The writer then gives his idea of democracy, and finally comes to the conclusion that the present Government must have the support of a well-disciplined republican army (but no Red Guards) such as France has. The officers are now released from their allegiance to the monarch, he sets forth, and why should not the most efficient of them organize new republican forces?

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands that the Government is indeed considering such a plan, but the suggestion coming from a paper like the Lokal-Anzeiger, must necessarily cause suspicion, in view of the spirit among the front-line officers.

Zimmermann ends by declaring:

"The Lokal-Anzeiger remains a paper for orderly German citizens of all classes, as it always has been."

Says Socialists Weakened Nation.

The Tägliche Rundschau is less diplomatic than the Lokal-Anzeiger, saying:

"The present rulers of Germany have for four years done everything to weaken her might and power, so that finally she collapsed and her competitors grew great and strong. Those who today cry loudly for a State Court of Justice ought themselves to occupy the prisoners' dock. They played havoc with the interests of their own country."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says:

"What has been heretofore has probably gone, never to return; but after all it was a system in itself sound, full of vitality, capable of development to the last moment. It was the system to which the German Empire owed its prosperity and greatness."

Reventlow, too, excuses the Kaiser, saying that his only fault was a certain passivity in late years, but that no blame for the war rested on him.

DUTCH TREAT KAISER AS A NAPOLEON

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

appear to be living in blissful ignorance of the grave imprudences, defiances of international law, and desertion from The Hague Convention of which the Netherlands Government has been accused in the last few weeks on questions relating to its hospitality to the Kaiser and the passing of German troops through Dutch territory.

Of the various notes on the subject, it is only permissible to suggest the matter in the press, and many facts are unpublished at all. That is why the people are astonished and indignant at the Allies' attitude, especially that of France, toward Holland.

The Government has not concerned itself over whether the Kaiser has officially abdicated, but both in the case of the Kaiser and the passing troops it has accepted facts as Germany has presented them, and the people have accepted the Kaiser as a private person. Moreover, in supporting and echoing Germany's appeal to America to moderate the armistice terms, Holland has ignored the fact that the armistice is an act of war not concerning neutrals, according to The Hague Convention. This support of Germany's appeal has been officially denied, but there is no doubt that the step was taken. It was Switzerland's function, being charged with Germany's interests during the war, to transmit such messages, but Holland has an ardent desire to be on the band wagon, having done nothing during the war.

The Kaiser arrived Nov. 10 in a General's uniform, with decorations, accompanied by a numerous suite, and the Dutch Government sent representatives to meet him. The frontier station of Eysden was guarded by troops and no one was allowed to approach it. On the Emperor's arrival at Arnhem, soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded the entrance to the platform there and no one was allowed on the platform unless he was a traveler.

Since that time, although the Kaiser's arrival was anticipated, an arbitrary decision has been taken that he is a private person, while the Crown Prince, who arrived in similar fashion, has been interned as a military figure.

There is no doubt that the deposed Kaiser's position, juridically, has been badly defined, and even more so that of the officers of his entourage. It is declared that they are fugitives or deserters, and should be interned as such.

The officers and Admirals of the Kaiser's and Crown Prince's suites, however, appear to go backward and forward between Holland and Germany unrestricted. The Netherlands Government has not adhered to the international duties of internment, but has behaved as if the armistice meant the end of the war and the signature of peace. The League of Neutral Countries has made an energetic protest against the sojourn of William Hohenzollern in the Netherlands.

On Nov. 16 the Handelsblad said that both Hohenzollerns must be interned, but the Kaiser has received the honor, attention, and prestige of royalty, and the press and influential Dutch circles take the attitude that he is a great tragic figure, evoking the same pity as Napoleon, having expiated all by his abdication.

In the matter of the passing of troops through Dutch territory, the Premier notified the Ministers of the belligerent powers on Nov. 18 that it had been decided that disarmed German troops could pass over Dutch territory. The information was imparted at midday, but the troops had began to pass at 11 o'clock, so that the Ministers confronted a fait accompli and could only register the act and inform their respective Governments of the strange derogation from The Hague Convention. After this the Dutch denied that the Allies had even protested, but all the facts in the case have never been published, and the public, which only considers its own economic troubles, is kept in ignorance of the truth.

It was doubtless difficult for Holland to intern these troops in view of the economic situation, but the fact that the troops liberated by the terms of the armistice should not have been helped to escape possible imprisonment by passage over neutral territory does not occur to the Dutch. Here, again, the Netherlands assumes that the war has ended.

It is estimated that about 85,000 German troops have passed over Dutch territory, and during five days there was a constant stream of munition wagons, freight automobiles full of war supplies, and vehicles of all descriptions, the latter mostly stolen in Northern France and Belgium, often piled high with loot, slaughtered cattle, and Belgian wine. Stolen cows, horses, and sheep were also in the procession. Many airplanes made use of the short cut over neutral territory. All this was permitted by the Netherlands Government.

Meantime reliable informants arriving from Germany speak of the growing monarchical movement there, especially in the last two weeks, and even the late Kaiser is toasted.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—In a debate in the Netherlands Upper Chamber today, Deputy Marchand expressed the opinion that should the presence of the former German Emperor in Holland give rise to difficulties abroad the Government must request him to return to Germany.

The Chamber refused to grant to Deputy Wynkoop, Revolutionary Socialist, permission to interpellate the Foreign Ministry regarding William Hohenzollern's presence on Dutch territory, the passage of German troops through Holland, and the reports of massacres of Jews in Galicia.

'WE ARE DOWN AND OUT,' CROWN PRINCE SAYS

Asks if That Isn't Punishment Enough—Suffers from Fits of Depression.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—"You English clamor to get father and me away from Holland. We are down and out, and my father is a broken man. Isn't that enough punishment?" the German Crown Prince said in an interview on the Island of Wieringen, where he is interned, to a correspondent with The Daily Mirror.

Frederick William added that he always favored an agreement between Germany and Great Britain and wished them to work together. A number of his best friends were in England, and he only wished he could live there as a private citizen.

"I quarreled with my father in regard to Great Britain," he continued. "I told him that the British would be against us. He never believed this and would not take into account that possibility."

The Prince trudging over muddy country lanes in Dutch sabots is a familiar sight on the island, says a correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf. He declares that what he misses most is a riding horse.

Frederick William plays billiards with the villagers, treats them to drinks and smokes and buys candy for the children.

The younger Hohenzollern has his breakfast at 8:30 o'clock and his dinner at 1 P. M. He eats oysters and drinks champagne regularly, unlike his father, who dines plainly.

The Prince is reported to suffer from fits of depression. Sometimes, according to eye-witnesses, he dons a full uniform resplendent with medals and parades in front of the mirror. He then resumes a woolen sweater and knickerbockers and plays the violin. The Prince is said to have a deep dread of Spanish influenza and takes preventive medicine regularly. He becomes extremely nervous, it is said, when strangers near him make abrupt movements.

The attempt of the ex-Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Rupprecht of Bavaria, von Bethmann-Hollweg, and other prominent Germans to prove their innocence and attribute the present ruin to the action of others is noted with contempt by the English papers.

The Daily Mail says:

"Unfortunately for the ex-Crown Prince, his reputation for veracity does not stand very high. If he even lower than that of his father, who broke his solemn pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium. Whenever his statements are put to the test they prove woefully at fault. 'I never desired war,' he declared in the recent interview with astonishing effrontery, forgetting his famous pronouncement in favor of 'a jolly old war.'

"The presence of such a man, insignificant as he is intellectually and as a soldier is of Germany, is a standing plague to Europe and peace."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The ex-Prince's story is one which the historian will regard with justifiable skepticism. Germany is probably not particularly proud of its former ruler and his son at the present moment."

The Daily News says:

"Not the least significant passage of the interview is the praise of President Wilson. That is not due to gratitude. It was the President who boiled down the issue of the war to the former German Emperor. He said from the beginning and throughout, 'Thou art the man!' and insisted that there could be no peace either with the Emperor or his system."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"There is one profound truth in what he [the Crown Prince] says. The war was lost as far as Germany was concerned at the first battle of the Marne. What then are we to think of the ruling men who, if they had that conviction, went on fighting for four years, sacrificing millions of lives on both sides, and doing untold devastation?"

DUNNING CALLED TO SPA.

American Resident of Berlin to Confer with Hoover.

BERLIN, Dec. 4. (Associated Press.)—Arthur E. Dunning, Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, has been summoned to Spa, (the former German Headquarters, where the armistice commission has been in session) for the purpose of conferring with the American military authorities and Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator.

The Berlin organization which Mr. Dunning represents has placed itself at the disposal of the United States Government in connection with the proposed food relief.

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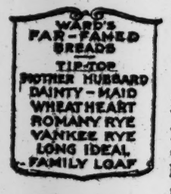

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

BURGHERS OF AIX TASTE DEFEAT NOW

Belgians Impose Upon Them Rules Which Germans Made Flemish Towns Obey.

ALL MUST SALUTE THE FLAG

Curfew Regulations Enforced—Civilians and German Officers Submit with Good Grace.

MERRYMAKING IN VERVIERS

Anglo-Belgian Carnival There the Antithesis of Gloom Just Across the Border.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN GERMANY, Dec. 3.—The British troops have been making a halt before continuing their march to Cologne, and while the cavalry patrols are more than ten miles beyond Malmedy, the first German town on the route, the infantry are advancing in depth behind them and are still near the Belgian frontier in and beyond Verviers.

Last night this frontier town of Verviers gave itself up to festival after the entry of Belgian troops from this district who were welcomed home as heroes by their townsfolk, with flowers and flags. In the procession which joined them were many veterans of the war of 1870, and men wounded in this war, and prisoners of all the allied nations who had been streaming across the frontier.

Standing on a balcony in the Grand Place, an Italian opera singer who had been a civil prisoner made a hush fall upon the dense crowds when he sang the "Marseillaise" with a passion which at first seemed too intense to people who had been singing this tune and are still singing it as a running melody through all their scenes of new found liberty, but presently this Italian's emotion stirred theirs, set them on fire, caught them up in the flame which lighted the heart of Rouget de Lisle, and one saw again in Verviers how something in this song of liberty and revolution is like a drug intoxicating the senses of a mob. All the evening the sound of it rose up to the high roofs of the town and to hills above them as the crowds went singing it down the streets.

But other songs were sung, too—the old Belgian folksong of "Ma Jeannette," which after last night will always be haunted for me with the memory of the scene in which the British soldiers in Verviers mingled with the people and danced with them through the streets until midnight chimed from the tall tower at the corner of the market place.

There were hours of merrymaking, when laughter rose from all these crowds, which were like a great happy family made up of the townsfolk, among whom the mothers became as young as their daughters, and the old men stepped out to dance like their youngest boys with English and Scottish soldiers, and English, French, Italian and Russian prisoners.

The town band was wonderful. There were twenty musicians, old and young, who wore chimneypot hats and bowler hats and frock coats and tailcoats, and blew their brass instruments with indefatigable spirit. They were like twenty Pied Pipers, and wherever they went tens of thousands of people followed them, dancing.

Dancing to "Ma Jeannette."

They led us through the Place Verte to the Place du Martyr and in and out of this street and that and round about and back again, and young Scots linked up arms with bright-eyed Belgian girls and with their young mothers and old grandmothers, while the ex-prisoners of the Entente armies were seized by fathers of families, and veterans of 1870, and rich young ladies, and little shop-girls, so that the vast mob were all holding each other in a general embrace, dancing, sixteen abreast or in ladies' chains, from one square to another.

And while the band played and led the dance they skipped after it and sang the queer little old tune of

Ma Jeannette en avant!
Ma Jeannette! Ma Jeannette!
Pour le roi et le drapeau!
Ma Jeannette a l'assaut!

Shops and theatres and town hall and restaurants of this frontier town of Verviers were lit up by colored illuminations, which twinkled out of the darkness of the night, flinging a bright light on the old roofs and churches and the tall, straight tower in the market place and putting a sparkle in the eyes of all these merrymakers and flickering on their faces as they swirled about.

"This is better than Ypres," said one of the Scots as he wiped the beads of perspiration from his face and neck. "It does us a bit of good, after all we've been through."

It was infectious. I found myself with both arms linked in the midst of the dancers and singing "Ma Jeannette" in the chorus of the crowd and dancing like a giddy goat to the tune of Pan's pipes as those Pied Pipers in chimney-pot hats went marching through the streets and squares.

As we danced up one street 10,000 people came dancing down another, and the dancers met, like two rivers, and swirled through each other. Then fairy rings were made by family parties, and many different armies and peoples, and the soldiers chose their partners and entered into the fun of it, all like children around a Christmas tree.

It was better than Ypres; it was better than the dance of death of the old battlefields; it was humanity again instead of the desolation of No Man's Land. That was last night in Verviers.

This morning I went across the frontier again into Germany, where there is no more dancing and no cheering and no flutter of flags, but the sadness of defeated people whose country is being occupied by foreign troops. The contrast of this joy on one side of the invisible line and this sadness on the other side is as sharp as the edge of the hangman's axe which was turned when the condemned man passed to the scaffold.

The German people are silent when the troops pass. They look down upon them from their windows, and there is no waving of hands. After passing through cheering crowds it is strange and chilling to pass now through crowds which only stand and stare.

With the Belgians in Aix.

Leaving the British lines for a little way, I went this morning to Aix la Chapelle, (Aachen, as it is called in German), and saw the entry of the Belgian army of occupation. They came with bugles playing, and their officers rode with drawn swords, and the men marched through at a quick pace with their colors flying. One German boy failed to take off his hat to the colors, and a Belgian soldier plucked it off and said: "Salute the Belgian flag!"

On the walls were the posters which have turned the tables on the Germans, point by point, as they had ruled in the Belgian towns. All hats are to be taken off when Belgian officers passed; all the people are to remain indoors from 7 in the evening until 5 in the morning; all theatres and cafés are to be closed until further order; any man found with arms is liable to be shot at once.

Germans Face Their Tragedy Calmly.

The people of Aachen knew the meaning of defeat when they saw the Belgians enter their city. They knew that those men were their masters who would order their way of life and have them at their mercy. I think they were afraid; but they lined up in the streets to watch the passing of the troops and were calm and put a good face upon this tragedy of theirs.

I saw one girl close to me weeping. One by one the tears swelled into her eyes and fell as she stared, quite motionless. But I saw no other tears. Some of these German women found it in their hearts to smile, and others had proud faces which did not show any emotion of hostility or sorrow.

The Belgian bugles blew through the streets of Aachen, and afterward the people went about their business as though nothing new had befallen them.

I went to the old Cathedral and found many people praying there under the arches and between the pillars which were built one thousand and one hundred years ago by Charlemagne, whose body lay there, and whose throne, looking down upon the high altar, is still there, as when the Emperor of the Franks sat there and plucked his flaxen beard and saw the Spirit of God somehow above all the welter of barbaric peoples who had been subdued to his sword. The German people were praying, I think, for peace today, and their heads were bowed.

Outwardly in Aix-la-Chapelle there is no sign of a defeated empire or of the war's tragedy. The shops are full of beautiful things in porcelain and leather work and fancy goods, and there are fine bookshops, with new volumes published since the war.

Few Faces Show Hunger.

In the Kaiserhof Hotel I had a good lunch of soup, eggs, steak, Rhine wine, and coffee, and paid 15 marks for it, which was not dear for a country long besieged. Here, as in other towns on the other side of the frontier, food may be had if one can pay the price. It is hard for those who cannot, and many go hungry or half hungry; but I saw no look of starvation on the faces of the people, and the children seemed well nourished for the most part, although I noticed some of them with faces pinched and wan.

I suppose we shall get used to moving about among the German people, but so far it is so strange that it seems like a fantastic dream, and to sit down to table surrounded by German men and women, with a party of German officers in full uniform in an adjoining room, as happened to me today, gives one a sense of unreality.

For until a few weeks ago these men were people we killed if we could and were those who desired our death, and between us and them there was a barrier which no man could pass except as a captive. But today in a German book shop I bought Andersen's "Fairy Tales" from a girl who was very polite, and I was saluted in the streets by Germans in uniform and German schoolboys, one of whom produced a box of matches to light my cigarette, and Charlemagne's throne was shown me by a German guide, who made no reference to the war which had interrupted his flow of English visitors.

It is all astonishing, and one's brain, scarred by four and a half years of war at the front, cannot jump quickly to this new phase of history, and one goes about trying to adapt oneself to this experience.

MUST PAY INVADERS NOW.

Germany Gets Anglo-French Bill for Month of 94,000,000 Marks.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The Dusseldorf Nachrichten, a copy of which has been received here, says General Nudent, President of the French Armistice Commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German Commission demanding for the first month for the British troops of occupation 40,000,000 marks, and for the French troops 54,000,000 marks.

MILLIONS SLAIN BY TURKS.

Moslems Made Money in the Midst of War Slaughter.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Throughout the last four years the Turks, acting under the orders of the Committee of Union and Progress, have done their best to ruin Turkey and have succeeded "extremely well," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Morning Post, in describing the corruption and misery of Turkey. Three million persons, he says, have been massacred and another million is on the verge of starvation this Winter.

"The greater portion of the Ottoman Empire," the correspondent continues, "has been conquered and parceled out among different races, and what remains is a total ruin.

"It is probably true that never before have the Turks in the empire been so rich. An ordinary policeman in Pera is estimated to be worth anything between 10,000 and 15,000 Turkish pounds.

"This accumulation of wealth has been a part of the program of the committee to enrich the Turks at the expense of the Christians, and was carried out especially in Smyrna and Constantinople. The consequence is that prices in Constantinople today are enormously exorbitant. It must not be supposed however, that Constantinople lacks anything. There is probably enough food here to feed the population for at least eight months. The committee, by means of requisitioning from the Christians, has concentrated all the trade in the hands of the Mohammedans. German officers had their share also in this plunder.

SALONIKI, Dec. 4.—M. Khanzadian, an Armenian leader and a former officer of high rank in the Turkish Navy, on his arrival here today declared that German and Turkish statistics which he saw in Constantinople in 1916 showed that 1,396,350 Armenians had been deported and that of that number 1,056,350 had been massacred.

He expressed thanks to the Greek Government for its sympathy with the cause of the Armenians, and said that the Greeks and Armenians should combine their efforts against Turkish oppression.

PRACTICAL UNITY IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Even the German Immigrants Evince No Regret for the Fallen Regime.

WANT PEACE AND LIBERTY

Most of the Inhabitants Feel That Only France Can Realize Their Aspirations.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 3.—The general impression which I bring back from Lorraine and Alsace is that the problem of these lately imperial territories will be solved more easily than seemed possible a few months ago.

In the first place the outburst of pro-French feeling when the armies came in surpassed in extent and passionate warmth anything that had been anticipated save perhaps by a few officers and men belonging to Alsatian or Lorraine families.

This was true even of Metz, where for various reasons it was least to be expected. Metz was the spearhead of Germany in the flank of her old enemy. The German garrison, it is true, had gone, but nearly if not fully half of the remaining population was of German origin, consisting largely of immigrants since 1871. Some immigrants, indeed, had left, and others were preparing to leave. Still, one felt the dead hand of Berlin upon the little city.

Here had been neither possibility nor, I believe, any desire on the French side to organize a favorable reception. Marshal Pétain is a figure standing apart among the chieftains of France, direct in his sense of discipline and duty. One feels in him a simple directness of character and an intense personal reserve to which any pomp must be abhorrent. It was certainly in accord with his taste, as well as in regard for subsequent celebrations, that the entry into the capital of Lorraine should be treated as a strictly military event and not a national demonstration.

German Immigrants Quiescent.

A very remarkable demonstration it became, nevertheless, and if we cannot suppose that the thousands of Germans present entered sincerely into the spirit of the occasion, at least they offered no dissent—not a sign of regret for the régime that had passed. They say the French entry into Château Salins was a more heart-stirring affair. In general, however, Lorrainers are rather dour folk themselves. Balanced against their admitted slowness to unbend is their virtue of obstinate fidelity, which has kept the flame of French culture and feeling alive through this half-century of hardship.

For those of the old French line and faith, the true Lorrainers, the occupation has brought a flood of pure joy. It is to them all the victory is to us, and this besides—a recovered fatherland under a steady, just Government.

The German immigrants will leave or settle down. "Our ties are here now," some of them said to me, "and, coming from Metz, we should not be well received in Germany." As the Hohenzollern empire fades into the shadows, and the founts of Prussian arrogance dry up, it may be reasonably hoped that the malevolence which has so long clouded the life of the Moselle country and from which efforts at conspiracy might otherwise have been feared will finally disappear.

To our surprise, the marks of popular rejoicing increased as we went eastward. Pfalsbourg was in a very ebullient mood, and Zabern (Saverne), of unenviable notoriety, was radiant with glee. Every where the French language has broken its bonds; everywhere old signs, banners and heirlooms have been brought out of their hiding places, and with them secret stores of food and goods.

Of the wonderful transformation scenes in Strasbourg I have already spoken; but it is in the thousand little hamlets of the countryside that the deepest content will be found. Gradually the young men of Alsace-Lorraine are coming back home, after years of servitude in the German Army or after years of free service with the French.

This is one of the new factors in the problem of Alsace-Lorraine, and it may very well prove the decisive one. Men who have gone through such an experience do not tolerate political pedantry. It is not of Louis XIV., or even of the treaty of Frankfort; it is not of fancy Constitutions or of impossible plebiscites that they have been thinking in the trenches and in guardrooms. It is peace and liberty here and now that they demand. In no sense can the Germany of today offer these conditions. France can give them immediately. To all but a handful of irreconcilables, in fact, the war and the method of its termination have radically changed the problem. The sufferings of the war, the breakdown of the German Empire, the vindication of French ideas—these are more important than all the earlier historical factors put together.

German Rule Thoroughly Discredited.

Berlin and the immigrants had their chance for forty-three years. The imperialism of which the Reichstag was the particular victim is in ruins, but the German people have yet to establish their own freedom. For every true Lorrainer and Alsatian, France is the liberator, while Germany is the fallen tyrant—fallen not only in defeat, but in open contempt.

They told me at Metz—and there was a like story at Strasbourg—how two sailors and two soldiers came from the north, established a Soviet, and instantly obtained the surrender of the garrison and the city Government. Von Oven, the ultra-Prussian Governor, had been in a blue funk for weeks as the French and American troops approached. At last he determined to bolt, and changed into civilian clothes at the station. He was recognized by some Bavarian soldiers, who chased him along the platforms and, catching him at last in the women's room, gave him a thrashing and then let him go.

Such incidents and many others may be cited, and may help even more than graver memories to liquidate a situation the difficulties of which are not comparable with some which the statesmen of the Allies will now have to tackle.

Alsace and Lorraine will require, and under French traditions will receive, careful handling in a liberal spirit. The economic side of the problem alone presents a certain gravity. The manner of the German downfall clears the decks for sympathetic statesmanship. The old régime is disgraced in the eyes not only of the outer world but of its own people, and no nucleus of seditious agitation will remain. The great war has drawn a curtain over the distant past. The universal welcome of the French troops was the most convincing of plebiscites. The book of the age of conquests is closed and the era of true peace is dawning for these long-tormented lands.

APATHY ATTENDS FRENCH ADVANCE

German Civilians Scrupulously Courteous to Soldiers of the Occupying Army.

NO EVIDENCE OF ILL-WILL

"Peace Offering" Surprises Officer, Who in Turn Astounds His Host by Paying.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN GERMANY, Dec. 2.—The French crossed the frontier of Germany proper today. There was no demonstration anywhere or any sign of excitement on the part of the poilus in traversing the imaginary line drawn across the country that represents the ancient boundary mark of France and Germany before the war of 1870. For, although by the terms of the armistice the troops have been halted at the said line for several days, there was nothing—owing to the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine in the German Empire—in the way of sentry posts or customs boundaries to mark the old frontier; and when the order was given this morning for an advance, the men simply hoisted their packs on their shoulders and moved forward without more ado.

As far as the French are concerned, the armistice has robbed the conquest of its glory—from the soldiers' point of view they might as well be engaged in a manoeuvre route march, such as they often knew in peace time. The whole affair is utterly staid and prosaic. Only the difference in language reminds the poilus that they are actually realizing their dream of invading Germany. Otherwise it is simply a change of billets. There is no excitement, no resistances, not even evidence of hostile feeling. The people of the country we are now traversing are simply apathetic. There is no cheering, no flags, no welcome; but, on the other hand, there are completeness of submission and concealment of every sign of ill-will—if, indeed, any is felt—which makes it hard to realize that we are actually in enemy territory. One has a feeling that respect for the uniform has been so impressed on the minds of these Germans that even soldiers of the enemy are regarded as something superior to themselves.

Possibly fear enters somewhat into their attitude. They know what their own troops did in France and Belgium, and dread similar treatment. But withal there is something more—the innate subservience to and admiration for military force, which comes from generations of discipline and obedience.

As one moves along the sidewalk of a German town or village people instinctively make way. It is not for friend or foe, but simply the uniform and rank-marks of authority that they are considering. They have been so drilled to consider the soldier superior to the civilian and the officer a person to respect, that they automatically pay the same homage to troops of the enemy. In private life there is a combination of this sentiment with a certain degree of apprehension.

A Sergeant billeted with two privates on a German household told me this evening that he was received by a woman in mourning who immediately produced photographs of her husband in the uniform of a Feldwebel—explaining almost by signs that he had been killed in the war—and of the grave of her son, who perished in 1915 before Vauquois in the Argonne. With characteristic French acuteness of perception the Sergeant summed up the situation as follows:

"I felt the old lady was rather anxious about the way we were going to behave, and she seemed to want to make us understand right from the beginning that she had 'army folks' and had suffered by the war. It was an appeal at once to our pity and to the military spirit which she seemed to imagine would affect us in her favor as by a sort of freemasonry."

Surprised at Offer of Payment.

An officer billeted in the house of a prosperous village shopkeeper was surprised to be met with a "peace offering" in the shape of a pound of butter—evidently from the solemnity with which it was produced a treasured possession of the household—and his explanation that everything he took would be paid for was greeted with almost as much incredulity as relief. One has a definite impression that these people have lived under the yoke of their own militarism hardly less grievously than the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. True, for them it was not the yoke of an alien, but it was a yoke nevertheless, and even now they seem unable to realize that it is lifted from their necks. The Allies have fought to free France and Belgium, but it may well be that the bringing of liberty to Germany herself will not be the least part of their achievement.

In the meantime nothing could be more correct than the attitude of the troops and of the population. The latter, as I have described it, is wholly submissive and abedient; the former, unaggressive and—despite the feeling against "ces sales boches," almost friendly in demeanor.

His Rations for Enemy's Children.

I saw this afternoon a poilu distributing slices of army bread and jam to a group of small children. As I passed he looked up and said, half apologetically: "Have you seen the nasty stuff they call bread hereabouts? These poor kids have tasted nothing better for ages, and I am giving them a little treat."

There in a nutshell you have the attitude of the French Army in Germany. They came as victors over a hated foe, expecting at least the appearance of hostility. They found a submission which was almost servile of a people that had been beaten down to the ground. Immediately, instead of stalking in the arrogance of the conqueror, they adopt, almost despite themselves, the rôle of benefactors. It is just one more proof of the nobility of the French character as compared with that of the Germans.

Food Is Civilians' Chief Concern.

SAARBRUECKEN, Dec. 3.—This war has maintained to the end its contradiction of previous notions. At the outset economists were convinced it could not last more than six months without universal bankruptcy. At its close correspondents looked forward hopefully to the absence of the consorship.

As far as the French are concerned, nothing of the kind has occurred. True, one hears rumors of American correspondents who have penetrated Germany, but therewith come ominous threats of court-martial and expulsion.

With scrupulous nicety, Marshal Foch has given orders that the armistice conditions be observed to the letter. The Germans may blow up munition trains or indulge in sabotage of airplanes that ought to be delivered, but the French maintain a perfectly correct attitude, and the rule that no one may pass the outpost line or investigate conditions in the zone ahead of the advancing troops is adamant. Still worse, telegraphic communication is non-existent, and couriers are few and far between.

From the point of view of news interest, the situation can be summed up briefly—the French go forward according to schedule without incident or emotion. German local authorities are left in control under supervision of the French military authorities, and the sole concern of the population is how soon and to what extent they will receive supplies of food.

KIRK IN MOTOR SMASH.

American Diplomat Delayed in Holland by His Mother's Injuries.

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By Marconi Wireless to The Times.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—Alexander Kirk, First Secretary of the American Legation, who started this morning, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Kirk, for Paris, had a bad motor accident at Rotterdam. Mr. Kirk was not hurt, but Mrs. Kirk was badly injured, and cannot be moved from Rotterdam.

The exact extent of her injuries is not yet known. The car skidded and collided with a tree.

Mr. Kirk left The Hague to attend the preliminary peace conference at Paris, as Secretary Lansing's private secretary, but he cannot leave Mrs. Kirk at present.

TURKS' WARSHIPS INTERNED

All Have Now Been Surrendered to the Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The entire Turkish fleet is now in the hands of the Allies, the Admiralty announced today. The warships after surrendering were interned in the Golden Horn, at Constantinople. The former German cruiser Goeben was among the surrendered vessels. The text of the official announcement reads:

All the Turkish warships have surrendered to the Allies and are now interned in the Golden Horn. The Goeben, (renamed by the Turks the Sultan Yawes Selim,) also surrendered and is now lying at Stenia, (on the Bosporus.)

The Russian men of war in the Black Sea fleet, which were manned by the Germans, have now been handed over to the Allies. They consist of the dreadnought Volga and six destroyers.

Four German submarines have been taken over, three of which will be sent to Ismid, (on the Sea of Marmora, fifty-six miles southeast of Constantinople.)

Pershing Reports Progress of Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. — General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Force, France, Dec. 5, 1918.

"The Third Army, continuing its advance south of the Moselle today reached the general line Berncastel-Malborn-Otzenhausen. Northwest of Berncastel our line remained unchanged."

OUR ARMY IGNORES SOLDIER COUNCILS

Generals Refuse to Have Any Dealings Except with German De Facto Authorities.

BOLSHEVIST. AIMS DENIED

American Advance Continues, with Troops Prepared for Instant Battle if Necessary.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 5, (By Courier to Nancy,) (Associated Press.)—Official recognition by Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman's Army of the German Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been denied. Every effort by the delegates assigned to supervise the affairs in the districts occupied by the American forces or to have the Americans deal with them has failed, General Harry A. Smith, in charge of civil affairs, adhering to the policy that he must treat with the de facto authorities.

Members of councils, who now are only civilians since the soldier members departed with the army, repeatedly have called at headquarters to explain their connection with the new German Government and to assure the American officers that their only desire is to exercise certain supervisory acts of Burgomasters in their Government. This was the rôle they had had prior to the entry of the Americans, but the Americans have insisted that it is quite enough to deal with one faction, and, so long as honest co-operation is accorded, this policy will be continued.

The members of the councils have protested that they are not in accord with the doctrine of Bolshevism and declared that their only desire is to bridge over the gap of the transition period, which should end in February, when a constituent convention will be held.

Until the American forces arrived there had been communication with the Government at Berlin, but the regulations incident to the occupation have made that impossible now.

The advance line of the American Army continues its movements into Germany. It had been planned to rest today, but the swing forward kept the men in excellent condition. Rains and slippery roads interfered slightly with the transport, but the organization was unimpaired. There is strict adherence to the original orders. The advances is being made in such a manner that the movement might be converted immediately into battle formation if that became necessary.

CAUTIONS FRENCH TROOPS.

Must Respect Safety and Property of Germans, Gerard Orders.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—When the French troops entered the Palatinate from Lorraine, General Gerard, the commander, addressed proclamations to the soldiers and the German population. He cautioned the soldiers to make no attempt against the safety and property of the Germans despite the fact that they had "disavowed civilization." The appeal to the population said that the greatest spirit of toleration would guide the application of military restrictions, adding:

"France, respecting the freedom of others, pursues without respite in victory her ideal of right only by the conquest of minds and hearts."

FEARS NEW DRAIN ON GOLD.

British Committee Wants Government to Check Borrowing.

LONDON, Oct. 31, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Conditions necessary to the maintenance of an effective gold standard should be restored without delay after the terms of peace are signed, reports a committee headed by Lord Cunliffe, which was appointed to consider currency and foreign exchange problems after the war. The committee said:

"Unless the machinery which long experience has shown to be the only effective remedy for an adverse balance of trade and an undue growth of credit is once more brought into play there will be grave danger of a progressive credit expansion which will result in a foreign drain of gold menacing the convertibility of our issue and so jeopardizing the international trade position of the country."

BRITAIN WON'T LIMIT NAVY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

from the Orkneys to Ireland, and had intercepted 15,000 ships taking supplies to enemy countries. Although this work had been accomplished for the most part in the dead of night or in bad light, amid tempests and blizzards, less than 4 per cent. of vessels succeeded in passing the lines of the blockade.

British sea power, Sir Eric concluded, had been the pivot on which the fate, not only of the war, but of the world, had turned.

Would Release Millions of Men.

Millions of men would be turned from the non-production business of war to the productive industries of peace, if conscription was abolished in Europe. The present war had, it is estimated, by Jan. 1, 1915, taken 18,750,000 men from productive industries in the principal warring countries, as follows:

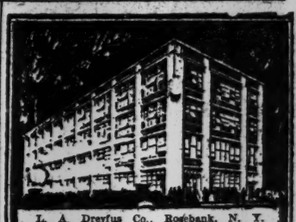
Germany	4,350,000
Austria-Hungary	3,500,000
France	4,000,000
Russia	5,400,000
England and Belgium	1,500,000
Total	18,750,000

POLICEMAN HELD IN COURT.

Witness Says He Was Robbed at Point of a Revolver.

Robert E. MacDonald, a policeman attached to the Madison Street station, was arrested yesterday and held in bail for examination today after he had been identified by Isadore Cohn of 407 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, as a man who held him up at the point of a revolver Nov. 27 in a tailor shop in West Twenty-sixth Street, near Ninth Avenue. As soon as the identification was made Captain Williams made the policeman remove his badge and placed him under arrest.

Cohn came to court to appear against Max Stein of 491 East 172d Street, the Bronx, whom he charged with robbery in connection with the hold-up. He said that Stein came to his house and told him he knew of a chance to buy for a small sum the business of a tailor who had died. He went with Stein, he said, to a shop in West Twenty-sixth Street, where he was introduced to another man whom he recognized, he said, as the policeman. Cohn said he produced $315 and then the man he believes to be MacDonald drew a revolver and forced him to surrender the money. Cohn first told his story at the morning session of the court and then said that he believed the man who robbed him was a policeman. Magistrate Groehl at once halted the case and after a conference with the police MacDonald was brought into court.



L. A. Dreyfus Co., Roebank, N. Y.
Wm. J. Barney, Consulting Engineer

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner builds an industrial "city" every year—last year's included 62 concrete buildings, besides his work for the Government.

Turner has never been penalized for delayed delivery.

TURNER Construction Co

Familiar Green Glass Shade

EMERALITE

The National Desk Lamp

An Emeralite at 30 means better eyes at 60. Restful green shade protects your eyes from glare. Emeralite is standard equipment in Federal, Banking and Commercial offices everywhere.

At office supply and electrical stores or write for booklet showing Emeralite for every purpose.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful

Frederic N. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

PRE NVMERO EXCELLENTIA

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA

ANNOUNCES

That its Latest Models are Now available for Immediate Delivery, or can be reserved for Spring Delivery.

The cessation of hostilities finds the Locomobile with added prestige, due to its use in the highest military circles.

We can now resume our Limited Production, and as in the past, our efforts will be devoted to the maintenance of the highest possible standards of Quality. There will be no reduction in prices.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
22 WEST 61ST STREET. Telephone Columbus 7750.

If you come to the Cheverells Exhibition you will feel that you are in a typically furnished old English home.

EXHIBITION

of the Contents of the old English Manor-house, Cheverells, Cheverells Green, Hertfordshire, England. Today, tomorrow and on Monday.

Interesting Antique Furniture, including important Chippendale, Manwaring, Sheraton, Heppelwhite and Adam pieces; rare Silver, Antique Rugs, Waterford Glass, old China, Laces and Embroideries, Brasses, etc.

Owing to the war it has become necessary for the private owner, who brought all these articles from his home in England to this country, to dispose of them at unrestricted public sale on December 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, at 2:45 P. M.

The profusely illustrated catalogue, prepared by Mr. Karl Freund, describes all the articles and indicates their origins. The reproduced photographs show in detail the design of over 200 among the more important pieces. The catalogue—price $1—will be mailed upon application to

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE,
Auctioneer
Clarke's Rooms, 5 West 44th St.
(Opposite Sherry's), New York City

On View Today: Magnificent 18th century Extension Dining Table, set (for eighteen guests) with lace panels, embroidered linen and charming old silver and glass.

Some Questions

One difficulty in discussing advertising is to agree on the scope of human activity which you are defining.

For example, an eccentric millionaire leaps into a net from his factory roof—and calls it advertising. A doctor joins every movement in town and calls his "joining" advertising.

Henry Ford with his peace ship, Carrie Nation with her hatchet, the actress and the stolen jewels, all are termed advertising.

But so is the tombstone "card" of the old fashioned bank and the tailor whose spring line "he begs to announce."

There is magazine and newspaper, trade paper and street car advertising and the gold embossed memorandum book.

What is advertising? What is publicity? What is notoriety seeking?

What is Good Will?

Advertising space in the Butterick publication is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine

Live Ballast

"The Kommandant drew his revolver and leveling it at Fink's head, commanded:

"'Overboard, quick! you may save the airship!'

"Without a second's hesitation, over he went. For a breath I heard the rush of his body and the flapping of his coat below us.

"It gave me a touch of nausea—that sound of his flapping coat.

"The Kommandant clapped me on the shoulder and said very sternly:

"'It will be your turn next!'"

From a vivid story of the air called "Live Ballast," by Irving Batcheller in the December

Everybody's MAGAZINE

How the Cushion Works

The Cushion in the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe is composed of a layer of fine wool felt and a layer of cork. The felt layer is just beneath your foot as you slip into the shoe. You have noticed that the bottom of your foot is a surface of many curves.

Did you ever stop to think that such a surface is not intended to be pressed out flat under your weight, as it always is against the sole of the ordinary shoe?

If your feet are to remain in good condition, these curves must not be flattened out. They must be supported by a surface that corresponds everywhere to each curve.

That is exactly what the layer of felt does in the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes.

SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Send for Booklet, "An Idea from Nature"

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a liberal dash of

A1 SAUCE

LOTS of good paint and varnish fail because they are not the right kind for the purpose. Our advice is as dependable as our goods.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

Thirty-second Street Opposite Gimbel's

CONCRETE WHITE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
5-7 E. 59th St. E. P. O'REILLY.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

AMERICAN WRITERS DISPLEASE GERMANS

Failure to Send Dispatches Telling of Desperate Conditions Disappoints.

ANGRY AT ATROCITY STORIES

Cologne Gazette Is Bitter Over Articles in The New York Times.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—On Nov. 22 THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent received a personal invitation from the Soldiers' and Workers' Council to visit German towns and investigate conditions under the protection and guarantee of the Soldiers' Council, accompanied by their delegate, with the use of the Nauen Wireless, uncensored. This invitation was not accepted. But meantime several American correspondents have arrived in Berlin.

Judging from an article in the Cologne Gazette, which attacks American journalism, especially THE TIMES Hague correspondent and Charles H. Grasty, the American journalists in Germany have not done what was hoped from them, namely, sent glaring accounts of a Germany on the verge of starvation, and thus won moderation of the armistice terms.

The Cologne Gazette attacks THE NEW YORK TIMES and speaks of the American journalists in Germany as "American well poisoners." The paper says that the correspondents will have every opportunity for investigation and must naturally feel astonished that they are even allowed on German soil, and will ask themselves whether Germans would be tolerated in America. It says that these correspondents apparently come in a friendly spirit, contrary to that of their predecessors in Berlin and their spirit at the front. The paper alleges that American journalists have done Germany much harm and have much to make amends for in the future.

In order to give one instance, says the paper, and to make them burn with shame, it sets forth:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 17 Charles H. Grasty states that he learned of a new devilish German trick in Foch's vicinity, namely, that during the Germans' retreat they put dynamite in the clothes of dead persons, which exploded when stretcher-bearers arrived to examine the bodies, so that the living and the dead were blown to pieces."

Instead of classifying this with stories of cut-off hands and poisoned candies, says the paper, THE TIMES even honors the article with an editorial.

The paper continues that THE TIMES of Oct. 21, under a copyrighted dispatch from The Hague, reports that thousands of Russian prisoners have died as a result of starvation and sickness, and that some were helped with an overdose of morphine and cocaine. The paper hopes that Grasty's and The Hague's correspondent's Berlin colleagues will learn something worth an editorial, and says that Germany has better use for cocaine and morphine than wasting them on Russian prisoners.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt, five American correspondents in Berlin who desired to convince themselves of Germany's bad food conditions have been recalled by the American Government.

In the dispatch from Charles H. Grasty which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 17, the statement that dynamite had been found in the clothes of dead persons left behind by the Germans was in a quoted interview with "a prominent Frenchman belonging to Foch's military household."

The Hague dispatch in the issue of Oct. 21 gave the story about the administration of morphine and cocaine to Russian prisoners as a report only.

REOPENS DELLON CASE.

Swann Orders New Inquiry Into Girl's Death.

District Attorney Swann ordered the investigation into the death of Sadie P. Dellon, 14 years old, of 516 West 125th Street, reopened yesterday at the request of the Jewish newspaper The Warheit and others not satisfied that the girl had committed suicide on Oct. 26 after a crowd had stoned a Zionist flag which she had placed between two American flags on the fire escape at her home. Testimony taken by Assistant District Attorney Markewich showed the girl died from drinking silver polish. She left a note reading:

"Dear Everybody—Excuse for being as bad as taking poison. I couldn't stand them against the Jewish flag."

In a report to Mayor Hylan concerning the girl's death Markewich wrote:

"A number of notoriety seekers created a rumor that she was brutally murdered, and the Jewish newspapers claimed that she was murdered and that the police had shielded the murderer."

Mr. Markewich said last night that his re-examination of witnesses thus far had disclosed no evidence to controvert the belief of the authorities that the girl killed herself because she was grief-stricken when the crowd gathered near her home for a block party mistook her patriotism and stoned the Jewish flag.

WAITERS END ONE STRIKE.

Go Back to Work in Restaurants Controlled by Reisenwebers.

The strike of cooks and waiters at Reisenweber's restaurant was settled yesterday and the employes returned to work last night. The settlement also applied to the Ziegfeld Frolic atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, and the Cocoanut Grove at the Century Theatre, both of which are controlled by Reisenwebers.

Four waiters, charged with disorderly conduct in front of Churchill's Restaurant, were sent to the workhouse yesterday for fifteen days by Magistrate Brough in the West Side Court. Gus Fortounas, 25 years old, of 316 West Thirty-ninth Street, when arraigned, flourished a roll of $1,700 in the courtroom and offered to pay his fine.

"Oh, no, you go to jail," the Magistrate said. The court asked Fortounas how long he had been in this country, and he replied, a little over a year.

READY TO QUIT IN 1916?

Reported Rupprecht Wanted Peace After Second Battle of Somme.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Reports received here from Zurich, Switzerland, assert that after the second battle of the Somme in 1916, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria declared himself openly in favor of an immediate peace. The reports say he addressed a memorandum to this effect to the Imperial Chancellor and the then Emperor William.

The Zurich reports say that it is further averred that Rupprecht manifested violent opposition to General Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General, whom Rupprecht considered to be without any strategical genius whatever. The reports add that Rupprecht and Ludendorff had had no relations since the beginning of last Summer.

END OF WAR SENDS MANY TO EUROPE

British and French Army Officers on Duty Here Sailing for Home.

Two passenger steamships, the Cunard liner Mauretania and the French liner Espagne, sailed from New York yesterday. The Mauretania, which is still in the British Government service, left with her cabins well filled. Many of her passengers were British officers who have been acting as instructors to the American Army and have been recalled to their commands. Among the passengers were also the wives and daughters of officers and soldiers. The Russian Ambassador, Boris Bakhmeteff, sailed on his way to the Peace Conference.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Mortimer L. Schiff, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, were among the passengers. Mr. Perkins said that the immediate object of the trip of himself and Mr. Schiff was to co-ordinate the operations of the various organizations for which the great fund recently was collected. The sudden ending of the war, he said, necessitated changes in the distribution of the fund. There was the returning soldier to be cared for, he said, as well as the men who remained abroad, and the problem of caring for the impoverished people of countries regained from Germany must also be considered. These problems, he thought, would require at least two months of close study. In Paris Mr. Perkins and Mr. Schiff will meet Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission of Training Camp Activities.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Louis Robinson of New York and Bernard Flexner of Chicago, sailed for London as the representatives of the Zionist Organization of America. In London they will confer with the Zionist Political Committee and other representatives of the Zionist movement.

The French liner Espagne had 250 first and 110 second-class passengers. Many French officers and officials who have been in this country on war missions returned to France on the vessel. There were also on board eight engineers of the American Society of Civil Engineers, headed by Major James F. Case, U. S. A., who go to France to study conditions relative to reconstruction.

Another passenger was G. de Sadeleer, special envoy to the United States for Belgium, who had been here three years, and has been recalled to take his place in the Belgian Congress as a Senator. Mr. de Sadeleer said: "With every regret I leave this pleasant country, only to go back to the place where America has made it possible to live. With tears in my eyes, for which I offer no excuse, I will always say, God bless America."

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, also sailed on the Espagne.

William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the Knights of Columbus War Activities Committee, another passenger on the Espagne, goes to France as the bearer of Christmas cheer.

MACKENSEN TAKES FLIGHT.

German General Left His Troops in Charge of His Staff.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Frankfort Gazette prints a dispatch from Hermannstadt, saying that Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German Commander in Chief in Rumania, fled to an unknown destination, leaving to his General Staff the care of his troops which had made their way into Austrian territory on their way home. He declined to see them disarmed.

MAKE HEAVY CUTS IN WAR EXPENSES

Congress Is Told That $12,000,000,000 May Be Saved from Various Appropriations.

CANCELS HUGE CONTRACTS

Baker Expects to Turn Back $7,000,000,000 to Treasury — Senators Urge Drastic Retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Sherley, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, estimates that at least $12,000,000,000 will be saved by the various executive departments of the Government through cancellation of war contracts and cessation of unnecessary work. Chairman Sherley announced that retrenchments and economies were being put into effect and enforced by all the executive departments. Appropriations already made and expended for war purposes are being scaled down under directions from members of Mr. Sherley's committee.

Mr. Sherley said, after reading a statement from the Secretary of War, which was submitted to the committee, that more than $7,000,000,000 out of the $24,000,000,000 appropriated to the War Department, would be covered into the Treasury through the cancellation of contracts and the saving in other directions.

"In order to get as accurately as possible the exact status of appropriations, I am having the departments check up to as late a date as possible their figures as to appropriations, expenditures, obligations, and unobligated balances," said Mr. Sherley. "Of necessity, these figures change from day to day, but it looks, from my hasty survey of the whole situation, that something over $7,000,000,000 of the appropriations and authorizations for the army could be covered back into the Treasury. Similar work is being done with the other departments, and as soon as the data are available, the committee will resume hearings, certainly by the first of next week."

The statement of Secretary Baker showed that the total appropriations for the army since the United States entered the war were $24,281,000,000. Of this amount there had been disbursed up to Oct. 31, this year, in the United States $9,139,000,000, and in France $1,168,000,000. The total amount disbursed and obligated in Europe and America was $14,755,000,000. This leaves a remainder of $9,528,000,000 unobligated.

The amount obligated but not disbursed was given as $4,250,000,000. The Secretary expressed the hope of saving $2,600,000,000 of this sum. Estimated savings in the cancellation, termination, and reduction of contracts are:

Ordnance	$800,000,000
Medical Department	82,000,000
Signal Corps	10,000,000
Engineer Corps	229,000,000
Aircraft production	402,000,000
Military aeronautics	5,000,000
Chemical Warfare Service	20,000,000
Quartermaster Corps	400,000,000

The Secretary said that he expected to effect total saving of $12,000,000,000.

To date recommendations for termination of contracts aggregate approximately $2,613,000,000. Some of the larger contracts canceled are:

Powder and explosives	$275,000,000
Artillery and ammunition	750,000,000
Rifles and machine guns	53,000,000
Motor vehicles	282,000,000
Textiles (cloth)	264,000,000
Airplane parts	256,000,000
Gas defense equipment	150,000,000
Iron and steel products and railway materials	53,000,000
Construction Division material and facilities	150,000,000

About 40 per cent. of the total amount expected to be saved is classified by States. The approximate amounts for several of the States follow:

Massachusetts	$321,000,000
New York	99,000,000
Pennsylvania	99,000,000
Ohio	99,000,000
Michigan	143,000,000
New Jersey	33,300,000
Connecticut	55,000,000
Rhode Island	11,000,000

More than a billion dollars has been cut from the navy's estimates of expenditures for the coming fiscal year, Secretary Daniels disclosed today that the estimates sent to Congress Monday were based on the war program, and that the reduction process that already has eliminated over two-fifths of the $2,600,000,000 total is continuing.

Demands for retrenchment were voiced again today in the Senate. Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, in bringing up the subject, said that "in the first month of retrenchment, November," expenditures reached the highest point since the war started. Democratic Leader Martin assured the Senate that he believed the country was being brought to bankruptcy, and that he had repeatedly urged virtually all department heads to cut down expenses. Secretary Baker had written him, he said, that with the possible exception of Columbus, Ga., all cantonment work had stopped.

Senator Martin added that he did not believe a cent should be spent at Columbus, and that he protested against the expenditure of $2,000,000 for an artillery training camp in the mountains of North Carolina.

WALSH SPEAKS FOR MOONEY

Cooper Union Meeting Calls on Labor to Get Convict Free.

A Cooper Union labor meeting voiced its protest last night against the imprisonment of Tom Mooney of San Francisco. The hall was packed to the doors and the principal speaker was Frank P. Walsh, formerly Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union and John Sullivan presided.

Mr. Walsh recounted the train of events that had led to Mooney's conviction.

"Labor," he said, "saved Tom Mooney, but now it is up to the American people, without class distinction, to save him. If the law is such that a man can be 'put through the trap' when for two years it is known he was convicted on perjured testimony, then it is an important consideration for the Bar and the lawmakers. For I say, if it is, life is unsafe; there is no power in the law, and people are not safe even in their homes."

There was applause when he said: "This was at first a California case. It was brought to national attention by a crowd of Russians outside the American Embassy in Russia."

The speaker said that "if the newspapers would publish the true facts in the case," Mooney would be free inside of thirty days.

Resolutions protesting against the imprisonment of Mooney were adopted. They call upon organized labor to keep up its fight for Mooney and for the conviction of the real criminal. These resolutions will be sent to every labor body in the United States.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

direct attention to An Extensive Collection of Christmas Furs

For Personal Wear ... or as Holiday Gifts at ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Gimbel Brothers NEW YORK

The Store of A Million Gifts

32nd ST-B'WAY-33rd ST

Meet Them at Gimbels!

In the Newly Established Comfort Station—the

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RE-UNION HEADQUARTERS

Thousands of devoted parents and friends are coming to New York to meet their "Boy." Thousands are here already. Hotels, boarding houses, clubs and private homes are crowded with these enthusiastic, grateful, happy Americans.

GIMBELS—located in the centre of things and one of the most accessible structures in New York City—is the logical meeting place for the returning boys and those they love.

We have therefore provided a room for their accommodation, where both the "Boys" and their friends may leave word where to meet, where they are stopping and where and when they can be located.

Register in Person, by Letter, Wire or by Telephone

Simply call at the Re-union Headquarters—GIMBELS, Eighth Floor—and register. Do this at once, in person or by mail, phone or wire. This information will be readily available to your "Boy" when he calls, and from it he will know just how, when and where to find you or how you can find him when he arrives in New York.

"The Boys" Will Be Notified of This Service

In France, in England, on ships, in foreign newspapers, on billboards, at camps and elsewhere we are arranging to have the boys know that they can meet you through GIMBELS.

Here both you and they will find genuine New York hospitality and many accommodations. Telephones, telegraph, waiting and rest rooms, tea room, baggage and parcel checking, information regarding hotels, theatres, etc.

A cordial welcome is extended to all military men and women and their Families and Friends to make this their Re-union Headquarters.

Located in Gimbels Tea Room—8th Floor

Always Something New In

Chapeaux La Marquise

at $8.50

Hats of Satin Combined with Shirred Tulle.

The effect is light, fine and flattering when contrasted with the heavier garments one wears at this season. The hats pictured show two ways in which this charming new thought has been interpreted. There is a whole collection of new ideas in winter millinery on display in the Millinery Section.

These Hats Are of Excellent Quality Satin Combined with Fine, Crisp Tulle, Black, Navy, Henna, Brown, Taupe.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Most persons would consider these

Hand Made CHINESE RUGS

exceptionally good at their original prices. Now a limited number is

REDUCED ONE THIRD

offering an opportunity for saving seldom equalled in merchandise of such high quality. These rugs have been selected from regular stock—that means that they have passed our rigid tests for excellence in weave, and color, and design, and accordingly rank with the best of artistic floor coverings.

Representative Items Are Listed Below.

	Reduced from	to
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$168.00	$112.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 3 in.	172.00	114.00
8 ft. 1 in. x 11 ft. 6 in.	198.00	132.00
8 ft. x 10 ft.	249.00	166.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	338.00	224.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	454.00	302.00
10 ft. x 13 ft.	374.00	249.00
9 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 11 in.	554.00	369.00
9 ft. x 15 ft.	594.00	396.00
12 ft. x 15 ft.	749.00	499.00

Fourth Floor—35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

"Professor McMaster has made an invaluable volume for a just national accounting."

The United States in the World War

By JOHN BACH McMASTER

In this first authentic political history of America's part in the war Professor McMaster traces minutely each successive step of the conflict which has a bearing upon our participation. Neutral trade and the restrictions upon it; German submarine warfare; the treachery in our own country; conditions here as the war progressed; and all other circumstances concerning our part in the war are presented in full detail. "This book of definitive history not only marks the predestined, fateful course of events, but also furnishes a guide for national action and purpose in the future."—*Philadelphia North American.*

8vo, with map. $3.00 net at all booksellers'.

This is an Appleton Book D. Appleton & Company Publishers New York

EXPERTS SEE HEAVY COST OF INFLUENZA

400,000 Young Lives Worth to Nation 10,000,000 Years, Says Moir.

COMPARES THE ARMY CAMPS

Life Insurance Presidents' Thrift Convention Hears Senator Thomas on France.

Henry Moir, President of the Actuarial Society of America, addressing the annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents yesterday at the Hotel Astor, said that from a study of statistics, he had reached a general impression that deaths resulting from the Spanish influenza epidemic in this cuontry totaled in the neighborhood of 400,000, which, he said, meant "an economic waste of 10,000,000 years." As to the mortality record in army camps, Mr. Moir said it could not be described as favorable, "notwithstanding it may be immensely better than army camps in South Africa during the Boer war, or in this country during the Spanish-American war."

George B. Stadden, Springfield, Ill., presided at the two sessions held yesterday, and nearly 300 life insurance executives, from practically every State, were present.

"I obtained from seven life insurance companies," said Mr. Moir, "statistics regarding 655 death claims filed in October. The clear indication is that deaths from influenza alone are but a fraction of the total caused by this epidemic. The average of all the companies was 13 per cent. of deaths from influenza alone, and 87 per cent. of deaths from pneumonia following influenza. This proportion is entirely different from that indicated by the census bureau statistics. Classification of life insurance claims is probably much more accurate; it is in every case the report of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

"The average age at death of all the cases submitted was 33 years. From death of men insureu in a well established company may be taken as from 55 to 60. This new form of influenza therefore has been taking the young and vigorous—those whom we expected to undertake much of the world's work. We may say that there is an average economic loss of about twenty-five years of active life in the case of each of the thousands of deaths from influenza.

"In the 1889-91 epidemic of influenza, the old and the feeble seemed most liable to succumb; it was then remarked that club men after middle life—especially those with a 'past'—had a small chance of recovery in comparison with young, vigorous, and strictly temperate people. This condition does not seem to hold now, and millions of the best years of life have been stolen by this scourge."

Thrift was the keynote of the convention, and United States Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, in discussing "Post-War Problems," said that if France had had our resources, the thrifty French would have saved enough since the century began to pay both their own and Britain's war expenses."

Joseph Chapman of Minneapolis and Robert Lynn Cox of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, discussed the gains to accrue from thrift. Rodman Wanamaker read a paper by John Wanamaker, which gave the writer's view of life insurance as seen by a policy holder.

Other speakers were Dr. Charles A. Prossey, who discussed vocational retraining, and Claude W. Fairchild, Commissioner of Insurance for Colorado.

The association chose Hartford, Conn., as the place for its next convention.

CITY CLUB ASKS SMITH'S AID

Suggests Program of Reconstruction Legislation.

The City Club, through Joseph M. Price, Chairman of its Board of Trustees, sent a letter yesterday to Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith outlining a "reconstruction program" for the State, and asking Mr. Smith to recommend favorable action on it to the Legislature. The program includes a moderate workmen's health insurance measure similar to the one introduced at the last session of the Legislature; the systematic pushing forward of necessary public works to provide employment for the men of the returning armies; the adoption of a reconstructive program for State and city co-operative employment offices, and "the vigilant regulation of the private profit-making agencies," and the creation of a State Housing Commission to investigate and report as to the best methods of obtaining adequate and proper housing, whether through a system of State loans or otherwise.

ORDERS PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Pope's Encyclical Exhorts to Petitions for Christian Justice.

ROME, Dec. 4.—Pope Benedict has addressed an encyclical letter to the Catholic episcopate throughout the whole world, exhorting them to offer universal public prayers so that Providence may guide the members of the approaching Peace Conference and give the world peace founded on true principles of Christian justice and love among men.

ADVERTISEMENT.

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
CONSULADO GENERAL EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.
44 Whitehall St.

Por este medio se notifica a todos los ciudadanos cubanos comprendidos entre los 21 y 28 anos de edad, de que estan obligados a recojer y llenar las Solicitudes de Reclutamiento de que tratan la Ley y Reglamento del Servicio Militar Obligatorio. El plazo improrrogable de inscripciones terminara el dia 16 del corriente mes. Horas de Oficinas: de 10 a 3.

New York, Diciembre 5 de 1918.

(Translation)
Republic of Cuba,
Consulate General in the U. S. A.,
44 Whitehall St.

Cuban citizens between the ages of 21 and 28 years are hereby notified that they must obtain and file the solicitations regarding recruiting covered by the Law and Regulation on Obligatory Military Service. The term for doing this, which cannot be extended, expires on the 16th day of the present month. Office hours, 10 to 3.

New York, Dec. 5, 1918.

ARTISTS ACCLAIM
the Christman (5 foot) STUDIO GRAND as marvelous for its VELVETY TOUCH and SONOROUS tone. Made in mahogany. Polished or art finish.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS
New Mahogany Player Pianos of good make at $450. Exceptional value.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS

Steinway	Upright	$300.00
Knabe	"	390.00
Estey	"	200.00
Schubert	"	140.00
Christman	"	250.00
Worthington	"	275.00
Mathushek & Son	"	150.00
Christman	"	300.00
Butikoffer Grand		125.00
Busch & Gertz Player		225.00
Walters Player		200.00
Christman Player		400.00

CHRISTMAN SONS
35 West Fourteenth St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.
"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

We have especially prepared for Today and Saturday a Magnificent Collection of

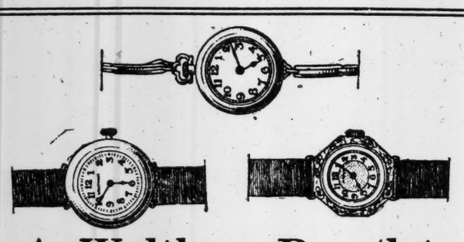
Fur Coats, Coatees, Scarfs and Muffs

in the most distinctive styles created by leading couturiers, fashioned of selected full-furred pelts and offered at much

Below Present Market Value

Smart Nutria Coats	Special	$170.00
Exquisite Hudson Seal Coats	Special	$195.00
Modish Caracul Coats	Special	$150.00
Natural Muskrat Coats	Special	$145.00
Nutria Coatees	Special	$105.00
—others trimmed with contrasting furs	Special	$145.00
Hudson Seal Coatees	Special	$125.00
Mole Coatees	Special	$195.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	Special	$14.50
Nutria Muffs	Special	$12.50
Wolf Cape Collars	Special	$12.50

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal Dyed Muskrat



A Waltham Bracelet Watch

will prove a very acceptable and practical gift. The following are most remarkably priced, and cannot be duplicated later at these prices:

At $32.50—14 Karat Solid Gold Waltham Bracelet Watches in ribbon Bracelet style, with gold dial. Fitted with reliable seven-jewel Waltham movement. *Illustrated.*

At $22.50—Gold filled ribbon Bracelet Watches in hand-engraved Octagon case, with Gold or Silver dial. *Illustrated.*

At $7.50—Gold filled Convertible Bracelet Watches, with 7-jewel Swiss movements and Gold dial. *Illustrated.*

Watch Ribbons for Bracelet Watches, with plain or engraved buckles ..... Special 45c

A Sale of Blouses

in new and very charming styles on the Third Floor today provides a splendid opportunity for the selection of Blouses for gift purposes.

Prices Are Unusually Low

At $1.65

Two very smart Blouses, both of a very practical type. One is of Cheviot-Striped Voile, in Sports effect, with collar and pockets trimmed with Pique.

The other is a tailored model in white Corded Batiste, with deep pointed collar of White Organdy. One style pictured.

At $2.95

Dainty Washable Satin Blouses, with pointed collar that may be worn high or low. Colors: White, Flesh, Brown and Navy Blue. *Illustrated.*

Also—Charming Georgine Crepe Blouse, with broad panel front trimmed with Hand Embroidery in contrasting colors. Other styles embroidered with China Beads.

A Rare Opportunity!
Today and Saturday

Women's Fashionable Coats
Regularly $55 to $75

Reduced to $45

Coats of a very distinctive type, resembling closely those of custom origin. Some drape gracefully from the shoulders. Others are full and semi-belted.

Developed in the most coveted Winter fabrics—Bolivia, Velour, Wool Pom-Pom, Velour de Laine or Silvertone, with self collars, or lavishly trimmed with furs. Lined throughout with plain or fancy Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 52½.

To Close Out Today and Saturday

Women's Modish Street Coats Reduced to $39.50

Regularly $45 to $55. A varied collection of Ultra-smart coats, in strictly tailored and fur-trimmed styles, fashioned of Lustrous Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Arcadian Lamb and other Winter materials of distinction. Beautifully lined throughout and warmly interlined.

To Close Out Today and Saturday

Women's Winter Coats
Regularly $39.50 to $45

at $29.50

Some of the most charming coats assembled in our assortments this season, in Straight Line, Belted and Semi-fitted models, fashioned of Rich Wool Velour and lustrous Broadcloths. For wear with separate furs or trimmed with Sealine, Opossum or Kit Coney. Lined throughout and interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.

Guaranteed Waterproof—
Women's Raincoats at $7.50
Carefully made of Cantonnette, in Navy Blue, Black, Tan and Taupe. Yoke is lined.

Limited to Friday and Saturday
Sale of 100 Women's Serge Frocks

at the remarkably low price of

$19.50

An entirely new model, in the much-admired slender, straight-line silhouette, fashioned of Serge of unquestioned service-giving quality.

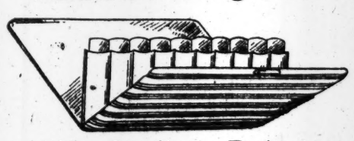
Tastefully embroidered with Soutache Braid and trimmed with buttons. To be had in Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $19.50, Without a Parallel!

Christmas Gift Suggestions for MEN

Selected from a most complete collection assembled on the Main Floor

Nickel Silver Cigarette Cases at $1.50



In the popular model illustrated, lined with 24 Karat Gold. Keeps cigarettes straight and sanitary. Engine turned design, with spot centre for monogram.

Men's Gold Top or Gold Filled Belts, Special $1.95

Bought several months ago, otherwise this price would be impossible. Made of genuine Russia Calf Leather. Buckles may be had with Gold top; Gold filled engine turned or engraved tops.

In the Misses' Dept. Today and Saturday.
—Temporary Christmas Location on the Fourth Floor

Misses' Fashionable Suits Reduced to $39.50
Regularly $49.50 to $59.50

Smart, strictly tailored styles for wear with separate furs; stunning sports models and dressy Fur-Trimmed Suits with large collars of French Seal. Becomingly youthful and fashioned in the materials of the hour—Velour de Laine, Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Oxfords and Sport Checks. Silk lined and interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Demi-Dance and Evening Frocks
Friday and Saturday

at $29.50

They have all the charm and originality of frocks at much higher prices. Fashioned of sheer Chiffon, Nets, Silver Cloth and rich Soire Silks.

Dainty skirts are in smart ruffled effects, showing novel flouncings and ribbon embellishments.

Obtainable in Pastel shades of Nile, Orchid, Pink, Peach, Turquoise, Sapphire, American Beauty, and White. One style *illustrated.*

None More Individual—

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats Special at $39.50 and $45

They take their inspiration from high-priced imported models. Some are in swagger belted effect. Others hang gracefully from the shoulders, featuring large shawl or convertible collars of French Seal, Nutria, Raccoon or Skunk-Opossum. Tailored with rare skill in Wool Mixtures, Wool Cheviots and soft Wool Velour. Lined throughout and interlined. To be had in

Taupe, Reindeer, Brown, Delphine, Burgundy and Green. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Reproductions of Exquisite Importations

Silver Frame Bags
as illustrated

Special $7.50

On the frames, stamped in relief, are quaint old Dutch scenes. The bag itself is of Chiffon Velvet, in full pouch model. Lined with shot silk lining.

Buy Them for Gift Purposes Today!

Smart of Line and Exceptionally Well-Tailored—

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Today and Saturday

Special at $18.75

Swagger double-breasted overcoats that give to a boy "snap" as well as individuality. Half-belted, with convertible storm collar. Skilfully produced in dependable overcoatings, lined with smart plaids. Sizes 10 to 18 years. *Illustrated.*

Junior Boys' Overcoats,
Today and Saturday

at $8

Serviceable overcoats in a variety of colorful overcoatings, so carefully tailored that they *must* give excellent service. This low price in effect only until our present assortment is exhausted. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Suits with Extra Knickers,
Today and Saturday

at $13.00

Serviceable enough for school or play, and dressy enough for "Best." Tailored in a wide range of Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

A Practical Xmas Gift—
Boys' Rubber Coats at $3.25
Will please both parent and boy. Made of good quality Black Rubber Sheeting. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 6:00 P.M.

Quality Cigars for Men Who Appreciate Good Smokes

A smoke means much to the home-loving man these long winter evenings. After dinner he finds relief from the cares of the day in the fragrant smoke from a good cigar. Furthermore, a box of good cigars is the solution of many vexatious gift problems. But the cigars must be the right kind, and as we deal only in the right kind, no mistake is ever made in buying "smokes" in this store.

Two Wonderful Specials

Two of the best known brands of cigars, the Jose Vila and the Mozart Monopoles are offered today as extraordinary specials.

The Jose Vilas

are clear Havana cigars made in Tampa in two popular shapes. Regalias and Londres. The standard price of these cigars is $5.00 per box of 50. Our regular price is $4.49, but to-day you may have them for **$3.96**

The Mozart Monopoles

are a mild Tampa cigar so good that many judges declare they are the cigars which made Tampa famous. The standard price elsewhere is $5.00 per box of 50, our regular price is $4.49, but to-day they are specially priced at **$3.96.**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

MEN'S Slumber Slippers

Warm, comfortable foot coverings for people who suffer with poor blood circulation. Made in attractive gray fleece, with red cuff, or in gray.
Price, 74c
A SUITABLE GIFT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Our Own Orthopaedic Shoe for Men

This is an arch supporting shoe which has been put to the test of years of practical wear, rather than a highly scientific shoe developed in the laboratory. It belongs to the family of

SUPRE-MACY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

shoes that has qualified according to our rigid requirements for the best. Made of vici kid, with cushion inner sole, extension heel, and arch built into the shoe. Broad toe. Sensible and comfortable. $8.89

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Gifts of Stamps

Is there anything to be said against the presentation of a book of War Savings or Thrift Stamps as a Christmas Present?

MIGHTY FINE IDEA! Sold in our Public Information Booth, in all department stores and in hundreds of other places.

ASSAILS C. F. MURPHY IN $10,000,000 SUIT

Beverage Manufacturer Makes Leader Chief Defendant in a Conspiracy Action.

SAYS BUSINESS WAS RUINED

Charges That Glucose Supply Was Cut Off and Assails Corn Products Company.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, was named as the chief defendant in a $10,000,000 conspiracy suit filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Louis N. Hartog, manufacturer of a patent beverage, in which Hartog alleges that because Mr. Murphy's demands were not met the business of the plaintiff at 214 to 224 East Twenty-fourth Street has been ruined. The plaintiff alleges that his business was ruined through his inability to get glucose, which is the principal ingredient, and he names the Corn Products Refining Company, which controls the glucose supply of the country, as one of the defendants. Others named are Arthur J. Baldwin, who is alleged to have acted as Mr. Murphy's attorney throughout the transactions, and John A. McCarthy, a building contractor, to whom it is alleged Mr. Murphy transferred his interest in Hartog's business.

Mr. Murphy could not be reached last night. Mr. Baldwin is abroad on a Government mission. In behalf of the Corn Products Refining Company, Frederick T. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer, on whom the papers were served, said that the company had sold glucose to Mr. Hartog for a long time and always had more or less trouble with him. He said the charges against his company were ridiculous, and that the Government Food Administration to a large extent controlled the sale of glucose last Spring and Summer, and permitted its sale only for specified purposes.

The complaint, drawn by Max D. Steuer, alleges that the plaintiff has been engaged for ten years in the manufacture of malto-dextrine, for which he had created a great demand in this country and Europe, and promised to have a more extensive sale in the future. Since the main ingredient is glucose, the complaint says, it is necessary at all times to be assured of an adequate supply. The plaintiff alleges that in the present year the demand for his beverage has been greater than the supply.

The plaintiff alleges that Charles F. Murphy is "leader of a political organization widely known as Tammany Hall, and as such leader is possessed of and exercises great political influence, and has power, influence, and authority of varied kinds and character with numerous corporations, among others the Corn Products Refining Company, and with persons holding public positions in municipal, county, State, and Federal offices."

The complaint charges that in June last the defendants "unlawfully conspired to injure the plaintiff and destroy his business unless he complied with certain demands by the defendants." The complaint alleges that prior to March 26 last the plaintiff and the Corn Products Company made an agreement by which the plaintiff was to get a supply of 500 barrels of glucose a day at the market price, but has since refused to keep the agreement.

Hartog alleges that on March 26 last he and Mr. Murphy made an agreement by which the plaintiff was to transfer his business to a corporation to be known as the North Kensington Refinery, with a capital of $1,000,000, and that Hartog was to sell Murphy 25 per cent. of the stock at par, for which Murphy was to pay $125,000 down and the balance in thirty, sixty, and ninety days. He also had an option to buy additional stock from Hartog not exceeding $200,000, the option to be exercised before Oct. 1. Hartog says he was to supply $150,000 as working capital and Mr. Murphy $50,000 for the same purpose. The agreement was modified subsequently so that the plaintiff conducted the business as an individual, but Mr. Murphy was to get 25 per cent. of the profits beginning April 1, on condition that the other terms were carried out. Hartog says that Murphy paid $175,000, but has refused to pay the balance of $125,000 out of the total of $300,000.

The plaintiff alleges that he was induced to make the agreement by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Baldwin, his attorney, because of representations that he would get more than 500 barrels of glucose a day from the Corn Products Company. He arranged to increase his business largely and bought a building at 214 to 224 East Twenty-fourth Street for his plant. He alleges that between April 1 and May 10 Murphy and Baldwin said they were trying to obtain for him a sufficient supply of glucose but alleged they were meeting with obstacles.

Hartog alleges that on May 10 Murphy and Baldwin represented that it was necessary to create a fund to meet certain expenditures, to be made on behalf of the Corn Products Refining Co., and that this fund was to be raised by increasing the rate for the sale of glucose above the market price. Hartog said he protested but that he was told this was the only way to get glucose.

The plaintiff alleges that immediately after this arrangement was made Mr. Murphy asked to be permitted to withdraw from the business and terminate all his relations with the concern, and suggested that the same arrangement that he had be made with John A. McCarthy. Hartog said he refused to do this, and his glucose supply stopped. Hartog then accepted McCarthy as a partner, he says, and McCarthy was to get the cent and half extra.

Hartog alleges that Murphy then demanded the return of his $175,000, and in addition 25 per cent. of the profits to that time and 15 per cent. of all the profits for Mr. Baldwin. Hartog says he agreed to everything except paying back Murphy's cash contribution, and he alleges that Mr. Murphy refused to modify his demands.

Hartog alleges that the defendants, with the exception of the Corn Products Company, then threatened that he would be unable to do business if he didn't comply; "that the influence of Mr. Murphy would be exercised against him and he would be driven from the City of New York, and those who traded with him would be molested by officers of the city and Federal Governments."

Hartog alleges that finally his brother received what purported to be a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury with the books of the business, and he went there and was interrogated by an Assistant District Attorney, who warned him that Hartog had better settle with Mr. Murphy and avoid trouble. He alleges that the official suggested that a conference be arranged with Hartog and McCarthy, and said there would be no more trouble about glucose if Hartog consented, which he refused to do.

Hartog says he has been unable to get any glucose since, and his plant has become idle and his business ruined. For this reason he demands $10,000,000 from all the defendants.

E. B. Walden, general sales manager of the Corn Products Company, and an official of the company, denied last night that a charge above the market price was ever made on the product sold to Hartog.

BRITISH STRIKE TRUCE ENDS

Railroad Employes Press Wage Demands and Hint at Strike.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An industrial war by the railway men may be imminent. James Henry Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, conferred today with Sir Albert H. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and afterward telegraphed to all the unions that he had notified the Government that the wartime truce, whereby strikes had been averted, was canceled.

The railwaymen have a program of reforms, the chief item of which is an eight-hour day. They also demand representation on all managing bodies. Large numbers of the workers are united on the demand that the wartime increase in wages, amounting to 40 per cent. shall be retained in addition to the 10 per cent. increase on the wages prior to the war. While the demand appears large, the railwaymen before the war were among the lowest paid skilled workers.

Enemy-Owned Jewelry Sold.

A large collection of jewels, formerly the property of Rudolph Hahn & Sons, on consignment for sale in this country, was auctioned yesterday at the offices of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, 110 West Forty-second Street, for $241,550, $22,350 in excess of the appraised price. One necklace of fifty-four matched rose pearls brought $5,000. Practically all the leading jewelers of the city were represented at the sale. Other pearls in lots sold from $4,600 to $32,000.

Bonus for Marshall Field Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Marshall Field & Co. has completed plans to distribute among about 10,000 employes a bonus aggregating $1,500,000. The distribution is to employes receiving up to $2,500 income. The distribution is made because of the high cost of living caused by war conditions.

Exports Less in October.

A decrease of $37,251,323 in the value of exports through the Port of New York for the month of October, compared with the same month last year, was shown in figures made public yesterday. Imports, on the other hand, increased from $91,319,486 in October, 1917, to $103,821,090 in Octobor of this year. Duties collected decreased from $9,548,028 to $7,350,250.

TUMULTY WILL PROBATED.

Calls for Division of $400,000 Estate Among Five Children.

The will of Philip Tumulty, father of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, who died last month, was probated yesterday before Surrogate James F. Norton in the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City. Though the amount of the estate was not disclosed, it was estimated by those who know the family well to be as much as $400,000.

Joseph P. Tumulty and his brother Philip are named executors, and the will specifies that the estate shall not be divided until a daughter by a second marriage, Esther Tumulty, who is now 20, becomes 35 years old. The four stepbrothers are to divide the estate equally with her when she reaches that age. If the brothers do not wish to wait they are directed to pay Miss Tumulty $20,000 in cash and give her one-fifth of the income from the property. Five children of the President's secretary are left $10,000 each. Mrs. Elizabeth Tumulty, second wife of the decedent, is not mentioned in the will, which was drawn in 1914.

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARL NECKLACES

FROM SMALL TO LARGE SIZES

This Stunning Model $10

Evening Slippers and Hosiery to match your gowns

Hand Made Footwear

It is hoped that the full significance of our caption, "hand made," is appreciated by the reader. It means that our footwear is differentiated from the ordinary sort in its general lines, fit and service as a result of this all-important feature.

Livingston Inc.

4 West 57th St.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Men's Winter Overcoats

A new shipment arranged for months ago—ready to-day at prices that make this an interesting occasion for those who desire overcoats in superior fabrics, tailored right up to the top notch of perfection, with a style swing that at once stamps each model with an individuality good dressers always admire—

$25, $30, $32.50 up to $90

It would be impossible for us to duplicate them at anything like the price in to-day's market.

A wide selection of patterns and models in domestic and imported fabrics.

Ulsters, Box-Coats, Dressy Chesterfields in single and double-breasted styles, Raglan coats from London.

All sizes 34 to 48.

Men's Ready-for-Service Suits

In Durable Fabrics.

$25.00 to $65.00

In cheviots, tweeds, unfinished worsteds and flannels, equal in finish to finest custom-made suits. Models for the young men and the more conservative dresser.

Men's Winter Boots

Getting the wrong shoes means a lot of discomfort—the Lord & Taylor Shoe Service is in the hands of men who take pains to see that you are properly fitted. The new department on the fourth floor has splendid light and every facility for making selections quickly and comfortably.

Especially Low Prices for To-Day and Saturday.

Men's Cordovan Shoes in rich shades of dark Cordovan leather.. $9.75

Men's Heavy Winter Shoes of tan grain leather, Blucher style...$7.85

Men's Gift Slippers, $1.75 to $7.00 Pair

Fourth Floor

D. B. Stands For Dashing Balance And Double-Breasted Ulsters, $45

PURE wool may be poor wool—and be the truth. Hand tailoring may suggest the deck-hand, rather than the master-hand—and be the truth. "Latest style" may mean it's a whole season late—and be the truth. *Read between the lines,* and discriminate between some lines and some others.

John David Double-Breasted Ulsters are *pure wool* and *paramount wool,* tailored by the most talented hands; latest fashion by New York Authority, not Chipmunk Corners, by heck!

Velvety-pile, fleecy-knit Coatings in Oxfords and Scotchy Blendings; Belted Back; Satin-Lined Yoke and Sleeves; Flip-Up Storm Collars; hefty-warm, but not heavy-weight; light enough for the street and warm enough for the driver's seat, if you motor.

Close and Clothes Comparison is more than worth while—*it's worth money!*

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

So Good Yesterday That We Reprint the Advertisement

A Half-Price Sale of

MILITARY GOODS

Officers' and Men's Uniforms, Overcoats, Raincoats, Trench Coats, Ponchos, Shirts, Puttees, Insignia and Hundreds of Miscellaneous Items.

A great opportunity to secure military equipment of unusually high standards as to style and quality and absolute "regulation," appealing to men in the military service who will be in uniform for many months to come, as well as to military clubs and societies and civilians who like military raincoats, puttees, etc. From what were, undoubtedly,

The Largest Military Stocks in New York

Officers' Blouses and Breeches		
Officers' Serge Suits,	$65.00	Now $32.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$60.00	Now $30.00
Ofifcers' Serge Suits,	$55.00	Now $27.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$52.50	Now $26.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$39.75	Now $19.88
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$60.00	Now $30.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Gabardine Suits,	$65.00	Now $32.50
U. S. Regulation Private Suits,	$9.00	Now $4.50
Officers' Raincoats and Trench Coats		
Officers' Raincoats,	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Raincoats,	$45.00	Now $22.50
Officers' Raincoats,	$35.00	Now $17.50
Officers' Raincoats,	$30.00	Now $15.00
Officers' Raincoats,	$20.00	Now $10.00
Officers' Raincoats (wool linings),	$60.00	Now $30.00
Officers' Raincoats (wool linings),	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Raincoats (wool linings),	$30.00	Now $15.00
Trench Coats (sheepskin linings),	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Capes,	$9.50	Now $4.75
Officers' Mackinaws (sheepskin linings),	$38.50	Now $19.25
Officers' Mackinaws (full lined),	$28.50	Now $14.25
Officers' Mackinaws (one-half lined),	$25.00	Now $12.50
Officers' Leather Coats,	$65.00	Now $32.50
Officers' Leather Coats,	$75.00	Now $37.50
Leather Lined Short Coats,	$35.00	Now $17.50
Rubber Ponchos (regulation tan),	$8.75	Now $4.38
Regulation Cotton Khaki Shirts,	$3.95	Now $1.98
Regulation Wool Khaki Shirts,	$7.00	Now $3.50

Officers' Leather Puttees

$5.00 Now $2.50 $5.75 Now $2.88
$7.50 Now $3.75 $11.75 Now $5.88
$15.00 Now $7.50
Sam Browne Belts, $10.00 Now $5.00

Officers' Barrack Caps,	$5.50	Now $2.75
Campaign Hats,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Hat Straps,	20c	Now 10c
Folding Buckets,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Folding Basins,	$2.95	Now $1.98
Officers' Overseas Caps,	$5.00	Now $2.50
Officers' Rubber Cap Covers,	$1.00	Now 50c
Officers' Stock Collars, 3 for	$1.00	3 for 50c
Officers' Hat Cords,	$2.00	Now $1.00
Officers' Hat Cords,	$1.50	Now 75c
Privates' Hat Cords (silk),	50c	Now 25c
Privates' Hat Cords (cotton),	25c	Now 13c
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$8.50	Now $4.25
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$6.00	Now $3.00
Officers' Bedding Rolls,	$11.75	Now $5.88
Officers' Bedding Rolls,	$13.50	Now $6.75
Sheep-lined Vests,	$9.75	Now $4.88

All Insignia at Half Price

Wool Sweaters—		
$8.50 Now $4.25	$6.00	Now $3.00
$6.75 Now $3.38	$4.50	Now $2.25
$6.50 Now $3.25	$2.95	Now $1.98
Wool Wristlets,	$1.00	Now 50c
Wool Wristlets,	50c	Now 25c
Wool Gloves,	$1.50	Now 75c
Wool Gloves,	$1.00	Now 50c
Air Cushions,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Money Belts,	$1.95	Now 98c
Money Belts,	$1.50	Now 75c
Money Belts,	$1.00	Now 50c
Tobacco Pouches,	50c	Now 25c
Trench Mirrors,	$1.50	Now 75c
Trench Mirrors,	$1.00	Now 50c
Helmets,	$2.95	Now $1.48
Periscopes,	$8.75	Now $4.38
Unfilled Kits,	$3.50	Now $1.25
Unfilled Kits,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Unfilled Kits,	$2.00	Now $1.00
First Aid Kits,	$2.00	Now $1.00
Housewives' Kits,	$1.25	Now 68c
Filled Kits—		
$10.00 Now $5.00	$6.00	Now $3.00
$7.50 Now $3.75	$5.00	Now $2.50
Puttees,	$4.00	Now $2.00

Genuine Fox Puttees

$5.00 Now $2.50 $6.50 Now $3.25
$7.50 Now $3.75

Every Item ½ Original Price

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

OTHER clothiers say that *Saks* uses finer Materials than is really necessary — that *Saks* spends more on Tailoring than the Public expects—that *Saks* alone in America makes Garments of actual Custom Quality.

But of course, they don't say these things for publication. Competition is not that generous.

Suits *from* $28 *upward*

Overcoats *from* $28 *upward*

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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Christmas Gifts For Men

MOST men are very fastidious about Christmas gifts. Generally they like a gift very much or not at all.

For years our Men's Furnishing Department has made a careful study of the sort of haberdashery men of discriminating tastes like as gifts.

The men you want to remember this Christmas will be pleased with both the *style* and the *quality* of any gift from McCutcheon's Men's Department.

Men's Neckwear, 75c to $3.50.

Men's Silk Shirts, $7.50, 8.50, 10.00, and 12.00.

Men's Gloves, $2.50 to 7.50

Men's Pajamas, $2.50 to 15.00 per suit.

Men's Knitted Silk Reefers, $5.00 to 15.00.

Men's Imported Wool Dressing Gowns, $21.00 to 45.00.

Men's Toweling and Blanket Robes, $5.50 to 12.00.

Men's Silk Hosiery, $1.00 to 5.00 per pair.

Men's Belts, with detachable Silver Buckles, $2.50 to 5.00.

Men's Sweaters, $10.50 to 21.00.

Men's Fancy Wool Waistcoats, $10.50.

Men's Evening Dress Waistcoats, $5.00 to 10.00.

Men's Velvet Smoking Jackets, $25.00.

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Plain Hemstitched, $4.00 per dozen and up; *Initialed,* $6.00 per dozen and up; *Khaki Linen,* 65c and 75c each.

McCutcheon's

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

Main Floor, 33d Street Entrance

Reg. Trade Mark

EXPLOSIVES PLANT

NITRO, W. VA.

This tremendous operation covers 1,900 acres and involved the construction of 73 miles of standard and narrow gauge tracks, 115 miles of sewage and water piping, 155,000 yards of concrete, 28,000,000 bricks, 79,000,000 feet of lumber, a boiler capacity of 37,000 h. p., and a water system to handle 90,000,000 gallons daily.

In all there were 3,000 buildings, and figuring on a 10-hour day, one building was put up from foundation to finish every 30 minutes.

This stupendous operation was conducted by the Thompson-Starrett Company as Construction Manager for the Government.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

RELATED INDUSTRIES
WHOSE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED MARKETED AND SOLD IN STRICT ACCORD WITH A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS TO EMPLOYEE COMPETITOR AND PURCHASER NEED NO GREATER SURETY OF SUPREME QUALITY

Manufacturers:

The service expressed and exemplified by the above trade-mark means all the difference between the old, blind, destructive competition and the close, clean co-operation which present conditions demand.

Those manufacturers who recognize that they must stand *with* rather than *against* their competitors, will do well to investigate and learn how such co-operation, directed on a business basis and as a definite part of their business can be made most profitable to them.

A practical service relieved of all experimental hazards and grounded on years of successful operation.

Armstrong Bureau of Related Industries
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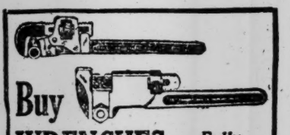
Fur coats of unusual smartness. Hats, caps, canes, umbrella sets, gloves, English coats. Dobbs Furs for women



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The TRIMO Pipe Wrenches and The TRIMO Monkey Wrenches are in this class

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In Wood handles 6 to 14 inch, inclusive
Of Steel in all sizes

BUY OF YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
TRIMONT MFG. CO., Roxbury, Mass.

WHITTLESEY TO GET HIGHEST DECORATION

Congressional Medal Awarded to Him, Capt. McMurtry, and Private Neibaur.

'LOST BATTALION' OFFICERS

Neibaur Rewarded for Checking an Enemy Attack "in Full View of His Entire Battalion."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Three American soldiers—a Colonel, a Captain, and a private—have been designated by President Wilson to receive the highest military decoration given by the United States for valor in action, the Congressional Medal of Honor. They have won the first of the medals awarded during the war with Germany and their names are:

Colonel Charles W. Whittlesey, 308th Infantry.

Captain George G. McMurtry.

Private Thomas C. Neibaur.

Colonel Whittlesey, then Major, and Captain McMurtry were at the head of the famous "Lost Battalion" of the 308th. He was the officer who, when called upon to surrender, told the Germans to "Go to hell."

The citation in Colonel Whittlesey's case reads:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy northeast of Binarville, in the Forest d'Argonne, between Oct. 2 and 7, 1918. Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Major Whittlesey maintained his position, which he had reached under orders received for an advance, and held his command, consisting originally of 463 officers and men of the 308th Infantry and of Company K of the 307th Infantry, together in the face of superior numbers of the enemy during the five days.

"Major Whittlesey and his command were thus cut off and no rations or other supplies reached him, in spite of determined efforts which were made by his division. On the fourth day Major Whittlesey received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender, which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of about 50 per cent. in killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy."

Captain McMurtry, who was in direct command of this force, was twice wounded, but continued to encourage and lead his men. The citation in his case reads:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy at Charlevaux, in the Forest d'Argonne, France, Oct. 2 to 8. Captain McMurtry commanded a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy, and, although wounded in the knee by shrapnel on Oct. 4, and suffering great pain, he continued throughout the entire period to encourage his officers and men with a resistless optimism that contributed largely toward preventing panic and disorder among the troops who were without food, cut off from communication with our lines.

"On Oct. 4, during a heavy barrage, he personally directed and supervised the moving of the wounded to shelter before himself seeking shelter.

"On Oct. 6 he was again wounded in the shoulder by a German grenade, but continued personally to organize and direct the defense against the German attack on the position until the attack was defeated.

"He continued to direct and command his troops, refusing relief and personally led his men out of the position after assistance arrived, before permitting himself to be taken to the hospital on Oct. 8. During this period, the successful defence of the position was due largely to his efforts."

Of Private Neibaur, the citation says he had been sent out on patrol to enfilade enemy machine-gun nests with an automatic rifle when the Rainbow Division took Cote de Chatillon. After being wounded he took a position on a ridge toward which the enemy troops drove and although cut off from his regiment, with the remainder of his detachment killed or wounded, Neibaur kept his automatic at work with such effect that the atack was driven back. Four Germans attacked him at close quarters and these he killed.

"He then moved alone among the enemy lying on the ground about him," the citation says, "in the midst of the fire from his own lines and by coolness and gallantry captured eleven prisoners at the point of his pistol and although painfully wounded, brought them back to our lines."

The statement concludes by saying that the arresting of an enemy attack in full force was largely due to the individual efforts of Neibaur, "whose heroic exploits took place against the skyline, in full view of his entire battalion."

Col. Whittlesey's address is 38 Pomeroy Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.; that of Captain McMurtry, 220 East Seventieth Street, New York City, and of Private Neibaur, Sugar City, Idaho.

TELL OF TYRANNY IN PRISON CAMPS

General Von Haenisch and His Subordinates Cruel, British Investigators Report.

LONDON, Dec. 5, (British Wireless Service.)—The commandants of German prison camps of the Hanover command, who subjected British officers to gross indignities and brutal treatment, are denounced in a report of Sir Robert Younger, Judge of the High Court of Justice, and his committee, which has been dealing with the treatment by the enemy of British prisoners of war.

The report says it is not in the great events, involving at least one case of homicide, which will receive special attention on some other occasion, that the true significance of the German horrors is to be found, but in the petty tyranny constantly exercised, the punishment of men for so-called offenses, needless restrictions, and the overbearing conduct of the German administration.

The report says that in 1917 General von Haenisch, in charge of the prison camps, carried out a system of coercion in conjunction with the Captains Niemeyer, twin brothers, Commandants, respectively, at Holzminden and Kalusthal. General von Haenisch is termed an unreasonable and cruel man endowed with a violent temper. He took every opportunity to curtail anything which would make the prison life less irksome. He called the prisoners dogs and pigs, as also did General Pavlovski, Inspector General of the Hanover command.

General von Haenisch declared, speaking of the British: "I am hoping every day to receive the order to send some of these people to be put up behind our lines to be shot by British shells."

Captain Niemeyer of Holzminden is spoken of as "the personification of hate." He would swagger up and down the camp and demand to be saluted on every passage. Those who refused to salute were sentenced to from three to six days in cells. The senior British officer who complained of profiteering in the canteen was sent to another camp. Niemeyer rejoiced in flourishing his revolver on all occasions. He misled the neutral representatives on their visits to camps.

The other Niemeyer, the report says, lied to the prisoners, to his superior officers, and to the representatives of the Netherlands Legation. He suppressed evidence by having prisoners removed to other camps. On one occasion he ordered an officer to get down on his knees before him. Refusing to comply, a sentry was called forward and forced the officer to kneel.

No Shortage No Shortage

Ready for Immediate Delivery

F. CHAUVENET'S

RED CAP

The Red Sparkling Burgundy of France

Look for the words "Chauvenet-Red Cap" on capsule and neck band.

AT ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS

H. P. FINLAY & CO., LTD., Agents, NEW YORK.

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GENERAL MANAGER

now available

This man has had an unusual experience in manufacturing, production, sales and advertising. Age 36.

His broad executive training will make him a splendid asset to any concern confronted with after-the-war problems of manufacturing and merchandising.

Recently manager of organization of 4,000 employes.

Address for interview,

C 827 TIMES ANNEX.

These Sales Today and Saturday

Great Christmas Sale

Georgette Waists

Wonderful Opportunities

$3.98

A brilliant assortment of every new style in round or square neck-lines—vestee and coatee effects, plaited Fauntleroy collars—braided, beaded and richly embroidered.

—Colors—	—Materials—	
Castor Navy	Striped Satins	Georgettes
Congo Artillery	Silk Shirtings	Crepe de Chines
Somme Victory	Lace Trimmed	Satins

Very Special Assortments Today of Silk Blouses at $5, $5.98 and $7.98

At the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shop*

Nineteen West 34th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Introducing New Winter Modes — To-Day

Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Exclusive Apparel

A New Winter Fashion

Misses' "Victory" Suit

Chin collar of gray Austrulian opossum fur

(AS ILLUSTRATED)

59.50

THIS "Victory" suit, a new and distinctive type, youthful and extremely modish, is of navy blue wool velour.

Very smart is the box coat with waistcoat of Victory red, reindeer or French gray broadcloth; slashed panels of coat are faced with contrasting color broadcloth to match waistcoat.

The vent at back of ankle length skirt gives plenty of freedom when walking. 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Coats and Wrap-Coats

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Twelve new winter models fur trimmed or without fur, including belted or flare coats, also wrap-coats of suede wool velour, pom-pom Bolivia or silvertone; silk lined, warmly interlined.

Unusual at **59.50**

Girls' Wool Velour Coats

Sizes 6 to 16 years

Fur trimmed belted coats of superior quality wool velour, in madura brown, reindeer, Burgundy, Pekin blue or green, with large collar of natural nutria fur; inset pockets; lined and interlined.

Unusual at **29.50**

Misses' Evening Frocks

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Dainty evening frocks of silvercloth, silk net, Georgette crepe, crepe chiffon, satin, taffeta silk or brocades, trimmed with silver or gold lace, sequins, ribbon or French flowers.

29.50 to 195.00

FOUR NEW WINTER MODELS

Misses' Suits

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Featuring two new box coat models of wool velour in smart Winter colorings, to wear with separate furs; black velveteen suit with sash belted coat; also an exclusive model of woolvelour with large collar of taupe nutria fur.

Unusual at **45.00**

UNUSUALLY GOOD VALUE

Misses' Dresses

Of Georgette Crepe

Georgette crepe dress made over silk in copen, rose, gray or navy, chain stitched silk embroidered in self color; collarless neck and flowing sleeves; wide girdle and bow of satin ribbon. 14 to 20 years.

Unusual at **29.50**

MISSES' and GIRLS' APPAREL SHOPS, Second Floor

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue TO-DAY AND SATURDAY *34th Street*

A Specially Prepared Sale

MEN'S HALF HOSE & UNDERWEAR

Silk Half Hose
2.25 pair
Pure Silk; heavy weight; finest grade; Black only.

Wool Half Hose
1.10 pair
Ribbed Wool in Khaki, Gray and Heather Brown.

Lisle Half Hose
40c pair
Mercerized Lisle in Navy Blue, Gray, Tan or Black.

Shirts and Drawers
2.75 garment
Winter weight Cotton and Wool Mixture in Gray.

Silk Half Hose
1.95 pair
Pure Silk; fine grade; fancy colored stripes.

Silk Half Hose
65c pair
Lisle soles and tops; Tan, Cordovan, Gray and Black, also two-tone effects.

Cotton Half Hose
25c pair
Gray, Tan, Navy Blue and Black.

Shirts and Drawers
95c garment
Ribbed Cotton in Winter weight; Gray only.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.—MAIN FLOOR

Have you visited Liliputia--the land where children's dreams come true?

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Cold Weather Reductions in

Men's Wool Underwear

of our regular high quality standard stock

Today & Saturday

Men's Shop. Fifth Floor.

Men's white merino shirts and drawers, medium weight. *Heretofore* 3.25 *each.* **Special 2.25 each**

Men's white merino shirts and drawers, extra fine quality, heavy weight. *Heretofore* 4.75 *each.* **Special 3.00 each**

Men's natural wool shirts and drawers, extra fine quality, medium weight. *Heretofore* 3.75 *each.* **Special 2.25 each**

Men's natural wool mixed union suits, medium weight. *Heretofore* 3.50. **Special 2.75**

Men's natural wool mixed union suits, heavy weight, extra fine. *Heretofore* 5.50. **Special 4.00**

You Never Pay More at Best's

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If you are one-or if you are seven

-this is the breakfast for you!

If you are one—

It's so quick, so good!

For the busy bachelor girl! There's no fussing, no mixing, with Aunt Jemima Pancakes; all the rich, flavor-giving ingredients are in the flour.

In a jiffy you have beaten in the water, and are lifting the tender, golden cakes from the grill.

If you are two—a little bride with an adoring husband

An Aunt Jemima Pancake breakfast is perfect every time!

Give him the cakes that never turn out wrong—Aunt Jemima Pancakes are perfect every morning!

For everything to make good pancakes is already in the Aunt Jemima flour—the sweet milk, powdered and mixed in the flour, the specially ground flours. You have only to add the water and pop them on the griddle. In two minutes they are on the table—sweet, tender, delectably brown and fragrant.

If you are seven—hungry—rollicking

It's the breakfast they like best and that costs the least!

Your lively, healthy tribe has appetites that seem bottomless! Give them an Aunt Jemima breakfast. They'll love it better than any other you can give them! And the tender, hot pancakes are so nourishing, so healthful! You wish you could always give them as wholesome a meal—so easily and at such slight expense!

For you can have three Aunt Jemima breakfasts for the cost of one of eggs or meat!

Order a package of Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour today. Make delightful muffins and waffles with it, too! And for variety order a package of Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour at the same time—it's in the yellow package.

"I'se in town, Honey!"

Send for the jolly Rag Dolls

Look on the top of any package of Aunt Jemima Pancake or Buckwheat Flour to find out how to get the funny Aunt Jemima Rag Dolls. Aunt Jemima, Uncle Mose and two gay little pickaninnies all come in bright colors, ready to cut and stuff. Send for one of them, or for the whole famous family.

Copyright, 1918, Aunt Jemima Mills, Co.

SENATORS REVIVE ATTACKS ON CREEL

Republicans Aroused by Report That He May Censor Dispatches from Paris.

FEAR CABLE "RATIONING"

Sherman, Johnson, and Watson Warn Public to be on the Alert for Distorted News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Statements in some newspapers of this morning that official communications to the press from the Paris Peace Conference must pass through the hands of George Creel, and that the cables would be "rationed" because of lack of wire space, brought a bombardment today among Republicans in the Senate against Mr. Creel. Senators Johnson of California, Watson of Indiana, and Sherman of Illinois all attacked the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

"My contention," said Senator Watson, "was that George Creel was to be taken over to France in order that he might send forth all of the news that came to this country regarding the deliberations at the Peace Council. That is exactly what I believed then, and it is precisely what I believe now."

Before starting for Europe Mr. Creel gave out a statement in Washington denying that he would exercise a censorship over the cables. The announcement was also made by the Postmaster General that news sent from Europe by correspondents would not be interfered with. Senator Johnson opened the batteries directed against Mr. Creel today by reading a Paris disptach stating that Mr. Creel would inspect all news stories sent out.

"We have heard very much about the mode of communication between Paris and this country of the Peace Conference proceedings, and we have been told that there is no restriction on the news which would come to us respecting those proceedings," said Senator Johnson. "I am not concerned with the legal aspects of the President's trip. He determined to take it, and we made the best of his determination. But I am concerned with what may come to America of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and I am concerned whether the news that comes to us shall be rationed and censored.

"I want to call the attention of my colleagues to this news item sent by cable from Paris, so that they might, with me, if their view be similar to mine, protest against a Creel-rationed news from Paris or any censored information that shall come to us from the Peace Conference."

Senator Watson read extracts from President Wilson's last message to Congress, and also from the Burleson announcement, as showing that the Administration had declared for unrestricted news from Paris. Senator Walsh of Montana said "rationing" of the cables would be necessary, as there were "too many correspondents and too few cables."

"I am not disturbed about the rationing of the cables, but I am disturbed about the man who is to have absolute charge of every word that comes to this country respecting the deliberations of the Peace Council," replied Senator Watson. "That man is George Creel, and George Creel was taken there for the express purpose of censoring it all and having charge of it all. That is what I complain of, and I again want to warn the American people that if George Creel is to censor the words sent here, and if nothing is to be put on the wire except the things of which he approves, they should make a great allowance for its truthfulness and authenticity.

"The exercise of power that has been assumed by Mr. Creel was delegated and made possible by friendly action in this body," said Senator Sherman. "What I complain of is Congress has been derelict in its duty in permitting such power to be delegated. I expected it to be exercised, and I fear I shall not be disappointed. The cable dispatch from Paris only confirms what every Senator and every well-informed man in the press gallery has believed all along."

The attention of the Senate was called by Senator New of Indiana to the statement that twelve new automobiles were taken along on the George Washington with the President. Senator New wished to know if Congress would be called upon to defray the expense of these cars, and also the general upkeep of the house in Paris which the party will occupy.

Close Hearing in Chapin Inquiry.

The commission appointed by Judge Malone of General Sessions to inquire into the sanity of Charles E. Chapin, the former city editor of The Evening World, who killed his wife, finished hearing testimony yesterday, and will take a week to prepare its report. The members of the commission are George W. Wickersham, Lamar Hardy, and Dr Smith E. Jelliffe.

SHERMAN ASSAILS MANN.

Senator Says Republicans Would Fritter Away Majority Under Such Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Sherman of Illinois today assailed the recent statement by James R. Mann, Republican floor leader of the House, that he did not intend to embarrass the President by supporting any of the resolutions questioning Mr. Wilson's course in the peace negotiations. The Senator said in a set speech that he resented Mann's "attempted leadership."

"I take no instructions," he declared, "from this self-constituted mouthpiece of the Republican Party, even if he does presume to be a Republican delivering orders to all to whom he may have access!"

Senator Reed interrupted to ask if Senator Sherman would be willing to have Mr. Mann withdraw from the race for Speaker when the Republican House convenes and leave the place open to Champ Clark, the present speaker, a Democrat.

"I would just as soon leave the honor to one as to the other, personally," replied Senator Sherman. "I suppose, politically, I ought to be loyal. We worked for the Republican majority in the House. I contributed my drop in the bucket with the others. But I wish to warn the Republicans of the House and of the United States that, if they wish to fritter away their majority, let them choose such leaders as I speak of, and they will go into the ditch again.

"If there is to be a leadership it ought to garner the results of the campaign, but this alleged leader has never led. I think it my duty to warn Republicans that if they are to learn by the lessons beginning in 1912 and extending to Nov. 6, 1918, they might as well consider materially what they are headed for and what kind of a leader they are following."

Senator Sherman did not mention Mr. Mann by name, as that would have been a violation of the parliamentary ethics of Congress, but his application was unmistakable.

"At the other end of the Capitol," he said, "among those who are impatient to mount the seat of power, there are interviews now anticipating the time when he shall rule. The edicts are issued from time to time, one appearing in yesterday's press saying that nothing should be said to interfere with the President's mission abroad. The gentleman seems to be impatient. He delivered his pronunciamento; his ukase is made and published before he has even mounted the throne of power. He is much more powerful in Washington than he is at home. Upon the two occasions he has been seized with an unappeasable desire to have the delegates from his own State in a national convention, he never even nosed under the wire and got a delegate in his life, and he never will."

The galleries broke into laughter at this statement, and the presiding officer warned the visitors that they must be quiet. Senator Sherman proceeded:

"But I have not accepted his leadership except when I expected the party to go into the ditch, and happily I have never been disappointed. He possesses no elements of leadership in the West and none in his own State outside of Hyde Park in South Chicago."

Near the end of his speech, Senator Sherman turned toward the House end of the Capitol, shaking his fist, and exclaimed:

"Now, if you want peace in the party, let me alone! If you do not, keep it up!"

14 WOMEN CONTEST SEATS.

T. P. O'Connor Among M. P.'s Returned Without Opposition.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Among the candidates nominated for Parliament were fourteen women. They include Miss Christabel Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffrage leader; Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editor of Votes for Women; Miss Mary McArthur, Secretary of the British Women's Trades Union, and Countess Georgina Markievicz of Dublin, the Sinn Fein leader.

Mrs. George E. Hope, widow of Lieut. Col. Hope, who had announced her purpose to contest the seat of Herbert Asquith, Liberal leader and former Premier, was not placed in nomination. Her papers had not been prepared properly and were rejected.

Horatio W. Bottomley, editor of John Bull, who secured his discharge from bankruptcy yesterday, was nominated.

Among those elected by acclamation are T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist member for the Scotland division of Liverpool; Spencer Leigh Hughes, Liberal member for Stockport, and Kennedy Jones, Unionist for the Hornsey division of Middlesex.

Bielaski to Quit Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has offered his resignation to Attorney General Gregory. He expects to enter private business. Mr. Bielaski has been at the head of the Investigation Bureau since 1912, and previously had been assistant chief. He is only 35 years of age, and supervises the biggest force of secret investigators in the Government service.

Bradley Speedmask

For Soldier and Civilian

THE soldier knows the Bradley Speedmask—knows it affords protection given by no other garment. Send him one. Buy one for yourself.

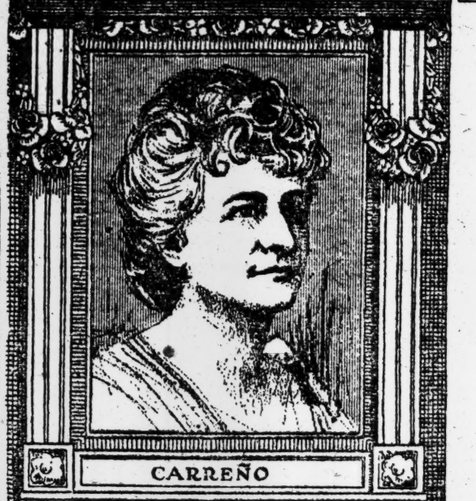
Then go out in the teeth of the gale to breast the winds and buffet the storms, cozily hooded and helmeted in a Bradley Speedmask—that's the joy of a Winter day. Chest, neck, chin, cheeks, ears and forehead, safely blanketed. Only the eyes and nose exposed.

Knitted of thick, warm, worsted yarn. Cap and muffler combined. Fits snugly under the coat, snuggles around the neck, lies flat over the chest. A practical, sensible garment for winter wear.

For men, women and children. In olive drab and colors. Ask your dealer or write for the Bradley Style Book.

BRADLEY KNITTING CO. - - - Delavan, Wis.

Makers of Bradley sweaters, caps, gloves, etc.—all weather beaters, of style, durability, and comfort.



THE PIANO OF A THOUSAND GENII

WORLD famous artists of every nationality, masters of every style of the pianistic art, have recorded their playing for the Ampico Reproducing Piano, offering to the Ampico owner a choice of artists and compositions impossible to obtain in any other directory of musicians.

In the Recording Laboratory the artist plays and re-plays the selection until he achieves his ideal interpretation, and it is this recording that your Ampico reproduces in your home. Not a mere approximation of the pianist's art but ***his actual playing***, just as if he were present and his talented fingers were sweeping over the keys. The list of artists, whose records may be played on the Ampico, include such distinguished names as

Clarence Adler	*Teresa Carreno*	*Arthur Hochman*	*Wynne Pyle*
Adriano Ariani	*Maurice Dumesnil*	*Josef Hofmann*	*Giuseppe Randegger*
Wihelm Bachaus	*Arthur Friedheim*	*Frank LaForge*	*Adele Rosenthal*
Harold Bauer	*Ossip Gabrilowitsch*	*Ethel Leginska*	*Camille Saint-Saens*
Carrie Jacobs-Bond	*Paolo Gallico*	*Max Landow*	*Olga Samaroff*
Adolphe Borchard	*Leopold Godowsky*	*Arthur Loesser*	*Germaine Schnitzer*
Howard Brockway	*Katherine Goodson*	*Pietro Mascagni*	*Alexander Scriabine*
Richard Buhlig	*Edvard Grieg*	*Yolando Mero*	*Henry Souvaine*
Ferruccio Busoni	*Mark Hambourg*	*Rafael Navas*	*Marguerite Volavy*
George Copeland	*Theodore Henrion*	*Leo Ornstein*	*AND MANY OTHERS*

As to the Ampico itself, it has proven its unrivalled perfection in the many Direct Comparison Recitals before critical audiences. Many instruments claim the ability to reproduce the playing of the artists. The Ampico is the only instrument that has given public performances in which a great artist played his selection personally and, immediately afterward, the Ampico repeated the same composition for comparison.

This is the only genuine Comparison Recital and the Ampico is the only genuine Reproducing Piano. To use an old and homely saying, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

TO HEAR THE AMPICO IS TO ACKNOWLEDGE ITS SUPREMACY

The AMPICO *in the*

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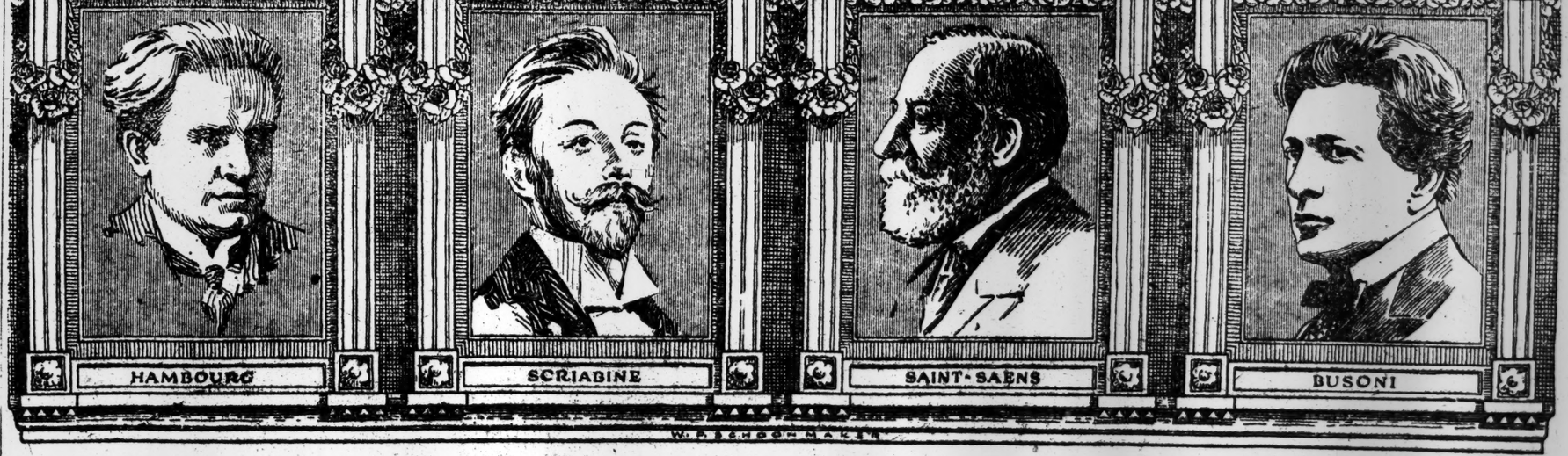

W. A. SCHROEDER'S SONS

2,193 MORE CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY REPORTED BY GENERAL PERSHING

Total Casualties Announced Now 116,798; 755 Dead and 591 Wounded in Today's Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 2,193 names, bringing the total for the army up to 112,126. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously reported for that arm of the service was 4,672. The total for both army and Marine Corps so far announced is now 116,798.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 363 killed in action, 114 died of wounds, 14 died of accident, 264 died of disease, 188 severely wounded, 199 wounded to a degree undetermined, 460 slightly wounded, and 591 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 5.	Total.
Deaths.			
Killed in action	21,868	363	22,231
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	8,765	114	8,879
Died of accident	1,829	14	1,843
Died of disease	12,271	264	12,535
Total	45,465	755	46,220
Wounded	52,080	847	52,927
Missing	12,388	591	12,979
Total	109,933	2,193	112,126

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WD) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General. Col. Colonel. Maj. Major. Capt. Captain. Lt. Lieutenant. Sgt. Sergeant. Corp. Corporal. Bgl. Bugler. Mch. Mechanic. Wagn. Wagoner. Mus. Musician. Hrs. Horseshoer.

Casualties Announced Dec. 5.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARENS, FRANK, 5,706 New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn (WL)
ADAM, FRANK OTTO, 704 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn (MA)
AMABILE, JOSEPH, 303 E. 149th St...(WL)
ANSBRO, PETER J., 104 E. 124th St...(MA)
BAILEY, JOSEPH, 1,203 Fulton Av....(KA)
BEASLEY, CHARLES C., 206 E. 12th St.(DD)
BELLINI, CEREMINO, 80 Hancock St., Dongan Hills, S. I.....(WS)
BLEGNER, GEORGE, 401 E. 82d St....(KA)
BOLDES, HERBERT C., 239 Albany Av., Brooklyn (DW)
BOGEN, MAX, 85 Avenue B.....(WL)
BOHEN, JOHN J., 633 Grand Av., Brooklyn (WL)
BORAK, MOE, 52 W. 29th St.....(MA)
BRANDER, SAMUEL, 952 42d St., Brooklyn (WL)
BRIKER, HARRY, 194 Brown Place..(WS)
BROOK, ABRAHAM, 67 E. 114th St.—Corp. (KA)
BUCKLEY, LAWRENCE V., 61-63 Place, Brooklyn (WL)
BUONO, ANGELO, 3,108 Jerome Av..(MA)
BYBACKI, VINCENT, 188 Williams Av., Brooklyn (WL)
BYRNE, WILLIAM L., 5,804 7th Av., Brooklyn (WL)
CALLAHAN, DANIEL A., 1,351 2d Av.(WL)
CARLSON, AXEL M., 134 Nelson St., Brooklyn (WL)
CASTILLO, ARTHUR, 530 W. 135th St.(DW)
CHARLACK, ..., 170 Monroe St.....(WL)
CICERO, PIETRO, 415 Melrose Av., Brooklyn (MA)
CIPRIANO, JOS., 73 Mulberry St...(MA)
COHN, ISADORE, 735 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn (M...
COLDEWEY, GEO., 158 E. 82d St.—Lt.(KA)
CONN, WM. L., 252 W. 64th St.....(DW)
CONNERS, PATRICK, 311 Washington St.(DW)
CONWAY, WM., 238 Warren St.....(MA)
CONWELL, WM. H., 316 89th St., Brooklyn (WL)
CORRIGAN, T., 26 18th Av., Astoria..(WL)
COSKI, ADAM, 445 Hamilton St., Long Island City (WL)
CRON, JOHN W., 322 Lexington Av., Brooklyn (WL)
CUCCHIARA, SILVESTRE, 102 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn (KA)
D'APONTE, AMEDEO, 1,624 Amsterdam Av.....(M...
DAVIDSON, NORMAN, 582 Rogers Av., Brooklyn (KA)
DE AQUERO, MIGUEL E., Jr., 294 W. 92d St.—Lt.....(WL)
DEDE, FRANK J., 239 Conselyea St., Brooklyn (WL)
DEMPSEY, P. J. care of Gallagher, 836 6th Av.....(WL)
DEVLAMIS, PETER, 108 Underhill Av., Brooklyn (WL)
DIETTER, O., 20 Lott Av., Brooklyn..(KA)
DONAHUE, E. J., 324 E. 93d St.....(KA)
DOUGLAS, R., 415 Jerome Av.....(KA)
DUFF, D. A., 117 Sumner Av., Brooklyn (DW)
DWYER, VICTOR JOSEPH, 128 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
FABIAN, CHARLES WILLIAM, 310 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
FALES, C. W., 1,847 Broadway, Brooklyn (WL)
FERRO, DOMINICK, 158 Carmela St., Long Island City.....(WL)
FINCKE, R. L., 100 E. 29th St.....(DW)
FIORETTI, A., 357 Fordham Road.....(WL)
FIORITO, D., 910 Courtland Av.....(WL)
FISCHER, H. C., 109 St. John's Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
FRANK, SAMUEL, 1142 Forsyth St.....(WL)
GARVIN, ERNEST E., 1st Av. and 14th St., College Point
GASPARIE, G., 49 Amity St., Brooklyn.(WL)
GERVASIO, F., 1,408 Madison Av.....(WL)
GEYER, MAX, 1,408 Madison Av.....(KA)
GIBBS, J., 2,180 5th Av.....
GLASSMAN, SOLOMON, 1,806 Bath Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
GOLDMAN, H., 26 Henry St.....(WL)
GRAEGER, E., 908 4th Av., Brooklyn.(WL)
GRAY, WILLIAM D. 229 W. 74th St.—Mch. Corp.....(WD)
HARRIS, VINCENT P., 1,071 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HERMAN J., Barren Island, Brooklyn.(WL)
HERRLICH, EDWARD, 174 Irving Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
HERSHMAN, MICHAEL M., 1,074 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
HOHMAN, EDWARD, 564 Linwood St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HONNIGS, H., 120 W. 97th St.—Wagn.(DA)
JORDAN, RICHARD A. St. Malachy's Home, Rockaway.....(MA)
KALIKOW, MORRIS, 407 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
KAMENU, I., 364 W. 52d St.....(KA)
KATZENELENBOGEN, DAVID, 926 South Boulevard.....(WL)
KEERWINDER, ISAAC, 175 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
KELLY, FRANK, 361 Fenimore St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
KELLY, J., 211 13th Av.....(KA)
KLEIN, O. W., 1,035 Prospect Av.....(KA)
KOHL, WILLIAM T., 314 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LAPINSKI, H., 504 11th Av.....(WL)
LANZANO, J., 790 Bergen St., B'klyn..(KA)
LEARNAHAN, MICHAEL, 604 Lexington Av.—Corp.....(WL)
LEIBEL, ANDREW, 1,352 Boone Av.....(MA)
LEITH, S., 359 Bradford St., Brooklyn.(MA)
LEROY, N. C., 6,204 18th Av., B'klyn...(WS)
LEVI, SAMUEL G., 760 Home St.....(WS)
LONGARINO, S., 313 E. 107th St.....(WS)
McCARRON, W. J., 326 E. 82d St.—Corp.(WS)
McCORMACK, W. J., 194 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
McDONALD, E. P., 524 W. 44th St.....(MA)
McDONALD, J. P., 578 W. 12th St.....(DW)
McNAMARA, J. F., 310 5th St., Bklyn.(WD)
McNEVIN, G., 377 E. 51st St., Bklyn..(WS)
MACHESKI, W. J., 177 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(KA)
MARINE, J. J., 294 Baltic St., Bklyn..(WL)
MICELOTTA, N., 1,548 59th St., Bklyn.(DW)
MURPHY, W. J., 922 4th Av., Bklyn...(KA)
NALTY, T. F., 763 Park Av.....(DW)
NESS, H. A., 503 W. 47th St.—Bgl.....(KA)
OLSEN, H., 866 Henry St., Brooklyn..(WL)
O'NEILL, J. J., 1,782 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
PERGERO, M., 271 W. 146th St.....(WL)
PODSKOCH, J., 65 Maple Av., Port Richmond .....(WL)
ROONEY, J., 418 W. 18th St.....(WD)
RUBENSTEIN, I., 1,741 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
SABATINO, JOSEPH, 57 Henry St.....(KA)
SALZMAN, MEYER, 3 Pitt St.....(WL)
SCHINERER, A. H., 6 Spencer St., Brooklyn .....(DD)
SCHWARTZ, G. F., 328 52d St., Bklyn.(WL)
SCIRICA, B., 128 Suydam St., Bklyn...(KA)
SCIRPA, ..., 616 77th St., Bklyn.....(KA)
SHEA, DANIEL, 272 W. 141st St.....(WL)
SHUGRUE, D., 680 St. Ann's Av.....(KA)
SMITH, F., 368 Dill Place, Brooklyn..(WL)
SOLOMON, H., 135 W. 112th St.....(WL)
SPIELMAN, J., L. 243 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
STADTMILLER, A. H., 306 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
STARRETT, H. C., 430 47th St., Brooklyn—Capt.....(DD)
STAWKAWSKI, S., 133 N. 6th St., Brooklyn .....(MA)
STERNBERGER, L., 600 W. 150th St...(MA)
STEWART, R. A., 530 E. 134th St....(WS)
STYLES, J. J., Jr., 125 Monroe Av., Tompkinsville .....(WL)
SULLIVAN, ..., 461 Corey Av., West New Brighton .....(WL)
TETELMAN, T., 475 E. 145th St.....(WS)
TRISSLER, H., 3 Judge St., Brooklyn..(WL)
TUMMY, M., 203 E. 144th St.....(WL)
WALKER, GEORGE, 472 10th Av.....(WL)
WHITE, W. W., 541 Lexington Av.—Lt.(MA)
WILLIAMS, R. A., 645 Macon St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
WILSON, H. W., 327 Prospect Av., Brooklyn .....(DD)
WOHLEB, F. X., 140 Elm St., Astoria.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALSTON, RICHARD D., North Troy..(DD)
ANGELINA, JOHN, Rochester.....(MA)
BENEDICT, GEORGE, Bohemia.....(KA)
BENEDICT, ROBERT P., Chester.....(KA)
BENJAMIN, HARRY, Lorraine.....(WL)
BENTNER, HERMAN J., Tonawanda..(WL)
BONCZEK, JOSEPH S., Riverhead....(DD)
BOSCH, JOHN FREDERICK, Troy.....(WL)
BURG, CHARLES A., Rome.....(WL)
BURGUN, ALBERT, Forestville.....(DW)
BOWER, WILLIAM C., Buffalo.....(WL)
BURNS, JOHN R., Buffalo.....(WS)
BROWN, NELLO, Farmersville.....(WL)
BROWN, JAMES W., Fairport.....(WS)
CAMPBELL, R. T., Balston Spa—Sgt..(WS)
CAMILLO, DOMINICK, Cortland.....(WL)
CARR, DEVILLO A., Oneonta.....(KA)
CARNEY, THOMAS F., Ilion.....(WL)
CICCATELLI, NUNZIO, Port Chester..(MA)
CLARK, C. L., Syracuse—Sgt.....(KA)
CENTRA, SPERIDIONE, Cohocton.....(WL)
CLIFFORD, EUGENE A., Little Falls.(DW)
CLIFFORD, JOHN, Tuxedo Park.....(WL)
COONS, CLARENCE G., Waterford..(DD)
COMO, THOMAS F., Yonkers.....(WL)
COYLE, ROY JOHN, Hagaman.....(WL)
CUGLER, GEORGE D., Norfolk.....(WL)
CUMMINGS, THOMAS A., Albany.....(WL)
CRUM, WILLIAM A., Rochester.....(DD)
CRANZ, EWALD F., Yonkers—Sgt.....(DD)
DEXTER, WILLIAM C., Black River..(MA)
DONATELLI, D., Mount Kisco.....(DD)
DOMES, CLAUDE J., Franklinville...(KA)
EDWARDS, H. S., Macellus—Corp.....(KA)
FASOLO, FASILIO, Little Falls.....(WL)
FITZGERALD, J. F., Lackawanna—Sgt..(WS)
FLACK, BUFORD L., Hudson.....(WL)
FLYNN, ARNOLD, Shokomonte.....(WL)
GARNSEY, C. 3d, Seneca Falls—Lt...(KA)
GIANNOTTA, EMANUEL, Kings Park.(WL)
GLOVER, FRANK, Depew—Corp.....(WS)
GUDDEN, JOHN, Rochester.....(MA)
GUENTHER, F. W., Rochester.....(WL)
GURTLER, W., Saratoga Springs—Corp.(KA)
GREEN, S. H., Jackson.....(WS)
HAMILTON, R. D., Jr., Mount Vernon.(KA)
HANAGAN, AMBROSE, Vernon.....(WL)
HAYWOOD, E. L., Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
HENRY, M. J., Amsterdam.....(MA)
HETTENHAUSEN, A. A., Inwood.....(WL)
HOUGH, G. L., Castorland.....(DD)
HOLLBERG, C. A., Newburg—Corp.....(MA)
HOUGHTON, ..., Rochester.....(KA)
HOWARD, J. W., Kingston.....(WL)
IRISH, C. M., Watertown.....(WL)
JANICKI, J. C., Utica.....(WL)
JOCHIM, J. J., Buffalo—Sgt.....(KA)
KEHRLI, ADOLPH, Ripley.....(KA)
KOWALAK, WILLIAM, Buffalo.....(WS)
LANKES, A. G., Buffalo.....(MA)
LADONHARDT, ..., Rochester—Bgl.....(KA)
LETO, LUDOVICO, Spring Valley.....(WL)
LOSEE, RALPH, Climax.....(WL)
LOVE, H. J., Clifton Springs.....(WL)
LYNCH, C. N., Nyack.....(WL)
MAGLIOCCA, G., Dresden.....(WD)
MELVIN, J. R., Buffalo—Corp.....(WS)
MOORE, H. C., Saratoga Springs.....(WS)
MORTON, CHARLES, Corning.....(KA)
MANNO, ..., Malone—Corp.....(WS)
NELSON, E. R., North Tonawanda.....(WL)
NONAMAKER, F. J., Albany.....(WS)
OAKLEY, J. R., Union.....(KA)
ORIGO, ..., Syracuse—Corp.....(KA)
PANZARDI, EGIDIO, Yonkers—Mch.....(MA)
PENDERS, CHARLES, Tuckanoe—Sgt.(WD)
POND, R. E., Camden—Lt.....(DW)
RADOM, ..., Watertown—Corp.....(WL)
ROBEINSKI, G., Yonkers—Corp.....(MA)
ROBACK, MIKE, Utica.....(MA)
ROCKWELL, S. L., Binghamton.....(KA)
ROBERTS, MORRIS, East Nassau.....(WL)
RILEY, J. E., Rochester.....(MA)
RIVETS, L. F., Syracuse—Corp.....(WL)
SCHRINER, G. H., Dansville—Corp.....(MA)
SEAMAN, E. B., Poughkeepsie.....(DD)
STORMS, A. F., Yonkers—Sgt.....(MA)
STORUM, ROLLIN S., Cattaraugus..(DD)
SHELTER, ROY F., Wayland.....(WL)
SHANNABURG, C. E., Port Jervis...(KA)
STRAUSKI, ANDREW, Buffalo—Sgt...(DW)
SOUTHARD, ROGER, Baldwin.....(WL)
SLATER, WM. H., Kingston.....(KA)
SMITH, JESSE E., Dexter.....(KA)
STRAUB, JAMES, Brockport.....(KA)
TEMOPONTE, D., New Rochelle.....(MA)
TERO, J. V., Boquet.....(KA)
TUCKER, C. F., Buffalo.....(WL)
TRONSKI, ..., Highland Falls.(WL)
TREENKLE, JOSEPH M., Albany.....(DD)
VALENTINE, E. F., Buffalo.....(MA)
VAN DEWERKER, F. W., Pleasant Brook .....(DD)
WARD, WM. H., Jr., Auburn—Sgt.....(KA)
WILKINS, THOS. A., Ft. Edward.....(WS)
WILLIAMS, W. L., White Plains.....(KA)

ALABAMA.

AUTRY, J. E., Thomasville.....(KA)
BAILEY, ALONZO, Baileyton.....(WS)
BATES, J. W., Piper.....(WS)
BUNCH, J. H., Auburn—Corp.....(DD)
CLARK, A. F., Pisgah.....(MA)
COLWELL, ALVIN, Huntsville.....(MA)
CORNETT, J. W., Birmingham.....(DD)
DUNHAM, T. F., White Oak.....(KA)
ELDRIDGE, COLUMBUS, Dothan.....(MA)
FANT, SAM, Liberty.....(KA)
FLACK, B. L., Albany.....(KA)
FLETCHER, S., Andalusia.....(WS)
GATTIS, PAUL, Alabama City.....(KA)
HADLEY, JOSEPH D., Newville.....(MA)
HAGULLE, B. B., Johns—Corp.....(KA)
KILGORE, OLIVER, Oakman.....(DD)
LIVINGSTON, MILVIN, Cullman.....(MA)
LOGAN, CHARLIE, Somerville.....(WU)
POSEY, H., Winfield.....(DD)
REID, F. H., Edna—Capt.....(DA)
SHERILL, R., Pratt City—Corp.....(DA)
STRICKLAND, H. M., Aliceville.....(KA)

ARIZONA.

HIGGINS, HENRY F., Phoenix.....(WS)

ARKANSAS.

ARMSTRONG, H. I., Searcey.....(KA)
BALLARD, JOHN H., Benton.....(DD)
BRITTAIN, GEORGE, Viola.....(DD)
BROWN, JOSEPH M., Ashdown.....(DD)
CRAWFORD, THOMAS R., Decatur...(MA)
CUMMENS, FORREST B., Corley.....(KA)
FELLOWS, WILLIAM C., Piggott.....(MA)
HODGES, JAMES S., Vaden.....(WS)
JARRELL, EARL, Decatur.....(DD)
JOHNSON, VAN Faith.....(DD)
LOGAN, MARGIN, Harrisburg.....(MA)
MOORE, ROBERT D., Stanley—Corp.....(KA)
MORGAN, LAFAYETTE, Danville...(MA)
MURPHY, ..., Blytheville.....(WS)
PEEPER, BARNEY, Eureka.....(WU)
ROSH, TOM, Marked Tree.....(WS)
STANLEY, WILL, Bolifield.....(DD)
TREBLE, EDGAR, Lunsford.....(DD)
WHITTEN, C., Mineral Springs.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, C. M., Greenbriar—Sgt...(WS)

CALIFORNIA.

BELLO, MASSIMO, Fort Bragg.....(MA)
BOLIN, DAVID R., Lindsay.....(DD)
BOSA, AUGUSTINE, San Francisco...(KA)
BRINDLEY, EDMUND R., Ontario...(MA)
BUTLER, W. A., Roseville.....(KA)
CARRELL, JAMES H., Santa Rosa...(MA)
CARTER, CARL, Santa Paula.....(KA)
COOPER, EVERETTE J., Flournoy.....(KA)
CURRAN, PATRICK K., San Francisco(KA)
DOW, JOSEPH H., San Pedro.....(MA)
EIMERL, VICTOR A., Fullerton—Corp..(WS)
FOSSETT, HAROLD, Hemet—Sgt.....(WS)
GOLDIE, ROY C., Los Angeles.....(DW)
HAGEL, CARL J., Palo Alto.....(WS)
HARTMAN, H. H., Warm Creek.....(WS)
HAZEN, LOUIS N., San Francisco.....(WS)
JENNINGS, M. S., Redlands.....(DD)
LACY, ALBERT E., Manteca—Bgl.....(MA)
LARIAS, JOSEPH, El Banco.....(MA)
LINDE, LUDWIG, Lone Pine.....(DP)
MEADOWS, H. W., Pacific Grove.....(KA)
MITCHELL, EDWARD, Los Angeles..(WU)
MUNDEN, E. L., Wasco.....(WS)
RASMUSSEN, Alice Fay.....(MA)
ROBEINSKI, G., Yonkers—Corp.....(MA)
ROBACK, MIKE, Utica.....(MA)
ROCKWELL, S. L., Binghamton.....(KA)
ROBERTS, MORRIS, East Nassau.....(WL)
RILEY, J. E., Rochester.....(MA)
RIVETS, L. F., Syracuse—Corp.....(WU)
SCHRINER, G. H., Dansville—Corp.....(MA)
SEAMAN, E. B., Poughkeepsie.....(DD)
STORM, A. F., Yonkers—Sgt.....(MA)
STORUM, ROLLIN S., Cattaraugus..(DD)
SHELTER, ROY F., Wayland.....(WL)
SHANNABURG, C. E., Port Jervis...(KA)
STRAUSKI, ANDREW, Buffalo—Sgt...(DW)
SOUTHARD, ROGER, Baldwin.....(WL)
SLATER, WM. H., Kingston.....(KA)
SMITH, JESSE E., Dexter.....(KA)
STRAUB, JAMES, Brockport.....(KA)
TEMOPONTE, D., New Rochelle.....(MA)
TERO, J. V., Boquet.....(KA)
TUCKER, C. F., Buffalo.....(WL)
TRONSKI, ..., Highland Falls.(WL)
TREENKLE, JOSEPH M., Albany.....(DD)
VALENTINE, E. F., Buffalo.....(MA)
VAN DEWERKER, F. W., Pleasant Brook .....(DD)
WARD, WM. H., Jr., Auburn—Sgt.....(KA)
WILKINS, THOS. A., Ft. Edward.....(WS)
WILLIAMS, W. L., White Plains.....(KA)

COLORADO.

CRAMER, CLARENCE C., Denver.....(DD)
FOLTZ, LESTER N., Two Buttes.....(DD)
PROCTOR, FRED B., Denver—Sgt.....(KA)
SURWALD, OSCAR L., Matheson.....(DD)
WESTFALL, WILLIAM C., Pueblo.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ACETO, ANTONIO, Branford.....(WS)
BATES, ARTHUR C., Plainville.....(DW)
BUSHEY, FRED J., Oneco—Corp.....(WU)
BURGESS, RAYMOND A., Hartford..(DD)
CALLAGHAN, A. B., Bridgeport.....(WL)
CARLSON, JOHN G., Southington.....(MA)
CHAMPAGNE, W. C., Waterbury.....(MA)
CLARK, ..., Waterbury.....(MA)
CLINTON, HARRY L., Westville.....(MA)
COMAN, GEORGE J., East Hartford...(MA)
COSTELLO, FRANK, Jr., New Haven..(DD)
DALY, DANIEL, Hartford—Corp.....(WU)
DEVONSHUK, OVERK, Waterbury.....(MA)
FLOOD, MERTON F., Easthampton.....(WL)
GUNN, LEON L., New Haven.....(DW)
GRIMASON, JAMES, S. Manchester.....(WL)
HUMMEL, CHARLES, Waterbury.....(WU)
LITTLE, J. J., New Haven—Mch.....(WS)
LYNCH, JOHN F., Norwich.....(WS)
MITCHELL, JAMES, Jr., Stamford...(WS)
MITCHELL, CHARLIE, Bridgeport...(KA)
NORRIS, WALTER W., Hartford.....(WS)
RITTER, F. W., Forestville—Corp.....(DA)
RYAN, GEORGE, New London.....(WL)
SAGAN, STANLEY, Newington.....(WL)
SIMONES, JOSEPH, Hartford.....(MA)
SULLIVAN, WM. F., Willimantic.....(WU)
STICHTENOTH, A. F., New Britain..(MA)
WHEELER, S. B., Meriden—Mch.....(KA)

DELAWARE

VINICELLI, AUGUSTO, New Castle..(KA)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BRECHER, J. H., Washington—Sec...(DD)

FLORIDA.

BENNETT, LERGY M., Maples.....(KA)
CEDERSTROM, OSCAR, Laurel Hill.(KA)
CLARK, CHARLEE A., Sanford.....(WS)
FOSTER, W. B., Warrington.....(WU)
FRIERSON, R. B., Winter Haven—Sgt.(DD)
GEIGER, MARION, Brownsville.....(MA)
JENKINS, W. C., Kissimmee—Lt...(KA)
MAKINSON, WM. T., Jacksonville...(DD)
OLSON, CARL E., Fellsmere.....(MA)
THOMPSON, C. H., Jacksonville...(DD)
VANDEVELDE, LOUIS, Lakeport.....(DD)
YALE, HUGH A., Haines City—Sgt...(DD)

GEORGIA.

BOOTH, MARVIN I., Logansville.....(MA)
BROOKS, GEORGE T., Avera.....(MA)
BURLINGHAM, EDWARD J., Glendale..(WU)
CLINE, CECIL K., Atlanta—Cook.....(DD)
DINGLER, WILLIAM, Tallapoosa.....(KA)
DIXON, BENNIE, Uvalda—Corp.....(WS)
GARRETT, ARIE, Woodstock.....(WS)
HALL, CHARLIE OTHER, Waycross..(WS)
HARRIS, AARON, Leslie.....(DD)
HOBBY, JOSEPH A., Summer.....(MA)
JONES, JOSEPH T., Colbert.....(MA)
LEDFORD, HUBERT, New Holland.....(KA)
LIGON, FRED H., Palmetto.....(WU)
LILES, ARCHIE B., Wagcrow.....(DD)
LUNSFORD, NELSON, Hoachton.....(DD)
McMICHEL, J., Fitzgerald—Corp...(MA)
MATTOX, GEORGE W., Elberton—Lt...(DD)
PATE, LESBORNE, Los Angeles.....(DW)
PRITCHETT, BENJAMIN, Mcn.....(KA)
ROPER, WILLIAM D., Dawsonville..(DW)
SMITH, HASCAL C., Middleton.....(KA)
WHITE, WILLIE L., Grovetown.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, FRED., Villalow.....(DD)

IDAHO.

GLENN, ROBERT O., Parma.....(WS)
KRALL, ALBERT C., Boise.....(MA)
UMPHENOUR, LEO W., Gooding.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

AHEC, EMIL, Chicago.....(DW)
ALLEN, CARL, Harrisburg.....(MA)
ALLISON, LOUIS R., Dundee.....(KA)
ARMSTRONG, E. J., Normal—Lt.....(WS)
BAIR, CLAUDE, Astoria.....(DD)
BAKER, WILLIAM F., Sullivan.....(DD)
BALDWIN, OTTO, Paris.....(DW)
BEAUDREAU, DONALD E., Chicago..(MA)
BELL, PORT, New Holland.....(KA)
BONFIELD, GEORGE, Chicago.....(MA)
BROWN, BAYARD, Glencoe—Lt.....(DW)
BUCKLEY, FRANK, Chicago.....(MA)
BUTE, LLOYD, Kempton.....(WU)
CAIRNS, JOHN H., Chicago.....(DD)
CARLSON, HARRY L., Crystal Lake..(DD)
CASEY, CORNELIUS, Chicago.....(MA)
CHRISTOPHER, JOHN, Witt.....(MA)
CHILAR, STANLEY, Chicago.....(MA)
CIBLER, ANTON, Chicago.....(KA)
CLARK, HAROLD E., Kankakee.....(KA)
COTE, WILFRED, Chicago—Mch.....(KA)
CRADER, SLOCUM, Hamburg.....(MA)
DANCZYK, E. M., Chicago—Corp.....(MA)
DEVINDER, CLAUDE, Chicago.....(KA)
DIGIACONO, P., Chicago—Corp.....(KA)
DOWNEY, LEONARD F., Danville.....(WS)
DRAGER, BRUNO, Chicago.....(MA)
DUNCAN, JACOB F., Grafton.....(MA)
EATON, WILLIAM I., Broadwell—Corp..(MA)
ENGEL, HENRY, Chicago.....(WU)
ESHELMAN, JAMES E., Hooppole.....(WS)
FOGARTY, THOMAS, Springfield.....(DD)
FOOTE, JOHN H., Champaign.....(WS)
FISH, ARTHUR G., Chicago.....(MA)
FREDIAN, MAURICE G., Chicago.....(MA)
FULTON, HARRY G., Crystal Lake...(DD)
GARVER, WILLIAM R., Quincy.....(MA)
GALITZ, R. A., Evanston—Sgt.....(KA)
GREIG, ALEXANDER R., Chicago.....(MA)
HANSON, EDWARD, Morris.....(WU)
HAYES, JAMES, Chicago.....(MA)
HEALY, LEROY N., Chicago.....(MA)
HENDREN, JAMES, Taylor Springs...(MA)
HUELMAN, CHARLES, Chicago.....(DD)
HUNSAKER, DALAS, Makanda.....(WU)
JACOBS, JOHN A., Oakwood.....(DD)
KELLER, JOHN A., Elizabeth.....(MA)
KELSO, HARRY V., Chicago.....(KA)
KELLY, JOHN D., Wayne City.....(KA)
KITTLE, ..., Wayne City.....(KA)
KOLAKOWSKI, CHAS. Chicago.....(DD)
KOPP, FRANK H., Chicago.....(WU)
LAMPA, EDWARD, Aledo—Sgt.....(MA)
LASKOWSKI, FRANK, Chicago.....(MA)
LAUER, NICHLAUS J. P., Baldwin..(DD)
LAURIDSEN, JACOB I., Chebanse..(KA)
LEMPE, CHARLES, Chicago.....(WS)
LEVORA, JOSEPH J., Chicago.....(WU)
LEWIS, HENRY, Chicago.....(WU)
LUNDBERG, L. D., Chicago.....(WU)
LUTZ, ROSCOE M., Champaign—Corp..(DA)
McGREEVY, CHAS. R., Chicago.....(KA)
MAES, JOHN E., Duquoin.....(MA)
MARSHALL, JOSEPH, Chicago.....(MA)
MARTIN, GERALD, Chicago.....(WU)
MEINHARDT, JOHN H., Lebanon.....(MA)
MERRICK, CORNELIUS E., Chenoa...(MA)
METCALF, JAMES B., Grand Chain..(KA)
MEYERS, JOSEPH J., Chicago.....(DW)
MIERZWINSKI, PETER W., Chicago..(KA)
MILLER, JOHN, Quincy.....(MA)
MILLER, TONY, Chicago.....(WU)
MONAHAN, ARTHUR J. Harvey.....(DD)
MOORE, FRANCIS C., Chicago.....(WU)
MOSTICONE, ROCCO, Chicago.....(WU)
MUELLER, ORIN L., Libertyville.....(MA)
NELSON, BERT S., Rockford.....(DW)
NELSON, NELS, Evanston—Mch.....(DD)
NEWTON, GUY E., Wyoming.....(MA)
NIVEN, FRANK, Chicago.....(MA)
NOVAK, BEN, Chicago—Corp.....(KA)
OLESKE, JOSEPH, Chicago.....(MA)
OLESON, OLE T., Durand.....(DD)
O'SHAUGHNESSY, J., Chicago.....(MA)
PATTERSON, JOS., Murrayville—Hrs..(DA)
PETRIK, CHAS. L., Chicago—Wagn..(DD)
PIERSON, SEVERIN L., Galesburg..(DD)
PISKAC, CHARLES J., Chicago.....(MA)
RAFINI, ONOFRIA, Oglesby.....(MA)
REHN, SWAN J. Aledo.....(WS)
SATTLER, JOHN O., Pinckneyville...(DD)
SCHMIDT, PAUL, Chicago—Mch.....(KA)
SCHUMACHER, HERBERT F., Chicago..(KA)
SCHMUGGEROW, H. Itasca.....(DD)
SHERLOCK, MATHEW J., Chicago.....(DD)
SOMMERS, JOSEPH C., Springfield.....(DD)
STACKURSKI, MICHAEL P., Chicago..(MA)
SWEENEY, PATRICK, Chicago.....(KA)
SWEET, JOSEPH O., Benton.....(DW)
SWISKOSKI, F., Jr., La Salle—Corp...(MA)
TREECE, ROSCOE S., Anna.....(DD)
VEERHUSSE, WILLIAM, Genesso.....(DD)
WATKINS, GEORGE T., Petersburg..(KA)
WIELANDT, L. E., Aurora—Cook.....(DD)
YANAWAY, JOHN G., Toledo.....(DD)
ZYDRON, JEROME H., Chicago—Sgt..(DD)

INDIANA.

ARBUCKLE, BARNEY, Scottsburg.....(DD)
BASH, HENRY E., Huntington—Lt...(MA)
BARRON, EDWARD, Terre Haute.....(DD)
BERNS, DAVID T., Berne.....(DD)
BOSEY, H. C., Eaton—Corp.....(MA)
COX, IVAN Ethel.....(WU)
DONNOE, HERBERT E., Vincennes...(KA)
EICHSTADT, JOHN, South Bend.....(KA)
FARRELL, JOHN C., Fort Wayne.....(MA)
GREENE, RAY L. Redkey.....(MA)
GRIMSLEY, C., Indianapolis—Mch.....(MA)
HAPPE, NORBERT, Roosevelle.....(DD)
HAUT, HERMAN, Jasonville.....(MA)
HAWORTH, JOSEPH, Montezuma.....(MA)
LAHB, HARRY, Terre Haute.....(MA)
LANDIS, MIKE H., Westport.....(DD)
MANFORD, RAYMOND, Portsville.....(MA)
MIKSEL, JESSE T., Fort Wayne.....(MA)
PELLMAN, GEORGE, New Albany.....(MA)
RAU, HILMER P. Cannelton.....(KA)
SCHAEFFER, MIKE W., Bristow.....(DD)
SLEPPENBACH, Mishawaka.....(WS)
SMITH, HENRY W., Indianapolis.....(DW)
STOUT, JOHN J., Indianapolis—Sgt...(DW)
STURGEON, C. G., Nashville—Sgt.....(DW)
TIPPS, W. D., Indianapolis—Corp.....(WS)
TURLEY, JOE, Fredericksburg.....(WS)
WALTERS, LOUIS, Versailles.....(WS)
WERLING, R., Fort Wayne—Sgt.....(WS)
WHITE, MERLE J., Goshen.....(WU)
WILSON, JOHN W., Bristol.....(WU)
WISEMAN, GILL B., South Bend—Lt...(MA)
WRIGHT, WILLIAM R., Fairmount.....(WU)

IOWA.

ABELS, CONRAD, Holland.....(MA)
BESSMAN, GEORGE A., Bloomfield...(MA)
BEZZENBERGER, J. H., Bloomfield...(KA)
BONNICKSEN, ALFRED, Ringsted...(KA)
BOOTHE, EUGENE F., Indianola.....(WU)
BOYCE, ELMAR R., Glenwood—Sgt.....(WU)
BOYD, JOHN, Ringley.....(MA)
BROCKMAN, T. J., Ossian—Sgt.....(DA)
BRYAN, JESSE J., Drakesville.....(DD)
BUSS, JOHN D., Parkersburg.....(WU)
CHESTER, WILLIS T., Des Moines.....(WU)
CURRIER, FRED, Rosehill—Corp.....(MA)
DETERT, WILLIAM, Solon.....(KA)
DEYO, PERCY E., Colwein.....(WU)
DICKSON, ERNEST G., Ellston.....(KA)
DOTZLER, LORIN L., Lamont—Corp...(KA)
GRAY, MAHLON G., Hartwick.....(MA)
HAGAN, FELIX H., Ruthven.....(KA)
HAHN, RALPH, Mount Vernon.....(MA)
HALLWAY, JOHN E., Houghton.....(MA)
HANIS, GEORGE E., North Liberty.....(WU)
HANSEN, CARL C., Anagar—Corp.....(MA)
HARDING, C. W., Des Moines—Lt...(WS)
HERRS, LOTTO L., Lamont—Corp.....(KA)
HENRY, RICHARD, Iowa Falls.....(WU)
HOELLER, JAMES F., Lovilla.....(KA)
HOLLOWAY, HAROLD, Jefferson.....(DD)
HOWLAND, MOND D., Elizabeth.....(DD)
HRUBES, JOSEPH M., Britt.....(MA)
JOHNSON, CARL A. E., Boyer.....(MA)
MANGELS, RUDOLPH C., Walcott.....(MA)
MEIERS, ERNEST E., Elkader.....(MA)
MYERS, S. A. Des Moines—Corp.....(KA)
NELSON, O. B., Ottumwa—Lt.....(DW)
PHILLIPUS, FRANK, Sac City.....(MA)
PIERCE, CLAIRE H., Riverdale.....(MA)
RENDER, FRED, Richland.....(WU)
ROSE, JOHN G., Jefferson.....(DD)
ROSBURG, HERMAN F., Estherville...

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VANDERLIP WOULD GIVE RUSSIA CLOTHES

Tells Woolen Manufacturers It Would Be a Wise Way to Use Vast Army Stores.

LABOR MUST AID CAPITAL

Task for Leaders to Show Workers That Bolshevism Means the Ruin of All.

Frank A. Vanderlip, speaking yesterday before the twelfth annual convention of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria, reviewed the coming reconstruction period, and gave it as his belief that, with proper adjustment and hearty co-operation on the part of all interests, the country's industries might look to the future with confidence. Mr. Vanderlip deprecated premature talk about "liquidating labor," and suddenly reversing other conditions brought into the nation's life by the war.

Manton B. Metcalf of Metcalf Bros. & Co., New York, who later in the session was elected President of the Woolen Men's Association, presided at the meeting, which was attended by 200 representative manufacturers and selling agents from all parts of the East.

The National City Bank's executive said that this country had now won the admiration of the world, and that this admiration which had led to the knitting of strong friendships with other great powers had a tendency to create a new atmosphere for Americans to do business in. He predicted as a consequence that the United States was going to play a great part in international trade.

"There has been a change of $13,000,000,000 in our position to the rest of the world in the last four years," Mr. Vanderlip said. "We have bought back our own securities and we have taken securities of other nations, while our Government has loaned to other nations over $7,000,000,000.

"If those who have the responsibility of the great railroad interests will be statesmen, I think that they will evolve a plan that will appeal to Congress which will enable the roads to be taken out of a controversial position. Government operation of the railroads has not worked out satisfactorily, and President Wilson has recently declared that the present program is not to be continued.

Labor Situation to Be Solved.

"The labor situation," the speaker said, "contains unfortunate possibilities. The cancellation of a large number of contracts on the other side is going to throw out of employment an army of men here, but this problem will be worked out satisfactorily.

"Wages have gone up to astounding heights, while, on the other hand, efficiency has been lowered. As you know, hundreds of thousands of women, many of whom were wage earners for the first time, were employed. Many of these were industrially inefficient and will return to other fields.

"While some wages, such as those paid in shipyards and munition plants, have been fantastic—little less than absurd, having regard to the fact that much of this labor was new to the tasks—the general level of wages, I believe, will not decline. It is reckless to speak of a hurried squeezing of inflation out of money, or nonbuying of commodities, until prices drop. That would spell disaster.

"Wage earners should be brought into closer co-operation with the management of industries, and in return labor will be required to contribute greater efficiency. Co-operation should solve the labor problem. We can afford to pay high wages if we get high efficiency, and it is along that line that we must work. We must get the workers to see that Bolshevism would bring about the disorganization of society."

Give Army Clothing to Russia.

Mr. Vanderlip said that he was surprised when he read the Quartermaster General's report showing that there were in army stores 19,000,000 yards of melton cloth, 25,000,000 pairs of socks, 40,000,000 pieces of underwear, and 9,000,000 yards of shirting.

"We are wondering what is to be done with all of this material," Mr. Vanderlip said, "and I think the Government is also wondering what is to become of it. Is it to be used to uniform the Government's employes, or, say, the quarter of a million men employed on the railroads?

"It has occurred to me that a still better solution to the vexatious problem would be to offer the goods to Russia in return for her products and her credit. It would relieve the prevailing situation in Russia, and we would make firm friends for the future. Russia may not have anything commensurate in value at this time, but I think that she would part with a great many products we could make use of, and in that way we would help to compose the commercial and political chaos now going on there."

William J. Matheson, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, followed Mr. Vanderlip, and told of the strides made by the American dyestuffs industry since German supplies were shut off in 1914. Mr. Matheson said that a vigorous propaganda had been conducted by German agents against the reliability of American-made colors, and added that this propaganda was being combated by the domestic dye makers.

Mr. Metcalf, the new President of the Woolen Men's Association, congratulated the members on the way they had helped to build up the organization. J. J. Nevins, Secretary-Treasurer, read a report that showed great strides by the organization in the last year.

Seven Germans Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Seven Germans, one of them a woman who formerly lived in Paris, have found means of returning here, but have been discovered and arrested. They had taken advantage of the homeward movement of prisoners and interned civilians from Germany to smuggle themselves into France and make their way to this city. Their plea was that they thought the existence of the armistice permitted their return.

REGARDS ADVANCE BY BREWERS AS LOAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

closed the transatlantic cables to the Hearst newspapers and news agency, he communicated with Lord Northcliffe, and the latter "adjusted" the matter.

Under his contract with Mr. Hearst, the witness said, he writes what he pleases, and Mr. Hearst publishes it, if he wants to, or declines to publish it, if he desires.

"Mr. Hearst controls no one's political views, at least not mine," he said.

The witness, questioned by Senator Sterling in regard to his editorial statements that war, especially the recent war, is "international murder," said he still entertained that opinion. Senator Sterling, in questioning the witness about his criticisms of Great Britain, said:

"You contend that you have been strongly anti-German. Do you think attacks on our strongest ally are the proper way in which to show your anti-German sentiments?"

"I tell the truth," answered Mr. Brisbane. "The editorials were written for the people of the United States."

"Are not these attacks calculated to arouse in this country antagonism to England and suspicion of England's motives in the war?" asked Mr. Sterling.

"It is important," Mr. Brisbane said, "to make the people think, and more important to make public officials think. I probably shall reproduce some of these articles after the war."

"If you were anti-German," Senator Sterling persisted, "didn't you realize England was fighting our battles?"

Senator Nelson of Minnesota interrupted to ask if it was not a fact that, if England had been beaten, Germany could have sent an army to devastate the United States.

"I had many conversations with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board about that, and he said that if the Germans wanted to send an army over to this country he would build them a dock on which to land," answered Mr. Brisbane. "I don't know what Mr. Hurley's statements were founded on, but I have confidence that he knew what he was talking about."

Mr. Brisbane went into some detail in regard to his purchase of The Washington Times. Under questioning by Senator Overman of North Carolina and other members of the committee he admitted that the $375,000 loan from the syndicate of Brewers was for an indefinite period, and that the interest on it was to be paid out of the earnings of The Times, which, at the time it was taken over, was losing money.

The original note was given by the Growing Circulation Corporation, a $10,000 concern organized by Mr. Brisbane. The note gave no lien on the paper and was not backed by other collateral. It was brought out, Mr. Brisbane said the note was to be replaced by his personal note when returned by the Alien Property Custodian, who now has it.

Mr. Brisbane explained that it was to the advantage of the Hearsts to keep The Washington Times running as long as he edited it. They knew his attitude toward prohibition, he said, and, therefore, were justified in making the loan.

Major Humes inquired about a payment of $1,000 a week that had been made from the profits of The Washington Times to The Chicago Herald and Examiner, owned by Mr. Hearst, giving Levy Mayer, attorney for the Chicago paper, as authority for the statements involved in his inquiry. Mr. Brisbane said this money did not go to The Herald and Examiner, but to payment for Liberty Bonds that he bought at a Chicago bank.

At the beginning of his statement, Mr. Brisbane said A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has completely denied any attempt to fasten the charge of pro-Germanism on him. He quoted Mr. Palmer as saying that he had no charge of any kind to make and said Mr. Palmer wound up the conversation by offering to sell him The New York Mail, now in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, provided he could get the President to consent to the sale.

On the understanding that the paper was losing $7,000 a month, Mr. Brisbane said he agreed to give a check to bind the transaction, but later learned the paper was $700,000 in debt, and, according to Samuel Untermyer, was losing about $30,000 a month. On confirming this information, Mr. Brisbane said, he dropped the deal for The Mail.

Relationship with President.

At various times in his testimony, Mr. Brisbane told of friendly terms on which he had been with the President and members of the Cabinet, and intimated that he would produce letters from the President under subpoena. The committee failed to issue any such subpoena.

Mr. Brisbane was questioned at some length in regard to his connections with Victor Berger. He said he had an extremely high opinion of the honesty and integrity of Mr. Berger, which he retained. He said Mr. Berger came to him in Washington and said he had been indicted, whereupon Mr. Brisbane undertook to see what he could do. Mr. Brisbane took the matter to the President and was sent to Postmaster General Burleson, who showed him some "foolish" things that Mr. Berger had written in his paper, The Milwaukee Leader. Thereupon Mr. Brisbane said, he dropped the matter.

It was brought out in evidence that in a report to the Post Office Department on Oct. 1, 1917, Mr. Brisbane was given as one of the stockholders of The Leader, Mr. Brisbane explained this by saying that he held the stock as security for the loan to Mr. Berger, and that he later returned the stock and does not now hold stock in the paper.

Major Humes asked Mr. Brisbane about his connection with William Bayard Hale, Karl von Wiegand, Phillip Francis, and others, whose writings have at various times been under public scrutiny. Mr. Brisbane denied any connection, more than acquaintance, with these men.

The committee today completed the examination of Alexander Konta of New York, who had dealings with Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the German propagandist, relative to the purchase of a New York newspaper by the German Government. Tomorrow it plans to hear A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, who has inquired into the propaganda work of various German organizations and publications.

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WARSHIPS GOING TO PERU.

Three American Cruisers Expected at Lima—Nation Seeking a Loan.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 4.—Three American cruisers are expected to arrive here from San Francisco in a few days.

The Chilean Consul General left here today for Santiago, stating that his Government had advised him to take the archives with him. The boycott against Chilean vessels continues, forcing those which have brought cargoes to Peruvian ports to return home in ballast.

It is reported that Peru has asked American bankers for a loan of 70,000,000 soles (approximately $35,000,000.)

King of Rumania Honors Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—King Ferdinand of Rumania has awarded the cross of the Military Order of Michael the Brave to General Pershing as a compliment to the American Army for its part in the war.

BELGIAN RULERS IN PARIS.

King, Queen, and Their Heir Acclaimed by Throngs on Arrival.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and their eldest son received a hearty welcome when they arrived in Paris today. Their train, decorated with Belgian and allied escutcheons and flags, reached the Bois de Boulogne station at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The streets were crowded along the entire route from the station. The weather was dull and gray, but there were no signs of rain.

King Albert wore the field uniform of a Belgian General, Prince Leopold a private's uniform, and Queen Elizabeth a tan-colored coat with a gray fur collar and a tan toque. The Queen sat beside Mme. Poincaré in an open carriage and smiled happily as women and children in the throng threw flowers into the carriage.

The Belgian royal family went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and after resting there a few minutes they went to the Elysée Palace to pay their respects to President Poincaré. Later they attended a reception to the Belgian colony and the diplomatic corps at the d'Orsay Palace. In the evening a dinner was given in their honor at the Elysée Palace, 240 guests being present.

TEN DEAD BY CHILEAN QUAKE

One Hundred Injured and Heavy Property Damage Caused.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5.—Latest reports from Northern Chile, where a severe earthquake occurred Wednesday, are that 10 persons were killed and 100 injured seriously. The earthshock was felt most severely in the district between Taltal and Coplapo.

Heavy damage was caused by the seismic movement, and railway lines were destroyed at many points. Hundreds of homes are reported in ruins. The damage is said to be serious throughout the Province of Atacama and the southern part of Antofagasta Province.

A tidal wave at Caldera, south of Antofagasta, destroyed the harbor works.

Hostesses!

Can you toy carelessly, brilliantly, with any subject?

Can you introduce an actress and a moralist without shocking either—talk to an artist as though he had short hair—listen intelligently to a dowager's *vers libre*—keep a rabid socialist in a state of non-resistance—understand the soul of a misunderstood poet?

Are you so popular, so charming, so brilliant, that buds, bachelors, butterflies, and ambassadors pray for your invitations?

In short—do you buy—read—make use of

VANITY FAIR
December Number
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Price 35 cents

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GIMBELS
Telephone Number
Knickerbocker 5100

Men's Overcoats & Suits at $23.50

That Set an Example in Value-Giving

A select group of new garments from our immense assortments, picked to call renewed attention to what buying on a large scale with the whole country to choose from will accomplish.

Men's Winter Suits $23.50

For Men or Young Men, the regular conservative Model as well as the Form Fitted Model, quarter, half or full lined.

Plain Oxford greys, all wool worsted. Browns, Green and Blue and many fancy patterns. Fancy worsted styles.

Sizes 34 to 48.

Men's Winter Overcoats, $23.50

Chesterfield Models, with or without velvet collars, Form Fitted Models, Short Ulster Models, and the Big Ulster styles for the cold winter days.

Some quarter, half or full lined. Different style pockets. A big assortment.

Sizes 34 to 38

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

1200 Men's Shirts $1.65

Fine quality corded madras and percale. Variety of attractive patterns in colored stripe effects. Also plenty of the staple black and white stripes. Plain bosoms with stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Sale of Wool Caps

From the Famous Phoenix Knitting Works of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On Sale Tomorrow at

65c

All perfect goods. This is the largest purchase of its kind ever made, and only a concern like GIMBELS, with its **three-store buying power,** could handle it.

Wool Caps in all sizes; and in many colors and combinations of color; for every age, from Baby to the Mother of the Baby

Small Boys and Schoolroom Folks and All Who Go Skating will find caps here.

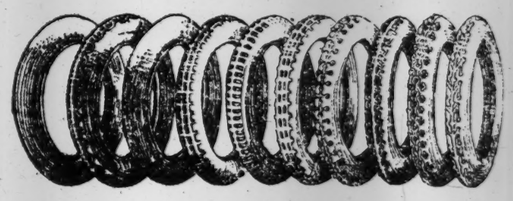
These Wool Caps make splendid Christmas Gifts, for they combine Quality, Comfort and Utility, at such little price.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Automobile Tires

Firsts and Seconds

Priced Attractively Like All Our Auto Supplies.



Firsts Fully Guaranteed

			List Price.	Sale. Price.
30x3	Batavia	C.L. N.S.	$18.50	$12.95
30x3½	Napier	C.L. N.S.	28.00	15.75
32x3½	Batavia	S.S. N.S.	27.45	19.25
31x4	Keystone	C.L. N.S.	37.80	25.50
32x4	Batavia	S.S. N.S.	37.40	26.20
33x4	Keystone	S.S. N.S.	40.55	27.50
34x4½	Batavia	S.S. N.S.	53.25	37.30
36x4½	Keystone	S.S. N.S.	58.60	39.55
35x5	Batavia	S.S. N.S.	65.35	45.75
37x5	Batavia	S.S. N.S.	69.25	48.50

Seconds Sold Without Guarantee

			List Price.	Sale. Price.
30x3	McGraw	C.L. Plain	$15.20	$ 9.95
30x3	McLean	C.L. N.S.	16.35	10.25
30x3½	McLean	C.L. N.S.	20.65	12.75
32x3½	McGraw	S.S. N.S.	23.90	14.64
32x4	McGraw	S.S. Plain	30.75	16.77
32x4	Mason	Q.D. N.S.	36.85	21.16
33x4	Falcon	S.S. N.S.	37.50	22.50
34x4	Victor	S.S. Rib	43.10	19.60
34x4	Victor	S.S. N.S.	46.10	21.50
35x4½	Firestone	S.S. N.S.	55.00	33.00
35x5	Portage	S.S. N.S.	66.05	36.03
37x5	Portage	S.S. N.S.	69.85	38.10

Auto Sundries

Johnson's Freeze Proof,	$1.19	Flash Hand Soap,	25c
Weed Automatic Adjusters,	$1.00	Ford Hub Caps,	15c
Automatic Clutch Release for Ford Car,	35c	Auto Seats,	$2.25, $2.75
Tire Covers, waterproof, for regular size tires,	95c each	Grease Guns, force feed,	$1.50
Trico Universal Rain Rubber,	$1.50	Blowout Patches,	45c, 65c
Automatic Gasoline Economizer,	$1.00	Marvel Junior Vulcanizer, with six patches,	70c
Eureka Radiator Cement,	35c	Badger Cut-Out Outfit,	52c
Johnson Carbon Remover,	$1.00	$5.00 Electric Auto Spot Light, with Mirrorscope, 6 inches in diameter, 3½-inch rear view mirror, polished reflector,	$2.95
Robe Rails,	60c	$3.50 E. A. Full-sized Hand Horn, strongly made, with heavy black japanned finish all over,	$1.95
Johnson's Liquid Wax,	32c, 60c, $1.15		
Marvel Auto Cleaner,	38c		

GIMBELS Sporting Goods Section—Fourth Floor

RIDERS IN SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE FIND DREARY GRIND ENLIVENED BY DUPUY'S SPURTS

Temperature? or Temperament?

Clothes to suit either.

Light weights. Mediums. Heavies. As you like it.

Furs, too.

There's reason in raglans. Absence of shoulder seams makes for smoother fit. That's why our own union suit has it. No. 923.

Sleep outdoors. Outdoor sleeping suits for the whole family. Sleeping bags, too.

Gift order forms for those wishing to give Christmas orders on us.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

DUPUY GIVES PACK NO TIME TO REST

Former Partner of Kramer Gets Revenge on Speed Trust in Six-Day Cycle Race.

SETS RIDERS MERRY PACE

McNamara and Magin, Point Leaders, Surprised by New Tactics, Fail to Reap Usual Harvest.

98TH HOUR SCORE.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda and Hill	1,702	3
McNamara and Magin	1,702	3
Madden and Corry	1,702	3
Lawrence and Hanley	1,702	3
Chapman and Halstead	1,702	3
Weber and Eaton	1,702	3
Coburn and Kopski	1,702	3
Grimm and Thomas	1,702	3
Carman and Debaltieo	1,702	2
Lang and Byron	1,702	2
Bello and Dupuy	1,702	2
G. Bowker and L. Bowker	1,702	2

Leader — McNamara. Record — 1,945 miles and 3 laps. Made by Goullet and Grenda in 1914.

Marcel Dupuy, the French cyclist, upset all the calculations of the riders in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden last night by leading the pack such a merry pace between sprints that they didn't get a moment's rest. Dupuy is smarting under the treatment he and his former partner Kramer received, when the so-called speed trust in the race prevented them from winning any of the sprints.

Between sprints, when the riders usually loaf and rest, Dupuy shot out in front last night, and, with his new partner, Tom Bello, kept up such a terrific pace that the riding became one continual sprint, shaking up the leading teams sadly. By these tactics Dupuy and Bello, who are two laps behind, do not hope to win anything, but they are out to make life as miserable for the leaders as possible.

As a result of the tireless efforts of this pair in keeping the leaders going at top speed, the monopoly of the speed trust was successfully smashed last night. In one sprint, the first, McNamara and Magin, the point leaders, got first place, but after that second choice speeders stole the honors away from the leaders.

Ray Eaton of the Eaton-Weber combination was the long shot who fooled the talent. This young rider proved as good a sprinter as his daddy was before him twenty years ago. He shot out in front in the second sprint and set such a terrific pace that Jake Magin, the sprinting sensation of the race, was crowded down into fourth place. Georgie Chapman, the kid rider of the race, gobbled up all the honors in the third sprint and beat McNamara to the wire, much to the gratification of the crowd, which packed the Garden from floor to roof.

Eaton provided another surprise in the fourth sprint, when he spun around in front, giving Jake Magin another bad beating.

Between these outbursts of speed, the riders, failing to get their customary chance for recuperation by loafing around the track, were carried along at top speed by Dupuy and Bello, who refused to let them get even a breathing spell.

Round and round the track the riders pedaled until its was time for the fifth sprint, and then out of the pack flashed Chapman again, and next to him was Coburn, while the great McNamara was forced to be satisfied with third place. McNamara and Magin, Grenda and Hill, and Madden and Corry were getting a taste of their own medicine. Their teaming tactics early in the race proved a boomerang.

The object of the riders who are trailing the leaders is to wear them down so that the second-string men will get a chance to regain their lost lap before Saturday night. Many of the riders are close to the point of exhaustion and the trainers have to use severe tactics to keep them on their machines. All the riders are taking nourishment while they are riding and they drink hot coffee and broth from small tubes while spinning around the saucer.

The scheme of Dupuy and Bello to wear down the leaders has proved a great incentive to the other riders. The crowd was keyed up to a high pitch of excitement last night was Depuy and Bello forced the whirl.

When Kramer was forced to quit the race early yesterday morning Dupuy didn't have to wait long for another partner, for Markey, who had been riding with Tom Bello, gave up during the morning and Dupuy and Bello continued the grind, two laps behind the six leading teams. Kramer says that the riding in this race is the roughest that he has ever seen in a six-day race, but the officials deny this charge. In all the sprints in which Kramer was defeated during the early days of the week there were no spills as results of rough work. The spills always came after the sprints.

The most exciting period of the race yesterday came about 10 o'clock in the morning when Ted Byron, the young Australian, set out to win back the lap he lost Wednesday night. Byron found the pack sleeping, so he shot down from the bank and had half a lap on the field before they realized what the youngster was trying to do. Gus Lang took his turn at making the pace and again Byron took up the whirl. He was gradually widening his lead and had a good chance of attaining his goal when a bad spill sent half a dozen riders in a heap and the officials had to ring the bell and stop the race until it was found if any of the riders were injured. They all escaped with a bad shaking up. That ended Byron's ambitious attempt.

Some of Uncle Sam's wounded fighters will see the race this afternoon. Between 250 and 300 convalescing soldiers will be taken to the Garden before 2 o'clock. Lieutenant Charles G. Hellinger is arranging the details of their jeourney from the base hospital at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue to the Garden. Lieutenant Hellinger last night issued a call for owners of automobiles to volunteer in the work of carrying the soldiers to the race. Those who wish to donate their autos are requested to apply to Lieutenant Hellinger at the base hospital between noon and 1:15 o'clock.

The point score of the leading teams for the sprints is as follows:

McNamara and Magin, 298; Madden and Corry, 220; Grenda and Hill, 184; Lawrence and Hanley, 137; Chapman and Halstead, 133; Weser and Eaton, 86; Coburn and Kopsky, 52, and Grimm and Thomas, 19.

FORD I ARCHMONT LEADER.

Re-elected Commodore at Annual Meeting of Yacht Club.

Officers were elected for the coming year at the annual business meeting and dinner of the Larchmont Yacht Club held at the Biltmore Hotel. Commodore James B. Ford, who was re-elected, presided, and with the many members agreed that the period of adjustment through which the country is now going is expected to result in a revival of the sports and interests for which the Larchmont Club has always stood sponsor.

The following ticket was elected:

Commodore, James B. Ford; Vice Commodore, John Proctor Clarke; Rear Commodore, Henry D. Whiton; Secretary, Frank A. Moore; Treasurer, Albert J. Morgan; Trustees for 1921, T. J. S. Flint and James Clarke; Trustee for 1919, Edgar Park; Nominating Committee for 1919, T. J. McCahill, Rev. Richard Cobden, Butler Whiting, Howell C. Perrin, C. L. Camman, Jr., Edmund Fish, W. J. Turner Lynch, John C. Andresen, R. K. Owens, and Harry E. Towle.

COCHRAN ADDS TO LEAD.

Has Margin of 694 Points on Morningstar in Balk-Line Match.

Welker Cochran, the young Chicago balk line billiardist, advanced to a lead of 694 points over Ora Morningstar, former champion, as a result of the two blocks played yesterday at Daly's Academy, in their 3,600 points match at 18.2 balk-line billiards. Cochran registered victories in both the afternoon and evening matches without really being seriously extended. His total score now is 2,400 points against 1,706 points for Morningstar.

In the afternoon block Cochran scored his easiest victory of the match. The score was 300 to 54. Cochran displayed a consistency which gave him a commanding lead from the start. The young Chicagoan did not return any startling runs, but his figures for practically every inning were substantial.

Morningstar displayed flashes of good form in the evening block, but his play never reached a point where it threatened Cochran's superiority. Cochran won by 300 to 135 in eight innings.

The scores:

Afternoon Match.

Cochran—86 24 68 7 103 12—300. High run, 103. Average, 50.

Morningstar—30 2 10 11 1—54. High run, 30. Average, 10 4-5.

Evening Match.

Cochran—100 8 0 1 0 69 50 72—300. High run, 100. Average, 37 4-8.

Morningstar—25 48 1 8 8 53 2—135. High run, 53. Average, 19 2-9.

ERASMUS FIVE TRIUMPHS.

Defeats Transport Service Team at Basket Ball, 42 to 21.

Erasmus Hall High School's basketball team scored its second victory of the season yesterday when, playing at home, it trounced the five representing the American Transport Service at Hoboken, N. J., by 42 to 21. Barnes of Erasmus scored seven field goals and two fouls, while McMullen registered seven field goals. In the second half the schoolboys completely outplayed their rivals. The lineup:

Erasmus, (42.)	Position.	A. T. S., (21.)
Barnes	R. F.	Ryan
Linoki	L. F.	Burkard
McMullen	C.	Hilton
Gcebel	R. G.	McNally
Mahr	L. G.	Sisler

Field goals—Barnes 7, Linoki 3, McMullen 7, Goebel, Mahr, Ryan 5, Burkard, Hilton 3, Sisler. Goals from foul—Barnes 2, Linoki 2, Hilton. Referee—J. Boohecker. Umpire—M. Crcohe, New York University. Time of halves—One of 15 and one of 20 minutes.

RESULT OF CHASE STANDS.

Referee Refuses to Change Order of High School Run.

The protest of A. H. Killan of Flushing High School, on the high school championship cross-country race held over the Jamaica High School course Nov. 23, was disallowed by Police Lieutenant H. McQueeney, who refereed the meet. Killan had protested the result of the chase on the ground that the runners did not cover the proper course.

Lieutenant McQueeney gave his decision after he had received statements from the officials who acted as judges at the finish of the race. In submitting his verdict Lieutenant McQueeney said that the race would stand as run with regard both to the individual and team results. The boys, starting the race, were told to follow a course mapped out by flags. All but one heeded the instructions. The lone exception was Albert Tracey of Flushing High School, who went over a different route.

The individual championship was won by M. Rick of Erasmus, while the harriers of Richmond County High School took the team title.

H. Silverman, Chairman of the High Schools Championship Cross-Country Committee, informed Killan of Lieutenant McQueeney's decision yesterday. Killan served notice that he would carry his protest before the High Schools Games Committee at its next meeting.

Angle Title at Stake.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Augie Kleckhefer of Chicago will play his seventh straight match for the three-cushion billiard championship title, which he holds, when he meets Pierre Maupome of Milwaukee. The contest will take place here Jan. 6, 7, and 8, it was announced today.

CLINTON SWIMMERS FIRST IN TANK MEET

Bergman Upholds Victory for Team by Winning Century by a Touch.

W. Bergman of De Witt Clinton High School swam to a close victory over L. Larkin of High School of Commerce yesterday in the principal event of a Public Schools Athletic League meet held in the Commerce pool. These two natators were rivals in the 100-yard swim, and the Clintonian gained premier place by the small margin of a touch. Larkin showed the way over the greater part of the distance, but on the final turn Bergman summoned all his strength and splashed through the water to his close triumph. T. Hall of De Witt Clinton finished third.

The meet furnished the first competition of the season for the De Witt Clinton team. With a surprising display of form they trounced the Commerce representatives by the one-sided score of 41 to 12. This triumph represented victories in all six events, while there were also a balancing number of other placements recorded by the Clinton swimmers.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by De Witt Clinton, (Loewy, Fleishman, Pressman, and Taylor;) Commerce, (Frisch, Sellinger, Larkin, and MacInness,) second.

Diving for Form.—Won by F. Stockvis, De Witt Clinton, with 26 points; L. Herring, Commerce, 24 points, second; F. Fleishman, De Witt Clinton, 21 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Pressman, De Witt Clinton; B. Myrowitz, De Witt Clinton, second; J. Springer, Commerce, third.

200-Yard Swim.—Won by A. Miller, De Witt Clinton; M. Bleyer, Commerce, second; M. Sellinger, Commerce, third.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. Rosengren, De Witt Clinton; C. Lowenthal, De Witt Clinton, second; R. Lieberman, Commerce, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by W. Bergman, De Witt Clinton; L. Larkin, Commerce, second; T. Hall, De Witt Clinton, third.

THIRTY IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Appel, Davis, and Coburn at Scratch in Handicap Event.

Thirty-one squash tennis players from several local clubs interested in the indoor sport will compete in the annual open handicap tournament to start at the Columbia University Club courts tomorrow afternoon. Placed on the honor list at ten aces behind scratch are J. W. Appel, F. H. Davis, and R. G. Coburn, all of the Harvard Club. The first two have been drawn in the upper half, while Coburn is alone in the lower half of the draw.

One newcomer to local squash circles will try his hand at the game. He is E. G. Swigert of Portland, Ore., a former Harvard player. His handicap will be plus 2 aces, which is severe enough to bring out his best game. All entrants are in the first round excepting C. F. Clarkson of the Harvard Club, a plus 2 man, who drew a bye.

The entries are:

J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, plus 5, against T. L. Platt, Yale Club, plus 2; A. E. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, plus 5, against W. J. Knapp, Squash Club, minus 5; E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, minus 5, against C. D. Harvey, Princeton, plus 2; H. W. Warner, Columbia, plus 7 and hand, against J. W. Appel, Harvard, minus 10; E. G. Swigert, Harvard, plus 2, against J. N. Cole, Columbia, plus 7 and hand; F. H. Davis, Harvard, minus 10, against R. Monks, Princeton, plus 2; L. Miljus, City A. C., plus 5, against W. Adams, Yale, plus 2; G. Lane, Columbia, plus 7 and hand, against N. M. Turner, Yale, plus 7 and hand.

A. G. Blaisdell, Yale, plus 2, against D. S. Baker, Yale, plus 2; Donald McKay, Yale, minus 5, against S. P. Hayward, Princeton, plus 7 and hand; C. J. Clapp, Yale, plus 2, against F. S. McGrath, Columbia, plus 7 and hand; Fred S. Keeler, Columbia, minus 5, against C. T. Cooney, Yale, plus 2; F. D. Shaw, Columbia, plus 7 and hand, against J. C. Tomlinson, Yale, plus 2; J. B. Cornell, Yale, plus 2, against R. G. Coburn, Harvard, minus 10; J. S. Victor, Yale, scratch, against W. N. Rothschild, Princeton, plus 7 and hand.

Naval Elevens to Play.

The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station football team, which defeated Tom Thorp's Granite State eleven for the championship of the third naval district last week, will play the Armed Guard of Brooklyn at South Field, Columbia University, tomorrow afternoon.

AMATEURS IN FAST BOUTS.

Boxers Hammer Each Other in Bensonhurst Y. C. Tourney.

S. Isselbacker and J. Schlossberg, both of the Bensonhurst Naval Base 6, furnished an interesting bout in the final of the 138-pound division of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club's amateur boxing tournament last night. After three hard rounds Schlossberg gained the judge's award. Isselbacker, in his semi-final round bout, scored the only knockout of the evening, when he forced O. Sphehopoulo, Pastime A. C., to retire in two rounds.

Charles Pilkington, New York State champion at 125 pounds, won in the 128-pound class, after two hard bouts. The title holder met a Tartar in his semi-final bout when he faced I. Levine, unattached. Levine only recently broke his novice. He forced Pilkington hard throughout three rounds and only lost through the greater experience of the champion. In his final bout Pilkington defeated J. Hausner, Clark House A. A.

Ortiz Wins at Billiards.

A. Ortiz defeated David Weiner last night in the 18.2 balk line billiard tournament for the class B championship of the A. A. B. A., at the Morningside Academy, by a score of 250 to 176 in forty-six innings. Ortiz made a high run of 25 and averaged 5 20-46. Weiner's highest run was 3 and he averaged 3 41-45.

This evening M. Elin will play M. Muldaur.

BOXERS ARE BARRED FROM JERSEY RINGS

Langford and Madden Punished for Violating Rules of Commission.

Sam Langford, veteran colored heavyweight of Boston, will not be allowed to participate in a boxing bout in New Jersey for six months. This decision was announced yesterday by the New Jersey State Athletic Commission, following a meeting held in Trenton, N. J. The punishment was meted for violation of the commission's rules governing boxing in New Jersey.

Lanford's offense occurred some time ago when he failed to appear for a scheduled bout against Harry Wills, a New Orleans negro heavyweight. The men were to have boxed eight rounds at the Jersey City Baseball Park. When it came time for the contest to start there was no sign of Langford, although his manager, Joe Woodman, was on the ground. The club management, after a wait of nearly an hour, announced that Langford had disappeared while enroute from Boston to the club. Langford's failure to appear disappointed a large crowd.

Bartley Madden, West Side heavyweight, received a similar period of disbarment for violation of the rules. Madden was accused of not trying in a recent bout against Clay Turner, the Indian boxer. The boxers were ordered out of the ring before the completion of the contest and their purse was held up. Turner was let down with a reprimand when he recounted his part in the affair.

The first club to come into the disfavor of the commission is the Globe A. C. of Perth Amboy, N. J. The officials of this organization are charged with having given a worthless check to a boxer in payment for the latter's services in a bout. A decision on this case will be rendered at the next meeting of the commission to be held in Trenton, Tuesday.

OLD CLUBHOUSE BURNED.

Grant and McKinley Among the Guests It Had Sheltered.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 5.—Fire destroyed the eighty-year-old home of the North Jersey Country Club today. The clubhouse was situated in Bergen County, across the Passaic River. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and plans are already under way for the construction of a new building.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart and Attorney General John W. Griggs were both members of the club and President McKinley, General U. S. Grant, and Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, have been entertained as guests.

HOCKEY ON COLUMBIA LIST.

Plan Is to Transform South Field Into Skating Rink.

Hockey is to be added to the list of Columbia athletic sports after the university opens on Jan. 7 if it is found practicable to flood a section of South Field for the formation of an outdoor rink. Plans for the construction of a rink were discussed yesterday by Lovering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics, and Henry Lee Norris, superintendent of the university buildings.

The constant use of the field by the S. A. T. C. has packed it down to such an extent that it is believed it will hold water without the construction of a foundation. Other attempts to flood the field have come to naught because the ground was so porous that the water drained off almost as soon as it was sprinkled on the ground. In order to protect the ice in mild weather there will probably be a canvas shelter or roof over the field.

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO MEET.

Ban Johnson Calls Delegates to Conclave on Dec. 12.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Plans for the resumption of baseball in the American League next season will be decided upon at the annual meeting of the club owners here on Thursday, Dec. 12. The meeting was called by President Ban Johnson today.

Unless branded thus on the sole it is not an Educator

Who's To Blame?

If you suffer from corns, bunion, flat feet, ingrown nails, callouses, etc.—if your children grow up to suffer from them—who's to blame? Who asked to see the menace of pointed, bone-bending shoes which cause all these sufferings? It is all so useless when the healthful, roomy

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Get the whole family into Educators today. There can be no protection stronger than the EDUCATOR trademark on the sole. For it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a *responsible manufacturer*—Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston, Mass.

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MEN'S SMART SHOES

Dark Cordovan $7.85

Russet Shoes Medium, Narrow & Broad Toes $4.85

Basket Ball Shoes, $2.95

Educator Shoes, $7.00 to $9.00

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an unceasing study with properly groomed men.

Shoes of quality, unostentatious, but models of refinement—hosiery, plain designs, modestly clocked.

Quality, fit and design are the outstanding features in our shoes and hosiery.

Of noteworthy interest—

Voglast—a straight last shoe—appealing design and fit—tan and black calfskin, $12.

Silk Hosiery—clocked—full fashioned, tan, navy, gray, white and black, $1.15.

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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

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DRESDEN LACE WORKS, INC.
Norwalk, Conn.

1,250 Shares of Stock of the Dresden Lace Works, Inc.,
and
All rights, privileges and benefits belonging to the Dresdner Gardinen und Spitzen Manufactur Actien Gesellschaft, a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, under an agreement dated December 10, 1910, manufacturers of Laces and Bobbinet.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale on the premises at the main office building of the Dresden Lace Works, Inc., in Norwalk, Conn., at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday December 7th, 1918, 1,250 Shares of the capital stock, par value $100 each, of the Dresden Lace Works, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Connecticut.

and

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MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

ROCKEFELLER SEES DAWN OF NEW ERA

Tells Business Men Time Has Passed When Industry Can Be Taken as Private Matter.

OUTLINES BUSINESS CREED

National Commerce Chamber Stirred by France's Action in Ending Trade Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—Three matters engrossed the attention of today's session of the reconstruction congress of the United States Chamber of Commerce to the practical exclusion of everything else. One was the news that the French Chamber of Deputies had abrogated all the most favored nations treaties; another was the industrial creed laid down by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to all ten provisions of which he suggested capital, labor and the public might subscribe, and the third, to which the delegates devoted all the afternoon and most of the evening, was the resolutions which shall be presented to the convention tomorrow.

The news from France caused deep concern. All the week the leaders of this convention, the biggest business men in the United States, led by the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Harry A. Wheeler, have been trying to get the minds of the delegates away from the idea that, now the war is over, they may grab all the foreign trade in sight, and they had pretty well succeeded. From regarding such a policy as idealistic, delegates had come to regard it as the only thing to do.

Then the news from Paris arrived and dampened all the enthusiasm for commercial idealism. Delegates who read the dispatch were astounded. They had no explanation to offer for what all seemed to regard as the most short-sighted policy on the part of the members of the French Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Wheeler read the dispatch over twice and then said:

"I can only regret, and I think every American business man will regret, that any such action was taken at this time by the Government of any nation which will be a party to the Peace Conference. It may happen that things will transpire at the conference which will make it mandatory upon the French Government to rescind this action of the Deputies, and that may cause trouble. It is always difficult to undo that which has been done, and it was so unnecessary for the French Government to take any such action at this time. This is no time for any nation which has been involved in this war to shut doors that might better be left open. Once closed, some one might attempt to kick them in."

Referring to the end of the war Mr. Rockefeller said in his address:

"One of the most useful lessons which the struggle has taught is the value of co-operation. Today we stand at the threshhold of the period of reconstruction, and as we turn from the problems of war to the problems of peace we may look for such success in solving the latter as has been attained in dealing with the former only as we are animated by the same spirit of co-operation and brotherhood. The hope of the future lies in the perpetuation of that spirit and its application to the grave problems which confront us nationally as well as internationally. Among these problems none is more important, because of its ramifying relations, or more pressing, from the fact that it touches almost every department of life, than that of industry.

"Obviously the day has passed when the conception of industry as primarily a matter of private interest can be maintained. To cling to it is only to lay up trouble for the future and to arouse antagonism. In the light of the present, every thinking man must adopt the view that the purpose of industry is to advance social well-being rather than primarily to afford a means for the accumulation of individual wealth. It must be borne in mind, however, that industry cannot be successfully carried on unless not only the community and the workers are adequately served, but those whose money is invested are enabled to realize a just return.

Might not the four parties to industry subscribe to an industrial creed somewhat as follows.

1. I believe that labor and capital are partners, not enemies; that their interests are common interests, not opposed, and that neither can attain the fullest measure of prosperity at the expense of the other, but only in association with the other.

2. I believe that the community is an essential party to industry and that it should have adequate representation with the other parties.

3. I believe that the purpose of industry is quite as much to advance social well-being as material well-being and that in the pursuit of that purpose the interests of the community should be carefully considered, the well-being of the employes as respects living and working conditions should be fully guarded, management should be adequately recognized and capital should be justly compensated, and that failure in any of these particulars means loss to all four.

4. I believe that every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living, to fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions; to a decent home, to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship and to love, as well as to toil, and that the responsibility rests as heavily upon industry as upon government or society, to see that these conditions and opportunities prevail.

5. I believe that industry, efficiency, and initiative, wherever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded, and that indolence, indifference, and restriction of production should be discountenanced.

6. I believe that the provision of adequate means of uncovering grievances and promptly adjusting them is of fundamental importance to the successful conduct of industry.

7. I believe that the most potent measure in bringing about industrial harmony and prosperity is adequate representation of the parties in interest; that existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of in so far as they may be found to have merit and are adaptable to the peculiar conditions in the various industries.

8. I believe that the most effective structure of representation is that which is built from the bottom up, which includes all employes, and, starting with the election of representatives in each industrial plant, the formation of joint works' committees, of joint district councils, and annual joint conferences of all the parties in interest in a single industrial corporation, can be extended to include all plants in the same industry, all industries in a community, in a nation, and in the various nations.

9. I believe that the application of right principles never fails to effect right relations that the letter killeth and the spirit maketh alive; that forms are wholly secondary, while attitude and spirit are all important, and that only as the parties in industry are animated by the spirit of fair play, justice to all, and brotherhood will any plans which they may mutually work out succeed.

10. I believe that that man renders the greatest social service who so co-operates in the organization of industry as to afford to the largest number of men the greatest opportunity for self-development and the enjoyment by every man of those benefits which his own work adds to the wealth of civilization.

"As the leaders of industry face this period of reconstruction, what will their attitude be? Will it be that of the standpatters who take no account of the extraordinary changes which have come over the face of the civilized world and have taken place in the minds of men?"

The other set speech of the morning session was to have been delivered by James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Farrell was unable to leave New York, however, and his speech was read by Oscar King Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, of which Mr. Farrell is the Chairman.

"The task before us today in respect to foreign trade expansion is not so much to convince, as to advise and guide," he said. "Entrance into foreign trade is no longer a matter of choice with us. Everybody in these times is ready to concede the significance of the fact that the American industries presenting the most nearly unbroken record of prosperity and sustained labor employment are those which have been accustomed regularly to market overseas from 10 to 35 per cent. of their products. Most men who think on the subject at all are prepared to go a step further and to concede that the production of commodities upon a competitive basis of cost, in amounts sufficient to supply home consumption and furnish material for foreign trade, will be the basis of our future national strength and prosperity.

"On the money side, there is equal readiness to agree that strength of finance will count for even more than it has ever done before in the development of external commerce. An eminent banking authority sums up the matter by saying that in the coming expansion of world-wide enterprise the nation that cannot give its own trade on both the import and export side the benefit of complete financial organization and stability, but can extend to other nations the benefit of capital and commercial credits, will be at a great advantage over any nation that happens to have its hands full in maintaining its own equilibrium, or which cannot spare capital and credit."

"The value of presenting a united front, industrially, commercially, and financially in foreign markets cannot well be overestimated. The abnormal conditions attending the period of economic reconstruction that lies immediately before us will of course demand the broadest and most generous interpretation of the right of combinations. In the presence of the gigantic needs of the war-swept territories in Europe and of their poverty-stricken population any application of the old-time methods of competition must sound trivial. Moreover, we shall refuse to be drawn into any convention, agreement, or understanding that would make us parties to a boycott of the commerce of any of the nations that have been arrayed against each other.

"All indications point to a reasonably quick return to the normal condition of foreign trade. The situation therefore increases the importance of renewing interest in the subject on the part of those whose preoccupation in more absorbing pursuits has turned their attention away from it and of expanding this interest among those to whom the subject is comparatively new."

Rabaud to Hear His Opera 'Marouf.'

Henri Rabaud is to hear his opera, "Marouf" as a guest of Giulio Gatti-Casazza at the Metropolitan company's performance in Brooklyn on Saturday night. It will be the first time M. Rabaud has witnessed his own work outside of Europe, though before the Metropolitan introduced it here "Marouf" was also sung in South America.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Catholic Actors' Guild will hold its first public meeting of the season on Sunday night at the Morosco Theatre. The speakers will be Justice Victor J. Dowling, the Rev. J. Talbot Smith, George M. Cohan, Wilton Lackaye, and Brandon Tynan. An entertainment will also be given.

"The Riddle: Woman," now at the Harris Theatre, will move Christmas week to the Fulton, where it will succeed "A Stitch in Time." The Harris, as already announced, has been leased by Thomas Dixon for his production of "The Invisible Foe."

Evan-Burrows Fontaine, the dancer, is a recent addition to the cast of the Ziegfeld Nine o'Clock Frolic.

The Lincoln Club, an amateur dramatic organization of the Gramercy neighborhood, will give a program of two plays at the Thimble Theatre, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, tomorrow night.

Johnny Dooley has been engaged for the musical revue, "Listen, Lester," which will be brought to New York late in the month.

Jane Manner will read Ibsen's "The Lady From the Sea" at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday morning. The final reading of the season will be given on Dec. 17.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

Rabaud Conducts Boston Symphony.

Henri Rabaud was warmly welcomed at Carnegie Hall last night. It was his first appearance in this city, and the second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Rabaud was not only greeted as the new conductor of the Boston band, but also as a distinguished musician, and the composer of that ingenious and fantastic opera, "Marouf," which has proved such an entertaining addition to the present répertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House. He is a tall, spare, gray-bearded man, with a scholarly stoop, who has the score in his head, and does not bury his head in the score. His gestures are economical, sober, and of an anxious rectitude. His beat is clear, rhythmic, and effective. It might be of interest briefly to sum up the predecessors of Mr. Rabaud in the conductor's pulpit of this famous orchestral organization. George Henschel, a singer whose orchestra did not sing; Wilhelm Gericke, a drillmaster of exquisite taste; Arthur Nikisch, a poet plus a prima donna; Emil Paur, a temperament without style; Fiedler, a German; Karl Muck, a stylist without dramatic temperament; Pierre Monteux, French, but not Gallic; Henri Rabaud—a conductor; and, as conductors go nowadays, that is praise, indeed.

He is a cerebral conductor. He is sensitive to form. His phrasing reveals not only the larger pulsation but also the articulation of the phrase; yet, he is not petit-maitre, or meticulous. His feeling for nuance rather than undue insistence on color was rather a relief. In this he follows the lead of Paul Verlaine, who celebrated the superiority of nuance over color in a line that might have been written by the pedantic Boileau. And the mere rhetoric of conducting makes little appeal to the new man. In a word a Frenchman, ruled by tact and a fine sense of tonal balance. But cerebral. No fear of his ever taking the bit between his teeth and bolting. Nor by the same token does he let the grass grow under his feet; witness the fleetness of his tempi in the Eroica Symphony, the last movement. As might have been expected, the Beethoven work was as clear as a June morning; almost Mozartean in the first movement. Transparent, clarity itself, the score lay open to the gaze, nevertheless the big Beethoven note was missing; passion, profound sentiment, storm and stress were kept in the back ground.

It was academic, not Napoleonic. The mighty paws of the lion were incased in the finest Parisian kid. This particularly applies to the first and second movements; to be sure there was crêpe and a discreet air of Groeb, nevertheless, the dead hero of the Funeral March had shrunk to the proportions of a model bourgeois. Neither Beethoven nor the First Consul was among the mourners.

But the scherzo was like the rustling of the leaves in a gentle Autumn gale. He has a light wrist, this Mr. Rabaud, with a keen appreciation of tonal values. Overrefinement, "the scholar's fault," may be set against him; almost a minor virtue instead of a peccadillo. The symphonic poem by Camille Saint-Saëns, which began the latter half of a well-constructed program, was "The Youth of Hercules," not so popular as the other three poems, yet of deeper musical significance. It gave us a better chance than the symphony to gauge the many qualities of the conductor. The weight and dramatic emphasis which were lacking before, here were in high relief. More than a moiety of the old plangency of the strings was heard; and the elasticity of attack and release in massed episodes made me sure that the orchestra was ruled by a benign musical influence.

The evening closed with a brilliant interpretation of the Kaleidoscopic Caprice in Spanish Themes by Rimsky-Korsakov. We heard only the "Alborado," which Philip Hale told us in his Notes is a morning serenade, and in which is a theme from the Russian's "Scheherazade." The charm, swirling hues, and leaping rhythms were all so vividly exposed that we seemed to be peeping from a courtyard in old Seville. The large audience liked Henri Rabaud, liked the beautiful playing of the men from Boston, and testified to their admiration by generous applause. We expect to hear real Mozart music at the Saturday matinée, as the Jupiter Symphony is announced, and for this composer Mr. Rabaud must have a predilection.

Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut' Revived.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" last evening marked No. 17 among the season's revivals in less than a month at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Aida and Mr. Martinelli returned to rôles in which they have before now won much success, while Mr. Montesanto was new as the villain Lescaut, and Messrs. Segurola and Reiss, Mme. Perini and others reappeared. Mr. Papi conducted.

Tonight Miss Muzio will lasing the name part in Puccini's "Tosca," in place of Mme. Farrar, who is rehearsing for next week's triple Puccini "world première."

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GUILBERT
Direction Daniel Mayer. (Knabe Piano.)
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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Henri Rabaud, Conductor.
Friday Eve., Dec. 6, 8:15 P. M.
Soloist, JOSEF HOFMANN, Piano.
Beethoven Symphony No. 7; Chopin Concerto, E minor; Saint Saens' Symphonic Poem, "Youth of Hercules."
Tickets now, Institute Box Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
SOLOIST TOSCHA SEIDEL
Mozart, d'Indy, Wieniawski, de Greef.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 12.
SOLOIST JASCHA HEIFETZ
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 14.
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For Young People
CHRISTMAS PROGRAM WITH THE
PAULIST CHORISTERS
CHRISTMAS CAROLS AND SONGS.
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Tosca. Music: Crimi, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond.: Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Marta. Hempel, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sun. Eve., 8:30, 50c to $2. VERDI-PUCCINI NIGHT. Rraisiu, Easton, Romaine, Sparkes; Chalmers, Diaz, Kingston, Mardones. Orch. Cond. Papi.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Il Trovatore. Music, Homer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow. Homer, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Mardones, Bada. Cond., Papi.
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WORLD PREMIERE
Puccini's Three New Operas
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JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30
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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
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CARTER GLASS FOR THE TREASURY.

It was the good fortune of the President that when Mr. McADOO resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, his successor was clearly indicated by what we may call the forces of natural selection in politics, forces which in this case operated with the certainty of those which guide the action of the British Sovereign in sending for the party leader who is to form a Ministry. The country at once began to discuss the qualifications of Representative CARTER GLASS; the belief was general that he would be chosen, it was confirmed by daily reports from Washington.

The appointment of Mr. GLASS as Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, may be said to have received public approval in advance. Those who are familiar with the financial history of the country have already recalled his invaluable service in the days when the bill establishing the Federal Reserve system was taking shape. The authors of that bill profited by the inquiries and report of the Monetary Commission, they had before them the fruits of the great and constructive labors of NELSON W. ALDRICH, a man to whom the country is under obligations it has never duly acknowledged for the formulation of the principles upon which the Federal Reserve Bank was founded. Representative GLASS, as Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the draft of the bill which was welcomed by financial authority for its soundness in many essentials. It was a manifest advance and improvement upon the work of the Monetary Commission and of Senator ALDRICH. It then became Mr. GLASS's duty to defend the measure against a numerous and influential body of financial muddlers who sought to graft upon it ideas which were at once recognized as the vestigial rubbish of Bryanism. He discharged that duty with a courage and capacity which won recognition then, and are not forgotten now.

The training of Mr. GLASS fits him for the office to which he has been appointed. He has been familiar with the operations and with the policy of the Treasury under Mr. McADOO's management. He will become ex officio a member of the Federal Reserve Board, where his intimate knowledge of the organization and working of the system will be of high value. In view of the close relation between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank, his possession of that knowledge will be important. There are problems yet to be solved, great labors yet to be performed, in the period from our emergence from war finance into the quieter realm of peace finance. By his experience, his knowledge, his sound understanding of fundamental principles, and his industry, the new Secretary is well qualified to undertake the work.

EXPORT COMBINATIONS.

Many of our exporting manufacturers have completed plans for organization under the provisions of the new Webb law, which permits them to use combinations or co-operative associations in foreign trade. Because nothing was said about these plans there seemed to be unwarrantable delay. Mr. HURLEY, Chairman of the Shipping Board, on the day before he sailed for Europe, spoke of the exporters' apparent failure to help themselves by means of the new legislation.

American business men complained [he said] because they were forbidden to form combinations for export service, like the German cartels, which were so effective before the war.

Now we have the Webb law, which allows such combinations or cartels. But what business men are taking advantage of this law? Where are the cartels? Where are the manufacturers and business men making preparations for the export trade?

It is now known that fifty-two statements setting forth combination plans and purposes have been filed by exporting industries with the Federal Trade Commission, whose criticism and rulings will prevent any violation of the Sherman and Clayton acts. Others will soon be added. Reports that manufacturing consumers of copper in England and France are, with Government support, forming associations for buying abroad have led American producers of the metal to consider plans for an export combination, and some attention has been given to the same subject by the independent steel companies.

After the peace settlement, with some delay for readjustment of production, our exporters will be affected by new and sharp competition in certain foreign neutral markets where they have recently been very successful. We desire to keep what has been gained, but those who seek the trade they have lost will have the help of combinations, and in some cases there will also be direct support by Governments. New export combinations have been formed abroad during the war, and greater power has been granted to old ones. Our exporters will need all the advantages which come with co-operation that reduces expenses and selling prices, while it gives trading strength exceeding that of any producer acting independently. Such co-operation where competition is encountered is beneficial to foreign buyers as well as to those who sell. Any industry that desires to make an export association can get some help from the Department of Commerce.

BRITISH FLAGS TOMORROW.

If gratitude is American, if admiration for the brave is American, then the streets of New York should be ablaze with British flags tomorrow, for it is Britain's Day. It is the day on which we show our gratitude to the nation whose navy prevented the German menace from coming to these shores and who enabled us to send our soldiers safely abroad. It is the day on which we show our admiration for the Old Contemptibles and their gallant successors, who fought like heroes, suffered like martyrs, and never complained.

It is twenty years since Admiral VON DIEDERICHS of the German Navy was making so much trouble for Admiral DEWEY in Manila Bay that our Admiral was forced to warn him that unless he stopped it he would have to prepare himself for war. The German Admiral inquired of the British commander, Captain CHICHESTER, what the Britisher would do in case it came to a fight between the German and the American. CHICHESTER's reply was, "You will have to inquire of Admiral DEWEY about that." The fight did not come off. Britain, before that time and afterward, has been our friend; and it may be that but for the presence of the British Navy, and the knowledge that she would act as CHICHESTER had done, Germany's first swoop toward world conquest would have been directed at Brazil and not Belgium.

Our boys and Britain's have fought side by side in this war for liberty and democracy. The two countries are the two most democratic and liberal of all the great countries in the world. Their ideals are the same, and together they must press forward on the new path that lies before us both. Differences we have had in the past; the waving of the flags tomorrow will exemplify not only the burial of them but the comradeship that was born on so many battlefields this year.

MR. BURLESON'S REPORT.

In his annual report the Postmaster General says that "The experiences "as a result of the present war have "fully demonstrated that the principle "of Government ownership of the telephones and telegraphs is not only "sound but practical." It no doubt looks that way to an official who "in "previous reports has urged that legislation be enacted declaring a Government monopoly over all utilities "for the transmission of intelligence, "and that steps be taken as soon as "possible to make these utilities a "part of the postal establishment." But any one not committed to that policy will find difficulty in finding that experience proved anything about the application of the principle of Government ownership to wire services which were under private control until hostilities ceased. The Postmaster General perhaps was carried away by his enthusiasm for the policy to which he has done his best to commit this Administration and the country, if possible. He can hardly mean just what he says in the passage we have quoted. "All utilities for the transmission of intelligence" include railways, wire services, airplanes, automobiles, carrier pigeons, mirror flashes of dots and dashes, wigwagging, and perhaps other methods. "All" cannot be made postal monopolies, although already the department uses the most important of them.

The most curious thing about the Post Office management is that services which are costly and useless in private hands are admirable and profitable when the department takes them over. The postal tubes, for instance. The department abandoned them as worthless, but is so far from having prejudice against tubes that it asks for $1,500,000 to construct its own tubes between the Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations. That is a mere beginning, of course. It seems odd that a beginning should be made over a route which has rail connection over the Connecting Railway for through mail, and which would be most useful for local transfer. Also it is odd that the department should set up competition for its incomparable wagon service. Perhaps the fact that its motor service is under judicial condemnation for dangerous haste is a reason. The department's own tube will be of a size to accommodate parcels. They could not be sent through the tubes designed for letter mail, and therefore it was necessary to scrap them and adopt tubes of a size and cost to carry parcels, although wagons had been approved as better than tubes. The argument seems to lack logic, but the department is convinced by it.

The department earns larger profits in proportion that its costs are larger and work done for it is underpaid. Here again the logic is obscure to all except the department. There is no doubt about the profits—$19,979,798, "the largest surplus ever before earned by the service." In deference to the censorious persons who have objected that the department kept only a cash account and made no entries of much of its costs, the surplus is not claimed as "profits" this year. It is only a surplus of receipts over expenditures. It would have been larger except that the railways were so "overpaid" for their services, "far "in excess of a reasonable compensation."

Naturally, the department is contesting this payment before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is showing that more tons can be carried more cheaply on a space basis than on a tonnage basis. The plea that the tonnage basis was abandoned because the space basis would enlarge the railways' mail pay is questioned. What the Director General may think of the Post Office position, now that he controls the Interstate Commerce Commission and its rates, is another question. The department is pleased with itself, and adherents of Government ownership also will be pleased. What more need be said?

THE ARK IN RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—LENINE has come out for extreme protectionism to make Russia a strong industrial nation, semi-official diplomatic advices stated here today.

Thus, out of the bosom of disorganization and disaster springs a glorious hope. The protectionist weather report posted up on the sacred walls of the Home Market Club and the American Protective League reads "Fair and Warmer." Doubtless Mr. FORDNEY and Mr. PENROSE are chuckling over the glad, great news. If the tariff that fell from heaven is not worshipped, as it used to be, in these unhappy United States, it is now to become a religion in once more holy Russia. When NOAH was a sailor, his ark got no further than Ararat. The Ark of Protection has made a more extreme northing. It is a long while since the Full Dinner Pail has been seen in "residual Russia." Now, if Mr. LENINE and Protection have their way, every residual Russian, properly protected by the schedules, will feed amply from that sacrosanct vessel. The Russian workingman must and will be protected against the pauper labor of the rest of Europe. LENINE has run through a full collection of principles. At last he has found the principle of principles, the Philosopher's Stone of national prosperity, the Aladdin's Lamp of political economy. After long wanderings in the maze of error he has made his way to the master truth.

Surely, the high protection sodality will now discover that the Bolsheviki have been grossly misunderstood and calumniated.

WITH PERSHING IN FRANCE.

General JOHN J. PERSHING began to write the history of the American campaign in France when he cabled to the Secretary of War a "brief sum"mary of the organization and opera"tions of the American Expeditionary "Force from May 26, 1917, until the "signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, "1918." Into that report is compressed in a masterly manner, and with rare economy of detail, an epic of valor that has no parallel because it describes the military virtues and the achievements of an America of fifty nationalities. Under one flag they marched to battle with the eyes of the world upon them, friend and foe wondering how these Americans of so many races would bear themselves in the most searching ordeal that had ever tested the courage of fighting men. With that ordeal the combatants on both sides had become familiar in three years of desperate warfare. It was intimately their quarrel, and the battlefields were near, or not far from, their frontiers.

The Americans, all of them, had come 3,000 miles across the sea in great haste to fight, not for frontiers but for ideals, as they had been told. They had made the cause of their allies their own. Primarily their interest was to fight for human liberty, to save civilization. The security of America was in the background, an abstraction to most of them. "By Jove, they mean business!" exclaimed the British soldiers watching the youngsters of the 27th and 30th Divisions going eagerly into battle. They all meant business, all the American troops who fought from Cantigny to Sedan. That is what one reads with a thrill in this matter-of-fact and modest report of PERSHING'S. The Americans were an unknown quantity when they went under fire; they were veterans, the peers of any soldiery on the field, when they emerged from the furnace.

This narrative of the American commander will be treasured by our people. They cannot be too proud of the deeds there recited. It is the preface to the history of the wonderful campaign to which General PERSHING will contribute with the greatest authority, but which his lieutenants and regimental officers will illuminate with experiences. To understand what the Americans achieved and suffered in France it will be necessary first to master the details of different movements as presented by the Commander in Chief. One thing will never be challenged, and that is the proposition stated by General PERSHING that, the Germans tenaciously retaining their hold upon the soil of France and Belgium, "it was necessary to plan for "an American force adequate enough "to turn the scale in favor of the "Allies." It is a fine thing for General PERSHING to acknowledge his indebtedness "to the French General "Staff and the experiences of the "British," and it may be assumed that he improved upon both, a test of capacity. What he owed to French and British methods of training, to loans of French artillery and other equipment, and to the supplying of his deficiencies in aviation, he sets forth with an honest soldier's frankness and gratitude. But what would it all have availed if PERSHING had not displayed a genius for organization and an unfailing skill in selecting his lieutenants?

Every American operation has its place in General PERSHING'S story. Many obscurities are now cleared up. We know just what the American armies had to do, and how they did it, all through the exacting and critical campaign that ended with the forcing of the Argonne Forest and the cutting of the enemy's main line of communications. "Nothing but sur"render or an armistice could save his "army from complete disaster," says the American General. However brilliant and successful were the thrusts of PETAIN and HAIG in the centre and north, the American Army under PERSHING contributed as much to the final victory. The supreme credit belongs, as of right, to Marshal FOCH, whose minute and masterly strategy made triumph possible.

What General PERSHING has to say about the relations of the Americans with the French and British troops is of an importance that must never be disregarded or minimized. Speaking of the French, he observes that "our "associations assure a permanent "friendship between the two peoples." American and British troops have always "warmly fraternized," he testifies. "It has been impressed upon us," he adds, "that the ties of lan"guage and blood bring the British "and ourselves together completely "and inseparably." Such will be the feeling of American soldiers who have known the cordiality of receptions given them in England and have gone into battle with her soldiers.

OLD OR NEW GERMANY?

Mr. HUGO PREUSS, Secretary of Interior in the "new" German Government, bewailing the obligation of the supposed rulers of the supposed "new" State to "rear democracy on "the foundations bequeathed us by "the old system, which has now gone "forever, provided it is not restored "through external forces," plaintively remarks that the attitude of Germany's enemies warrants the observation that they are "treating us "just as if WILLIAM II. was still on "the throne." Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG, in a proclamation to his troops, talks exactly as if WILLIAM II. were still on the throne or were to be put back there, or some other Hohenzollern put there in his place, as soon as the Treaty of Peace has been signed. Like some Roman Emperor, or the commander of the Pretorian Guard, he promises to colonize the soldiers. "A land settlement on a big scale is in progress." Hundreds of thousands of buildings are to be built on land cheaply bought with public money cheaply loaned, and so on. "My army group is unvanquished by arms," echoes the Crown Prince. He sticks to the legend. Germany has not been beaten. She has merely succumbed to hunger.

HINDENBURG'S admonition to "his troops" is that they have patience a little while. To hundreds of thousands, to millions of men held together by the old traditions of discipline, the permanent superiority of the military to the civil power an unquestioned dogma in their minds, their vanity soothed by the assurance from their commander that they are invincible, their material future assured by a great agrarian program, HINDENBURG says, in effect, only wait till the signing of the Treaty of Peace estops the Allies from any interference with the German form of government. Then this scenery of democracy and republicanism and radicalism, these officious supernumeraries of Soldiers' and Workers' Councils and what not, will be lugged off the stage.

As HINDENBURG says, "help the Fatherland through its hardest time." There will be better times when the old régime gets back. Meanwhile, let us pretend that we are starved, that we are very much frightened by the insignificant "Bolsheviki" minority. HINDENBURG'S proclamation indicates that the old system, still latent, in some cases rampant, under the new forms, may hope to be restored by a well-bribed, disciplined, "unbeaten" soldiery. All democratic goods made in Germany are returnable and exchangeable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Germans Seem So "Sullen."

Several of the correspondents who are accompanying the armies of occupation into German territory express a mingling of surprise with something very much like resentment at what they have repeatedly called the "sullen" behavior of the greater part of the German population. That the correspondents should have this feeling seems strange, when the question is considered from across the sea, and the answer of the German in Bitburg, when asked why the people there treated the invaders as they did—"Well, you don't expect us to shout about it, do you?"—seems at first to be an entirely natural and adequate one.

The reason why it does not seem so to the correspondents is, probably, that they who have lived for months, and some of them for years, amid the frightful desolations of Eastern France and of Belgium cannot help comparing the present condition of these Germans with the one which their armies have imposed on others. That comparison made, the impulse is to expect the Germans to regard themselves as the favorites of fortune and to find fault with them for not doing it. It is logical enough, in its way, to do that, and quite understandable, but the conclusion is fallacious because the comparison which the Germans make is not between themselves and the French or Belgians who have been under the German harrow, but between themselves in their present helplessness and humiliation and themselves in the days when their trusted war lords promised speedy domination over all the world. That they are merely "sullen"—that they are content with turning their faces away from the alien troops—shows how thorough is their appreciation of the fact that they are a beaten people and that submission to the inevitable is all that is left as the outcome of their colossal expectations.

Giving Few Signs of Despair.

If the Germans were not exactly what they are—if there survived in them the will to conquer or perish that was sometimes manifested by their savage ancestors—the armies of occupation would encounter obstacles to their march more serious than a coldness and silence. But evidently the modern Teutons know when they are beaten and they have adopted the sensible, though decidedly unheroic, policy of making the best of a bad situation. For the palms of martyrdom they have no taste, and, what is decidedly curious in a race that has long had a notably high suicide rate, so far as has yet been reported none of them, in or out of the army, in circles high or low, has seen fit to escape from what to some might seem intolerable disgrace by the one door that is always open to human beings who are both courageous and desperate. Almost might it be believed that we have all been wrong in counting the Germans a sentimental race, easily and deeply moved by their emotions. Almost might it be suspected that what they love is not the much sung Fatherland, but a chance to live comfortably and safely, with no really passionate preference as to the color of the flag that waves over them.

Of Making Noise Joyfully.

As the coming months are sure many times to impose on this and most other American communities the obligation—which is also a privilege—of giving audible expression to feelings of joy and high appreciation for services rendered, it is a pity that there cannot be invented some better and more melodious method of doing it than that of uttering inarticulate yells and making uncouth noises.

That it is our custom thus to manifest our emotions is not, of course, an American peculiarity. Crowds are much the same all over the world, and nowhere have better devices been found than those in use here for demonstrating in streets or on wharves that somebody is welcome or admired. That none better has been found, however, is not sufficient reason for deciding that none better ever will be.

At any rate, sound producers less shocking to refined, or even moderately sensitive, ears than are tin horns, cow bells, and the unnamed squawkers of itinerant commerce might be selected without much trouble or expense. Also, the old and seemingly obsolete or obsolescent habit of regularized cheering might be revived with advantage when soldiers are to be greeted by our grateful multitudes. Mere howls are more adapted for expressing rage than the gentler sentiments, and it is a queer fact, often observed, that unless a somewhat remote auditor knows the cause of a crowd's noise-making he cannot tell with any certainty whether its desire is to lynch somebody or to exalt somebody to the upper heights of popular favor.

There is obvious opportunity for reform in this matter, and intelligent ingenuity ought to be devoted to it.

Lost Among Mazes Subterranean.

So intricate and confusing are the passages through the enormous subway station at Times Square that oftener than now and then somebody whose earnest ambition was to transfer from one train to another discovers that he or she has wandered out into territory whence there is no return except on payment of another nickel. Occasionally, too, a like mishap befalls would-be passengers just descended from the square itself. They pass the ticket chopper with due formality, only to walk, after a while, out of an unexpected and undesired exit.

Some guardians of the gates exercise, in such cases, a discretion and kindliness unpermitted by the rules, but others sternly refuse to compromise with duty. The consequent losses to the public and consequent gains to the company will not loom large in the annual reports, but they irritate those who pay two fares for a single ride, and in some cases the wasting of a nickel means more than irritation.

Just how provision can be made for meeting these exigencies without opening a wide door to abuse is not obvious, but it probably could be done if powerful minds were devoted to solving the problem.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

The play-day of the world is near—
The one glad day of all the year
When kindly thoughts their comforts bring
And every heart inclines to sing
Of friendship, brother-love, and all
That should the human bosom thrall!

The day of cheer for all mankind!
We leave our cares, our griefs, behind,
And living only in the light
Of one fair space 'twixt night and night,
Return to youth and childhood's glee—
Forgetting all life's misery!

The precious day, when rays of love
Shine here below, shine there above!
Again we'll try with tenderness
Friends, strangers, foes, alike to bless
With that good-will which shall for aye
Endear to all the Christmas Day!

LURANA SHELDON.

BURLESON PRESSES WIRE OWNERSHIP

Postmaster General's Report Insists Upon Purchase of Telephone and Telegraph Lines.

FAVORS MAIL TUNNEL HERE

Also Outlines Plans for Wide Extension of Airplane Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems is advocated by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report to the President. Very little space is devoted by the Postmaster General to this important subject because he had made the same recommendation in previous annual reports.

"In previous reports," says Mr. Burleson, "the Postmaster General has urged that legislation be enacted declaring a Government monopoly over all utilities for the transmission of intelligence and that steps be taken as soon as possible to make these utilities a part of the postal establishment.

"The experience as a result of the present war have fully demonstrated that the principle of Government ownership of the telegraphs and telephones is not only sound but practical.

"It has been necessary as a war emergency measure for the Congress to consider legislation authorizing the President to assume control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country. While such control is temporary and will exist only until the ratification of the treaty of peace, yet the best results can be accomplished only when these systems are owned by the Government, made a part of the postal establishment, and operated solely with a view to serving the public and not of making profit or guaranteeing returns on the investment.

"Government ownership of the telegraphs and telephones should no longer be delayed, and the action of Congress in this matter is urgently recommended."

Favors Mail Tunnel Here.

As a substitute for the pneumatic tube service, which is referred to as having been discontinued because it failed to meet the constantly increasing demands made upon it, and to relieve mail congestion in New York City, it is urged "that an appropriation of $1,500,000 be made by the Congress so as to enable the department to commence without delay construction of a tunnel between the Grand Central Station and the Pennsylvania Terminal Post Office."

The report says further on this subject:

"In February, 1911, a committee appointed by the Postmaster General of Great Britain to consider the question of the transmission of mails in London, after an exhaustive investigation of the practicability of the pneumatic tubes as then operated in six of the largest cities of the United States, discarded the American system of pneumatic tubes from their consideration because of the restricted capacity of the containers used and its inability to carry all of the first-class mail, and recommended an underground electric-railway system as the only practicable method of transit that would adequately meet the requirements of London. I am informed that a tunnel for this purpose was under course of construction in London at the time war was decrared, but its completion has been delayed.

"As conditions in New York were analogous to some extent to those in London, the Post Office Department under date of Oct. 24, 1912, appointed a committee to investigate and report on the advisability of the establishment of mail service between the Grand Central and the Pennsylvania terminals in New York, either by a pneumatic or an electric tube system. Under date of Feb. 1, 1913, this committee recommended to the Postmaster General that steps be taken looking to the establishment of service by tunnel or tube operating carriers not less than twenty-four inches in diameter between the points named."

Extend Aerial Mail Service.

A wide extension of the aerial mail service has been planned, the report indicates, and outlines are given for four routes, two of which extend outside the United States.

"The trunk line and feeders decided upon for the aerial mail," the Postmaster General says, after describing experimental operations between Washington, New York, and Philadelphia, under the present program are:

"1. New York to San Francisco, with feeders from (a) Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City, (b) Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, (c) Cleveland to Pittsburgh.

"2. Boston to Key West, with feeders from (a) Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, (b) Washington to Cincinnati, (c) Atlanta to New Orleans.

"3. Key West, via Havana to Panama.

"4. Key West, via the West Indies, to South America."

"The Post Office Department only awaits the day when the aircraft production of this country can more than supply the needs of our own army and those of our allies to make effective the program for aerial mail that I have directed to be put into operation as speedily as the war conditions will permit," Mr. Burleson continues. He points out that planes for the overseas service decided upon must be powerful, fitted with wireless, and of special construction, and declares that the commercial advantage resulting from the expected reduction in the time of communication between South and Central America will justify the expense.

Plan for Mail Subway Here.

The plan for an underground mail subway in New York City, as advocated by Postmaster General Burleson, has been the subject of investigation on the part of engineers here. Two routes have been considered, one from the Grand Central Station through Forty-fifth Street and down Eighth Avenue to the Post Office; the other from the Grand Central terminal down Lexington Avenue and over Thirty-fourth Street to the Post Office. Such a line would take seventy-seven truck trips daily from congested streets.

An official count, Feb. 14 and 15, 1918, before the weight limit on parcels post matter was increased, showed an average of 17,982 pouches and sacks, weighing about 650 tons, passing daily between the terminals.

As proposed, the tunnel would be about eleven feet wide and seven feet high, designed for a double track, carrying cars eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. The maximum carrying capacity would be about 10,000 tons daily.

Engineers estimate that the cost of operation would result in a large saving over the cost of vehicles.

The design of the tunnel and its equipment are patterned after that of the British underground mail tunnel. In a letter to John A. Moon, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Postmaster General Burleson wrote:

"The department has not been unmindful of the necessity for the underground transportation for all classes of mail in the congested sections of New York City, and has been investigating this matter for some time, and is now in receipt of a report of an investigation, made by competent engineers outlining a plan of underground transportation by subways, which is practicable, as the subways can be constructed at a reasonable cost and operated at an estimated saving of $200,000 annually to the department. I am transmitting with this letter the report of these engineers, setting forth in detail how the subways should be constructed."

6,000 ALIENS ARRESTED.

Attorney General's Report Also Shows 23,439 Slackers Rounded Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The story of how enemy agents have been caught, disloyalty suppressed, draft slackers apprehended, dangerous Germans interned, explosions and other sabotage prevented, and enemy secrets ferreted out for use against their armies abroad was given to the public today in Attorney General T. W. Gregory's annual report.

Referring to enforcement of the Espionage act, Mr. Gregory said:

"This department throughout the war has proceeded upon the general principle that the constitutional right of free speech, free assembly, and petition exist in wartime as in peace time, and that the right of discussion of governmental policy and the right of political agitation are the most fundamental rights in a democracy."

At the same time, the Attorney General explained, the department had tried to deal severely with propaganda having for a deliberate purpose the disintegration of the country's war strength.

"One of the distinct achievements of the American people," he said, "has been the maintenance of order, the comparative failure of enemy activities, and, speaking broadly, the general self-control and self-restraint exhibited throughout the country in critical situations."

The Attorney General disclosed that only 6,000 enemy aliens have been arrested on Presidential warrants and examined with a view to internment, and that "a considerable number" of these have been placed in internment camps administered by the army. The others were paroled. Most enemies interned were German men, and there were comparatively few German women or Austro-Hungarians. About 480,000 Germans have been registered in the nation-wide census—260,000 men and 220,000 women.

Up to July 1 Departmentof Justice investigators had rounded up 23,439 young men who sought to escape the draft, and had caused their induction into the service. More than 220,000 cases of men who, for some reason or other, had failed to file questionnaires or to appear for physical examination were investigated.

Looking forward to peace conditions, the Attorney General makes a number of recommendations for reform of judicial processes. Although he referred to the difficulty of pushing anti-trust prosecutions during the war, since the Government itself had been in the business of suppressing competition, he made no suggestions for new anti-trust legislation, which Congress is expected to undertake soon.

Mr. Gregory's recommendations propose legislation to make a Federal warrant run to any part of the United States, so that indicted individuals cannot escape trial so easily; retirement of Federal Judges at the age of 70 if they have served ten years or more; legislation to make it an offense to send through the mail letters threatening life or property; tightening up of bankruptcy laws, and legislation making it possible to sue a corporation in any district in which it transacts business.

ITALO-CROATIAN DISPUTES.

Territorial Claims of Jugoslavs Excite Criticism in Italy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 4.—"It is to be hoped that Italian common-sense will take the upper hand and that it will be understood in Italy that the friendship of 12,000,000 Jugoslavs is preferable to the unlawful possession of towns in Dalmatia and Friuli."

Sentences such as these, published in a newspaper in a neutral country, are exasperating Italians, who say that the Jugoslavs are laying claim to towns that are thoroughly Italian, their pretentions going as far as to demand Trieste and Udine.

The press and political circles greatly deplore the attitude adopted by the Croatians, as it was hoped that after the splendid victory of the Allies, all questions would be settled peacefully and without friction or misunderstandings.

"Diplomatic negotiations are pending to discuss the rights of Fiume, but these are diplomatic and political bickerings which must not disquiet you. This land is ours and shall be ours," said Admiral Cagni, Governor of Pola, today, while visiting Fiume, showing the determination of Italians to enforce Wilson's principle of self-determination of peoples. He ended by saying: "I speak as a citizen, not as a soldier. No power, no arrogance will ever be able to minimize our right."

WHITMAN CONTINUES FIGHT.

Says Question of Recount Will Be Carried Through Courts.

Governor Whitman, at the Hotel St. Regis, declared yesterday that there was no truth in the report that he had decided to give up his fight for a recount of the votes cast in the last election.

"The matter is in the courts," said the Governor, "and it will be there until the courts have disposed of it. I have no intention of giving up the fight."

The Governor, who recently made a prohibition speech at Columbus, Ohio, said he did not doubt that the New York Legislature would pass the Federal Prohibition Amendment at its coming session. He said he was taking no part in the fight over the Senate leadership between George F. Thompson of Niagara, and J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, and added that he had leased apartments at the St. Regis and expected to live there for six months at least.

Republican National Chairman Will H. Hays was also in the city yesterday. He said he had made a careful study of the election returns in Indiana and Kentucky, whereby the Republicans lost in the last elections, and decided that influenza was responsible.

Mr. Hays said he would return to Washington tomorrow.

RELEASES RAW MATERIALS.

Britain Relaxes Domestic Control—Plans to Aid Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 5, (British Wireless Service.)—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, announced today that the situation as regards the supply of materials to manufacturers is such that domestic control can now be considerably relaxed.

Orders have already been issued enabling manufacturers and others to utilize for their ordinary civil trade existing stocks of a number of raw materials heretofore controlled, giving the ration of material allowed to trades for peace work has in many instances been largely increased.

Of first importance in national interest, says the Minister, is the utilization of the producing capacity in such a manner as to provide for the re-establishment at the earliest possible moment of the industries and shipping of the United Kingdom, in order to secure a maximum of employment and output.

Adequate provision should also be made for the full discharge of the obligations of Great Britain to its allies, particularly in regard to the reconstruction of their devastated areas.

PARTIAL MERGER OF ROADS FAVORED

Interstate Commerce Commission Opposes Return to Anti-Pooling Conditions.

OUTLINES PROBLEMS RAISED

For Radical Reforms, Whether Under Public or Private Ownership—Would Regulate Constructions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Regardless of whether the railroads finally go back to private management or remain in the hands of the Government, radical changes should be made in their methods and theories of operation, to provide a partial merger under some sort of Government regulation, the Interstate Commerce Commission says in its annual report made public today.

The commission believes the time is not ripe to recommend concrete proposals for legislation relating to the future policy toward railroads, but says, whatever be the nation's decision, there should be provision for complete unification of the railways in wartime, partial merger in ordinary times, limitation of railway construction to public necessity, and systematic encouragement of the development of inland waterways, and their co-ordination with rail carriers.

In other words, the commission is opposed to restoration of the old conditions of individual competition, in which pooling of traffic was forbidden by law, and to the building of new lines without proof to the Government that they are economically necessary.

"The conditions, without precedent or parallel, which the war has produced now press upon the Congress matters of the gravest national and international concern," says the commission. "While we do not deem the present conditions and moment opportune in which to recommend concrete proposals for legislation, we may indicate certain lines of inquiry which must be pursued in order to reach sound conclusions.

Merger for Public Interest.

"Whatever line of policy is determined upon, the fundamental aim or purpose should be to secure transportation systems that will be adequate for the nation's needs even in time of national stress or peril and that will furnish to the public safe, adequate, and efficient transportation at the lowest cost consistent with that service. To this end there should be provision for (1) the prompt merger without friction of all the carriers' lines, facilities, and organizations into a continental and unified system in time of stress or emergency; (2) merger within proper limits of the carriers' lines and facilities in such part and to such extent as may be necessary in the general public interest to meet the reasonable demands of our domestic and foreign commerce; (3) limitation of railway construction to the necessities and convenience of the Government and of the public, and assuring construction to the point of these limitations; and (4) development and encouragement of inland waterways and co-ordination of rail and water transportation systems.

"Among the plans which doubtless will be proposed are the following: (1) Continuance of the present plan of Federal control; (2) public ownership of carrier property, with private operation under regulation; (3) private operation under regulation, with Governmental guarantees; (4) resumption of private control and management under regulation, and (5) public ownership and operation. Additional plans and modifications or combinations of those enumerated might be listed.

"If the policy of private ownership and operation under regulation is continued, the following subjects will require legislative consideration: (1) Revision of limitations upon united or cooperative activities among common carriers by rail or by water; (2) emancipation of railway operation from financial dictation; (3) regulation of issues of securities; (4) establishment of a relationship between Federal and State authority which will eliminate the twilight zone of jurisdiction and under which a harmonious rate structure and adequate service can be secured, State and interstate; (5) regulations governing the treatment of competitive as compared with noncompetitive traffic; (6) the most efficient utilization of equipment and provision for distributing the burden of furnishing equipment on an equitable basis among the respective carriers; (7) a more liberal use of terminal facilities in the interest of free movement of commerce, and (8) limitations within which common carrier facilities and services may be furnished by shippers or receivers of freight.

Public Ownership Problems.

"Should the policy of public ownership and operation be adopted, there must be considered: (1) The just and fair price at which, and the terms under which, carrier properties are to be acquired; (2) prohibiting the operation of railways as a fiscal contrivance, insuring their administration in the interest of the convenience and commerce of the people, requiring that they shall be self-supporting, and that their rates shall be properly related to the ascertained cost of service, and retaining and extending the economies and advantages of large scale production in transportation; (3) responsibility and relationship of the Railroad Administration to Congress and other Federal authorities and to the States; (4) guarding against the intrusion of party politics into railway management; (5) a status for railway officers and employes under which the railway service will attract and retain the best talent; and (6) maintenance of a tribunal for the determination of controversies which will inevitably arise even under public operation.

"The above outline is a mere enumeration of some important points to be considered. We will at an appropriate time report to Congress such information, suggestions or recommendations as we believe may be of assistance in solving the many and difficult transportation problems."

The report deals at length with the upheaval of railroad relations caused by the war and the Government's assumption of operation, and the relations of the Interstate Commerce Commission to Director General McAdoo and the Railroad Administration. The commission has co-operated fully with the Government management, says the report, but still retains its authority to review rates initiated by the Director General.

Railroad valuation work of the commission, which will become of great importance in case of Government purchase, is proceeding with little interference on account of the war. Safety work has been assumed partly by the Railroad Administration, but educational work is being continued throughout the country. The commission in the last year has made great strides in seeking to promote uniform rate classifications, and has undertaken a number of other investigations of rates and practices.

PARIS MARTIAL LAW HOLDS.

Necessary Because of Bolshevist Propaganda, Ministers Declare.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The time has not yet come to abolish martial law in France, Louis Nail, Minister of Justice, and Jules Pams, Minister of the Interior, have declared in answer to inquiries.

They said that it was necessary to keep martial law in force because of the recrudescence of Bolshevist propaganda in certain districts.

NEW YORKERS HONOR STEPHANE LAUZANNE

Paris Editor Begs Americans at Farewell Dinner Not to be Too Gentle with Germany.

DANGER NOT PAST, HE SAYS

War Machine Must Be Smashed Till It Cannot Be Put Together and Readjusted Again.

Stephane Lauzanne, editor in chief of the Paris Matin, who will sail shortly for France, was the guest last night at a farewell dinner tendered him at the Ritz-Carlton by a group of forty friends, including George W. Wickersham, William D. Guthrie, Alexander J. Hemphill, H. Cunliffe-Owen, and Francis H. Sisson.

Among the speakers who united in praise of Mr. Lauzanne as a soldier, journalist, and executive were Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Guthrie, Marcel Knecht, J. K. Ohl, George McAneny, and Henri Johannet of the French High Commission.

In response Mr. Lauzanne urged America not to be too kind and generous with the beaten foe.

"Never shall I forget the extreme kindness with which I was received here," he added. "I have learned much since I arrived. I knew that France and the United States had the same spirit of democracy. Now I know that you have been made great by the spirit of self-sacrifice. I knew we had the same heart beating for the same cause. It is the pure blood of a free people that makes the link between our countries that shall never be broken.

"I have made many addresses in this country, but now I want to make a prayer. Let us remain steadfast, strong and united. Steadfast because the danger is not yet past. Strong because strength is the only thing the Germans understand, and united because union gave us victory.

"And above all, for God's sake, don't always believe the gossipers and the reporters. There is one thing greater than the flying words of the gossiper and the printed matter of the reporter, and that is the heart of a people. I assure you that you have the heart of the French people. We know we have your heart forever.

"Let me add another prayer. It is that you Americans refrain from being too kind and too generous. With certain people that means weakness. Let us all remember that we have not fought the war for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children, so that they may live happily and enjoy the sunshine of a free world.

"Let us all remember that we had to face the most terrible war machine of the world. It will not be stopped forever by kind words and nice theories, but only if we smash it to pieces in such a way that it may not be readjusted and put together again. The war was a matter of life and death for liberty and civilization. We know that liberty and civilization were in great danger. They were clutched fouily by the throat. They thought they would not survive. Their death rattle was already heard. Now they are standing feebly and we must take guarantees from the monster that tried to kill them. The victory does not only mean the victory of our people and ours, of liberty and civilization, but it means the victory of justice."

Mr. Wickersham, the toastmaster, said that when Mr. Lauzanne came to this country we were neutral and were walking softly, although an increasing number of Americans realized that France and the other allies were fighting the cause of America.

"Since that time Mr. Lauzanne has wielded an influence and exercised an authority in American affairs which is scarcely recognized by any except those who were associated with him," he continued. After saying that Mr. Lauzanne had contributed no mean part in the final victory, Mr. Wickersham declared: "As he closes his labors here and is about to return home to be near the scene of the momentous conference that will determine the future of the world, in charge of his own paper with its great influence, our hearts go with him. We part from him with regret, and we hope to see him again here soon. He goes back with the realization that he has become, like Lafayette, a citizen of two hemispheres."

Mr. Ohl said he spoke for all American newspaper workers in expressing the regret that Mr. Lauzanne was returning to France and hoped for his return "with Marshal Foch in the near future."

Mr. Guthrie contrasted the France of three years ago when Mr. Lauzanne left its shores with the France of today and paid tribute to Mr. Lauzanne for his valuable service in interpreting the two countries to each other, thereby contributing to a better and a higher understanding between the two peoples.

"He leaves a new America, or rather a true America, that has at last found her soul, and he returns to a new France, resplendent in martial glory, again the premier nation of Europe as of old," declared Mr. Guthrie. After speaking of the great task that now falls to the profession of journalism, Mr. Guthrie proposed a toast to France and Mr. Lauzanne. The evening closed with a salute to the flags of the Allies and George T. Wilson proposed three cheers for the guest which were given with a will.

MISS DARLINGTON TO WED.

Bishop's Daughter Engaged to Lieut. J. Ellis Fisher, U. S. N. R.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Eleanor Townsend Darlington, a daughter of the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington and Mrs. Darlington of the See House, Harrisburg, Penn., and Newport, R. I., to Lieutenant J. Ellis Fisher, U. S. N. R. F., the son of Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher of Carlton House, this city. Miss Darlington came out in New York several years ago and is a member of the Junior League and has been active in war and church work.

Lieutenant Fisher was graduated with honors from Yale in 1911. In March, 1917, having some time previously enlisted as a reservist in the Second Naval District, he was commissioned an ensign, and bought two patrol boats which he let the Government have at a rental of $1 each per month. He was in command of one of these from the day war was declared until August, 1917. Since then he has been on active duty abroad, but returned here recently and is now on one of the new destroyers. He is a member of several New York clubs and of the Alpine Club of London. Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr., of this city and Washington, D. C., is his sister.

No date has been set for the wedding.

HOST TO PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Vice President Marshall to Entertain Japanese at Breakfast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will entertain a large official company at breakfast on Monday in compliment to H. R. H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi of Japan. The latter is expected in Washington tomorrow and comes at the head of a special mission. The breakfast will be given at the Pan American Union Building. Japanese Ambassador and Vicountess Ishii will entertain at dinner on Saturday evening in compliment to the Prince and his suite.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Phillips entertained a large dinner company this evening at their suburban home.

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels were dinner guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Niblack at the latter's home at The Highlands.

Other dinner hosts to large companies this evening were Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden Messerve and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley.

ENGAGED TO COL. PHILIPPI.

Miss Elizabeth W. Emmet to Wed Officer of First Royal Dragoons.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Temple Emmet of Stony Brook, L. I., and 27 East Sixty-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Emmet, to Lieut. Col. George Philippi, First Royal Dragoons, Royal Air Force, B. A., of Crawley Court, Winchester, England.

Colonel Philippi sailed yesterday for England, after a ten days' stay here, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey. Miss Emmet made her début two years ago and has been active in Red Cross work here.

No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

A BOUGUEREAU FOR $1,075.

"Meditation" Leads Sale of Modern French and American Paintings.

"Meditation," a three-quarter length life-sized figure of a young woman enveloped in gray and lilac draperies, by Bouguereau, brought the highest price at the sale of modern French and American paintings at the American Art Galleries last evening, going to the McDonough Galleries for $1,075.

A landscape by William Keith, "Tamalpais: Near San Rafael," went to the same buyers for $675, and Frederick Ballard Williams's "The Terrace," for $400. A "Sunset," by George H. Bogert, went to Augustus Clark for $875. A sandy road, with a town and factories in the distance, "Outskirts of Madrid," by William M. Chase, went to Duncan Philips for $425.

The returns for the sale were $15,124.

Woman in the Church.

If the sentiment of North Carolina Methodism may be taken as a guide, the next General Conference, already holding the door slightly ajar to women, will throw it wide open. The North Carolina Conference gave an almost unanimous expression of its confidence in the cause of woman in the Church. Out of 189 votes there were but 9 in opposition to making "lay members eligible in all conferences, on all boards and lay offices, without regard to sex."—Charlotte Observer.

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GLASS NOMINATED FOR TREASURY HEAD

Early Confirmation Expected—New Secretary to Assume Duties on Dec. 16.

LOVETT WON'T DIRECT ROADS

Resigns from Railway Administration to Resume Work with Union Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, was nominated today Secretary of the Treasury by President Wilson to take the place of Secretary McAdoo.

With the confirmation of the nomination by the Senate, which is expected to follow without delay, Mr. Glass will assume his new duties Dec. 16. Mr. McAdoo, according to an announcement made at about the same time the nomination was sent to the Senate, will then move to the offices of the Railroad Administration and give to the railroads all his time in preparation to turning them over to a successor, yet to be named. Mr. McAdoo said that no one had yet been found for this post, and that, although his resignation was effective Jan. 1, he would remain after the first of the year if no selection had been made up to that time. Then, after a rest, he expected to go to New York to re-enter law practice.

In the developments of the day one name prominently mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. McAdoo as Director General was eliminated, that of Robert S. Lovett, director of capital expenditures of the Railroad Administration. Mr. Lovett's resignation was announced, effective Jan. 1. He will resume his former post of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific. Mr. McAdoo made this comment on the nomination of Mr. Glass:

"The acceptance by the Hon. Carter Glass of the Secretaryship of the Treasury will, I am sure, give great satisfaction to the entire country. The tremendously important part he had in the formulation and passage of the Federal Reserve Act, his familiarity with banking and economic problems growing out of his long service in the Congress and for the past six years as Chairman of the important Committee on Banking and Currency have earned for him the confidence of financial and business interests. He has unusual qualifications for the great office to which the President has nominated him. Personally, I am deeply gratified that Mr. Glass is to be at the head of the Treasury, and I am confident he will give the country a brilliant and satisfactory administration."

Long in Close Touch With McAdoo.

From the first Mr. Glass has been in close touch with Mr. McAdoo. He had charge of the Federal Reserve bill in the House, and has followed closely the application of the law in the creation of the Federal Reserve system.

The fact that the financial program for the next year has been shaped in the main, however, does not mean that numerous large problems, springing out of the reconstruction period, will not face the new Secretary, upon which he will have to bring to bear his own judgment and experience. Mr. Glass is known for his initiative, application, and courage.

Apart from his political career, Mr. Glass has been successful, though not a man of wealth. He is the owner of The Daily News and The Daily Advance of Lynchburg, Va. He entered political life in 1899 as a member of the State Senate, and was later a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention. He is serving his ninth term in Congress, and on Nov. 5 was elected to a tenth.

In tendering his resignation, Mr. Lovett paid this tribute to the Railroad Administration:

"I should like to say, even at the risk of appearing fulsome, that in my judgment no business agency—public or private—has been more absolutely free from political influence and considerations or more completely dominated solely by what was conceived to be right and in the public good than the Railroad Administration—due to the inspiring example and superb firmness and character of the Director-General himself."

In announcing Mr. Lovett's resignation, Mr. McAdoo paid this tribute to his work for the Government:

"He has served with such signal ability and such single devotion to the interests of the country during the trying period of the past year, that no commendation, however strongly expressed, could do justice to him."

DOLLS ROUSE WOMEN'S IRE.

Go to Staats-Zeitung Office to See if Toys Were Made in Germany.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field and Mrs. McAllister Smith, accompanied by several soldiers and others bearing placards denouncing German-made goods, visited the offices of the Staatz-Zeitung yesterday and charged that that newspaper was selling dolls made in Germany. When one of the women demanded the privilege of examining the dolls on sale she was told she would have to buy one in order to look at it.

A policeman attracted by the crowd in the office and before the building picked up one of the dolls, but could find nothing on it to show its place of manufacture. At the newspaper office last night those in charge professed ignorance as to whether or not the toys on sale were made in Germany, as they were part of a lot bought from a reputable jobber.

The two women finally were persuaded to leave the office, and the Provost Marshal was prevailed upon to send men to find out why soldiers had accompanied them. The men in uniform had gone before they arrived, however. At the Staatz-Zeitung office it was said last night that Mrs. Field had made threats there on several occasions, and that the police had promised if women disturbed them again they would be protected.

In Memory of Major Straight.

A memorial service for Major Willard Dickerman Straight, who died in Paris, Dec. 1, 1918, in the service of his country, will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions on the death of Major Willard D. Straight, who was a former member of the Executive Committee. The resolutions set forth that "Willard Straight, although a comparatively young man, had achieved more than many active men of fourscore years." His peculiar fitness for the development of commerce and of commercial banking relations between the United States, China, and Korea were noted, "but," the resolutions read, "the crowning act of his life was his instant response to his country's call, wholeheartedly, with all the enthusiasm of his splendid manhood. In every department that he touched his influence was strongly felt, and his advice constantly sought."

DUKE OF GRAFTON DEAD.

Retired General in the British Army Was 97 Years Old.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Duke of Grafton, head of the Fitz-Roy family and a retired General in the British Army, is dead. He was 97 years old.

Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz-Roy, seventh Duke of Grafton, was born in 1821 and entered the British Army in 1837, becoming Colonel of the Coldstream Guards and retiring with the rank of General in 1881. He served in the Crimean campaign and was an equerry to Queen Victoria during most of her reign. The Duke was an honorary equerry to King George. His heir is the Earl of Euston.

Mrs. Caroline Adler.

Mrs. Caroline Adler, known as the grandmother of the Jewish orphans of New York, died Wednesday at her home, 333 Central Park West. The last twenty-eight years of her life were devoted to the care of Jewish orphans. Mrs. Adler was born in New York City seventy-three years ago, the daughter of Judah Abraham, a merchant. A brother was Abraham Abraham, one of the founders of the department store of Abraham & Straus. She married the late Samuel Adler, who was a wholesale dry goods merchant. While interested in every Hebrew charity in the city, she was perhaps most active in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which she had been Vice President for more than twenty-five years.

Charles Lanier, 2d, Dies in Omaha.

Charles Lanier, 2d, son of James F. D. Lanier of 123 East Thirty-fifth Street, and grandson of Charles Lanier of 30 East Thirty-seventh Street, died Wednesday at his home in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Lanier had spent much of his time during the last few years in the West, where he owned a ranch. He was 32 years old.

Gen. Francis L. Guenther.

General Francis Luther Guenther, U. S. A., retired, died Thursday in his eighty-first year. Funeral services will be held at the home, 5 East 124th Street, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

General Guenther was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1859, and saw service in the civil war, taking part in many battles. During the war he rendered gallant service, for which he received promotions. In February, 1902, he was retired.

Major Talcott Hunt Clarke.

Major Talcott Hunt Clarke of the United States Motor Transport Corps died Wednesday midnight in Detroit, Mich.

Major Clarke was 34 years old, and had been active in military affairs. When the United States entered the war he voluntered his services in the Motor Transport Corps.

William Frederick Stafford.

William Frederick Stafford, 73 years old, a retired banker and stock broker, died Wednesday night in his apartment at Hotel Plaza. Mr. Stafford retired fifteen years ago, but retained his membership on the New York Stock Exchange.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. SAMUEL HOWARD MONELL, for nearly thirty years a practicing physician, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 19 West Eighty-fourth Street. He was in the sixty-second year of his age and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1890.

The Rev. D. W. WALDRON, chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for forty years, died in Boston yesterday, in the seventy-eighth year. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and the Andover Theological Seminary.

Mrs. KATHARINE VAN SINDEREN, wife of Henry B. Sinderen, died yesterday in Washington of pneumonia following Spanish influenza. Mr. and Mrs. Van Sinderen had made their home in Washington for the last two years, Mr. Van Sinderen holding a position with the Government. Mrs. Van Sinderen was a daughter of Alfred T. and Annie J. L. White of Brooklyn and was prominent socially.

Major A. LA RUE CHRISTIE, U. S. A., died Wednesday at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius A. Christie of 69 Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

JAMES F. MULHANE, of the editorial staff of The Standard-Union of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 181 Martense Street, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. Mr. Mulhane was at one time active in Irish affairs and was employed on The Irish World.

Mrs. ELLEN E. THOMPSON, wife of Robert W. Thompson and active in the work of Grace Church and the Church Charity Foundation Guild, died on Tuesday at her home, 185 Moffatt Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years.

WALTER EDWIN DE NYSE, 41 years old, a translator of many French stories into English and the author of a number of short stories and poems, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 36 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late Edward F. De Nyse, first editor of The Evening Telegram.

JOHN EDWARD QUINN, Jr., an assistant manager for the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company and well known as an all-around athlete, died at his home, 96 Martense Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of influenza.

WILLIAM T. KELLETT, 61 years old, employed in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died in St. Anthony's Hospital on Tuesday. His home was in Jamaica, L. I.

LOUIS L. HINGLE, who received a gold medal and a pension from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit after fifty-one years' service, died Wednesday at his home, 108 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

TREADWELL C. WILLMARTH, a retired Brooklyn Police Captain, died in his eightieth year on Wednesday at his home in Amityville, L. I. Captain Willmarth joined the old Metropolitan police force in 1863, and was made a Captain in 1875. He retired from the force in 1885.

SAMUEL PEARCE MAY, 90 years old, for half a century a resident of New London, died Wednesday.

Mrs. CATHERINE LOUISA BENTON, 87 years old, died on Wednesday in Boston, Mrs. Benton, whose home was at New Castle, N. H., was the widow of Colonel James G. Benton, U. S. A.

CLARENCE T. VINCENT, 61 years old, who lived in the Clinton section of Caldwell, N. J., died yesterday of heart disease.

EDWARD SOBEL, 51 years old, of Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., died Wednesday night in Mountainside Hospital.

GEORGE W. LITT, a fruit broker, head of the firm of George W. Litt Company, 202 Franklin Street, died at his home, 938 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, at the age of 26 years.

ALBERT J. LUEDERMANN, head of the firm of Albert Luedermann & Co. of Renwick Street, manufacturers of mustard and jellies, died Wednesday at his home, 35 King Street, Englewood, N. J., in his thirty-first year.

CHARLES G. CUMMINGS, 56 years old, chief engineer for the Owen-Daveno Company, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital.

Mrs. ELLA LOED GORDON, wife of Leon M. Gordon, artist, died yesterday at a local hospital. She was 80 years old and was born in this city.

ARTHUR A. POWERS, 42 years old, a Western showman, business partner of Elmer J. Walters, of the Yorkville Theatre, in road attractions, died yesterday in Winston-Salem, N. C.

CHARLES H. LYMAN, 53 years old, for many years in the real estate business in Plainfield, N. J., died of pneumonia at his home there yesterday.

Miss ANNA PARISH TOWNSEND, who retired in 1910 after having taught school for forty-five years, died Wednesday. For many years she was the Principal of Union Hall Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., and in 1891 she opened a school for girls in Newark, N. J.

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JEWISH LEADERS HOSTS TO WARBURG

Jacob H. Schiff and Others Are Speakers at Orthodox Rally for $5,000,000 Fund.

AID IN AUSTRIA IS URGENT

Cable Telling of Pogroms in Galicia Is Received at Hotel Savoy Meeting.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the campaign committee which is seeking to raise in New York $5,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, was the guest of orthodox Jews at the Hotel Savoy last night at a reception held in honor of Mr. Warburg and in the interest of the drive.

To emphasize the need for raising large sums in this city for the relief of Jews in devastated and disturbed regions those at the gathering were informed that a cable message dated Dec. 4 had been received from the Netherlands branch of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Fund for Jewish War Sufferers, advising that Austria had withdrawn Government subsidies for the relief of Jews in Galicia and elsewhere. The cable said:

Owing to changed political conditions and the disintegration of Austria that Government's assistance to Jewish war victims and their dependents ceases.

A report received today from the Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Orphans at Cracow states that twenty institutions sheltering ten thousand war orphans are left penniless.

These children became orphans through the invasion of Galicia and subsequent pogroms and diseases caused by the war. This number does not include the many orphans that have been made by the recent pogroms in Galicia. The budget of the Cracow committee amounts to 1,200,000 kroner per year.

The committee asks for immediate assistance in order to continue the work. Another report says that 329 orphans of Galician Jewish, Hungarian, Hradisch, and Moravian have been dispossessed. They have been ordered removed at once to Galicia by the Moravian Secretary of State. We expect similar withdrawal of Government subsidies throughout Galicia, Poland, Lithuania, &c., and similar expulsions.

Harry Pitschel, in behalf of the Central Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, the orthodox collecting agency, told of the extensive work of that committee.

"The Central Committee," he said to Mr. Warburg, "is appreciative of the liberality, of the earnestness, the vigor, and the unselfishness of your leadership. It is prepared to continue its work and to meet the great opportunity for service which the coming peace brings. It is ready to support your efforts for the $5,000,000 campaign to the utmost, and it faces the future needs of the Jewish people, confident that its contributors in the future, as in the past, will do their full duty."

Jacob H. Schiff was another who paid tribute to Mr. Warburg and urged the importance of the campaign, calling upon Jews to meet their responsibilities and declaring that the one unpardonable sin for a Jew was to renounce his Judaism.

Mr. Warburg said in reply:

"I am greatly touched by this expression upon the part of Orthodox Jewry in New York City. The honor which you have accorded me by coming here this evening is indeed a very great honor and I would be most ungrateful if I did not express to you my warmest appreciation.

"It seems to me that the occasion presents itself for Orthodox Jewry to achieve a greater unity than ever before; that the time has come when it is possible for you to achieve larger things than ever before, and, surely, there never was a time, from every angle affecting our lives, when there was more or greater work to be done in the world.

"What we are now about to undertake in behalf of our suffering co-religionists in the war zones of Europe and in Palestine—the $5,000,000 we seek to raise toward their succor—is but one illustration of the great tasks which confront us, for at home, as well as abroad, Jewry faces stern duties and immense labors.

"I beg to suggest that, in my opinion, the Orthodox Jews of this city would be taking a far-reaching step, and one capable of much good, if, in addition to the orginizations of the rabbinate you now possess, the Presidents of your congregations were to form an association. In this way the needs of the several congregations might be discussed one with the other, and the united effort of all might be obtained in behalf of any undertaking which commends itself to you and in behalf of the best interests of the Jewry of New York."

From the headquarters of the campaign in the Hotel Biltmore there were announced last night the following names of women workers who are to lead the canvassing for funds:

Vice Chairmen at Large, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Harmon August, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. Jacob Sperber, Mrs. Abram I. Elkus.

Vice Chairmen in Charge of Divisions, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. J. J. Dukas, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, Mrs. Samuel Lamport, Mrs. Max L. Levenson, Mrs. S. S. Prince, Mrs. Ray Schwartz, Mrs. Max D. Steuer.

Associate Vice Chairmen—Mrs. M. Waterman, Mrs. J. M. Asher, Mrs. Martin Nathan, Mrs. I. Kubie, Mrs. Max Weinstein.

Captains—Mrs. Eugene Lehman, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer, Mrs. Leon Kamalky, Mrs. M. Cohn, Mrs. Joseph Cohen, Mrs. Harry Fischel, Mrs. Harry Fromberg, Mrs. Moses Hyamson, Mrs. Mortimer Menken, Dr. Nathan Peyser, Mrs. S. Scadron, Mrs. S. Spivache, Mrs. Autler, Mrs. Dvorsky, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Herschowitz, Mrs. A. Landau, Mrs. Lazarkowsky, Mrs. B. Leerburger, Mrs. J. Levin, Mrs. Lipshitz, Mrs. Albert Lucas, Mrs. Sholom Asch, Mrs. J. Freedman, Mrs. J. Hellner, Mrs. Ignatz Kempner, Mrs. Theodore Prince, Mrs. B. Whitlock, Mrs. E. Wolfner, Mrs. Joseph Cohen, Mrs. A. Llebowitz, Mrs. A. Rabinowitz, Miss Gertrude Sachs, Mrs. B. Schnur, Mrs. Leon Schwartz, Mrs. A. L. Wohlbarts.

Dr. Samuel A. Green.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Dr. Samuel A. Green, physician and author, formerly Mayor of Boston, died today.

Dr. Green was born in Groton, Mass., March 16, 1830. He was graduated from Harvard, receiving the A. B. degree in 1851, and the A. M. and M. D. degrees three years later. In 1896 the University of Nashville conferred the LL. D. on him. Dr. Green was a surgeon in the civil war, and was brevetted for distinguished service. Previous to his election as Mayor he held various city offices.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SHELDON.—Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 5, to Lieutenant and Mrs. James Rhodes Sheldon, Jr., a son, James Rhodes Sheldon, 3d.

Married.

POWELL—LAUCK.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Lauck announce the marriage, on the evening of Dec. 3, 1918, of their daughter, Mabel Georges Lauck, to James Downey Powell, U. S. N., of Lakeview, Ore., by the Rev. E. Blake MacDonald, at residence of bride, 2,421 85th St., Bensonhurst, New York City.

Died.

ADLER.—On Dec. 4, at her residence, 333 Central Park West, Caroline, dearly beloved wife of the late Samuel Adler, in her 74th year. Funeral services at the chapel of Salem Field Cemetery on Friday morning, Dec. 6, at 10:30 o'clock.

ADLER.—Caroline. In the death of Mrs. Samuel Adler, who served us so devotedly and efficiently during the past 28 years, the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum has lost one, who through her eminent abilities and her activities shed great happiness to the children in the institution. Her unfailing geniality has endeared her personally to all who were associated with her, and we, the Board of Directresses, who were in such close touch with her during the many years of her office as Vice President, feel a deep sense of personal loss. To the members of the bereaved family we tender our deepest sympathy. Members of this society are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at the Chapel of Temple Emanuel at Salem Fields, Friday morning, Dec. 6, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. I. N. SPIEGELBERG, President.
Mrs. G. M. THURNAUER, Honorary Secretary.

BENTON.—On Dec. 4, at 101 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Catherine Louisa, wife of the late Colonel James G. Benton and daughter of the late General James Watson Webb, in her 88th year.

BEUTTELL.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Dec. 5, 1918, of pneumonia, Arthur Constable Beuttell, aged 6 years, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Beuttell. Funeral service Saturday, at 2:30 P. M., 632 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Interment private.

BROOME.—Dec. 5, 1918, Zuleika Broome. Services Stephen-Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

BURKHARDT.—Private Charles A., Jr., in France, Nov. 10, while in the service of his country, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Burkhardt, 220 Pearsall Av., Jersey City.

CLARK.—Salter Storrs, Jr., son of Salter Storrs Clark and Caroline G. Clark of Westfield, N. J., 28 years of age. Private Company A, 311th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. Killed in action in France Nov. 1, 1918. Brother of Coleman T. Clark, who was killed at Soissons May 29, 1918.

CLARKE.—On Dec. 4, at Detroit, Mich., Major Talcott Hunt Clarke of Youngstown, Ohio, beloved husband of Helen H. Clarke and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of New York City.

COHEN.—Dudley C., aged 23 years, on Dec. 5, after a short illness, beloved son of Montague D. and Emma Nova Cohen. Funeral private.

CRAWFORD.—At Trebizond, Turkey, Sept. 22, 1918, the Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, D. D., in his 67th year.

CUMMINGS.—Charles. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

DINGWALL.—Dec. 4, Forres Gordon Dingwall, aged 36 years. Relatives and friends, also members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., and Metropolitan College, S. R. I. A., are invited to attend the funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday, 3 o'clock.

DINGWALL.—Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., Brethren: With much regret the death of Brother Forres G. Dingwall is hereby announced. You are requested to attend the Masonic funeral services, to be held at the Stephen Merritt Funeral Parlors, 18th St. and 8th Av., on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock.

PAUL J. CLARKE, Master.
GEORGE L. RAUCH, Secretary.

DINGWALL.—Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, Companions: With sorrow we announce the death of our companion, Forres Gordon Dingwall. You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Funeral Parlors, 18th St. and 8th Av., at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon.

GEORGE ADAIR CLARKE, High Priest.
SAMUEL C. WILSON, Secretary.

DOWNS.—Mrs. Margaret C., wife of Harrison S. Downs, died Wednesday evening. Funeral Saturday morning, 10:30, Church of the Ascension, West 107th St.

DUNBAR.—On Dec. 5, 1918, Emmeline, widow of Howard Dunbar. Funeral from her late residence, 120 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.

Died.

ENRIGHT.—Ellen, on Thursday, Dec. 5, daughter of the late Cornelius and Catherine Enright. Funeral from her late residence, 2,028 Lafontaine Av., Tremont, New York City, on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church St. Martin of Tours. Interment St. Raymond's.

FARRIER.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, William J., eldest son of William A. and Mary A. Farrier. Funeral from his late residence, 522 Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M.

FISHER.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 5, 1918, Mary U. Fisher, daughter of the late Mrs. Augusta H. Fisher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOWLER.—On Dec. 4, Caroline A., beloved wife of Miles B. Fowler, aged 69 years. Services, Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Friday evening, 8:15. Interment, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

GARDINER.—John Lion, beloved son of Henry and Louise Halsey Gardiner, Dec. 5, aged 27 years. Funeral Saturday at 2 P. M. at his late home in Quogue, L. I.

GRANT.—Officially reported killed in action Oct. 12, Private William H. Grant, Machine Gun Company, 107th U. S. Infantry, aged 33 years, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Grant, and second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, England. A memorial service will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock.

GUENTHER.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, General Francis L. Guenther, U. S. A., in the 81st year of his age. Services will be held at his late residence, 5 East 124th St., on Saturday, at 8 P. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

JARDINE.—At Morristown, N. J., Adele W., wife of Norman M. Jardine, in her 23d year. Funeral private.

JOLLIE.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Dec. 4, Lizzie P., in her 65th year, after a lingering illness, at the Hackensack Hospital. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Walter P. Jollie, 231 Wood St. Interment private.

KING.—Sergeant Charles Newell King, aged 31, killed in action Nov. 1, beloved husband of Sarah R. King and only son of Mary C. and the late Charles Newell King, 87 Highland Av., Jersey City.

LANIER.—At Omaha, Neb., of influenza, Dec. 4, Charles Lanier II., in his 33d year, son of James F. D. Lanier and Harriet Bishop Lanier. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—At Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 5, Louis Lewis, son of the late Louis Lewis, Oceanic, N. J. Funeral private.

LYMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., at his residence, 76 Washington Av., North Plainfield, on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, Charles H., beloved husband of Nellie P. Lyman, aged 53 years. Services strictly private.

McCONN.—On Dec. 4, Mary E. McConn, beloved wife of Henry F. McConn. Funeral and interment at the convenience of family.

McGUIRE.—In France, Aug. 28, Sergeant James J., beloved son of Joseph Roger and Margaret McGuire. A mass of requiem will be offered Saturday, 10 A. M., at St. Thomas's Church, West 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

MILLER.—Anna, on Thursday, Dec. 5, beloved mother of Mrs. Mollie Blumberg, Morris and Sam Miller. Funeral private.

MEAD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, in East Hampton, Conn., Kate, daughter of the late Halsey R. and Ann Eliza Aikman Mead.

MEADE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, Frederick Meade, beloved husband of the late Mary E. Meade, (nee Clawson.) Funeral private from his late residence, 154 Glenwood Av., Jersey City. Interment Saturday at convenience of family.

MICHELSON.—Ida, Dec. 5, in her 47th year, devoted mother of Claire P. Sondheimer, Leon W. Potter, and Adolph Michelson and beloved sister of William Michelson. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Sunday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.

MONELL.—Suddenly, at 19 West 84th St., of pneumonia, on Dec. 5, Samuel Howard Monell, M. D., in his 62d year. Funeral private.

MULHANE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 5, 1918, James F. Mulhane, 181 Martense St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MULLEN.—A month's mind mass will be offered for the repose of the souls of Mrs. Margaret Mullen, who departed Nov. 6, 1918, and Frank Mullen, who departed Nov. 1, 1918, at St. Francis de Sales Church, Friday, Dec. 6, at 8 A. M.

MYERS.—Mary, wife of the late Solomon H. Myers and beloved mother of Estelle H. Bernstein, Lizzie Goodman, Minnie Van Praag, and Lillian Brand. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,647 Broadway, (150th St.) Friday, Dec. 6, 1 P. M. Members Deborah Verein, No. 1, Jochebed Lodge, Grand Lodge U. O. T. S., invited. New Haven papers please copy.

MYERS.—Grand Lodge U. O. T. S. sisters are requested to attend funeral of Worthy Sister Mary Myers from the Southold, 150th St. and Broadway, Friday, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
EMMA SCHLESINGER, Grand Pres.
BIANCA B. ROBITSCHER, Grand Sec.

NEUBERT—WILSON.—Lieutenant Bedell Mordaunt Neubert, Private Cecil St. Leger Wilson, died for their country. A memorial service will be held in Christ Church, Bronxville, New York, at 4:30 P. M.; Sunday, Dec. 8. Train leaves Grand Central Station, 3:35 P. M.

Died.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, John S., beloved husband of Maria Newman, aged 68 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2,212 Boulevard, Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 6, at 8:30 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery.

OGLESBY.—At his home, Mohegan Heights, on Dec. 4, 1918, Albert Shipp Oglesby, in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

RODRIGUEZ.—On Dec. 4, Felix Rodriguez, beloved husband of Carmen Rodriguez. Body l

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK NEW YORK

Investments for the Readjustment Period

DURING the present epochal readjustment of the world's industry and commerce from a war to a peace basis, it behooves the investor to place his funds in securities that are strongly bulwarked against shifting conditions.

We shall be pleased to furnish a selected list of such securities. They include Government bonds yielding up to 4.55%; municipals, 4.90%; railroads, 7%; public utilities, 7%; industrials, 6.85%.

Ask for Circular AG-198.

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Main Office: National City Bank Building
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From War to Peace

The transition period between war and peace offers many opportunities to the investor.

High-grade bonds, paying an unusually high return over a long period of years, can be obtained to-day at prices which are relatively low.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy of our Investment circular, describing over one hundred issues of Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds, yielding from 4½% to over 7%.

Ask for Investment Circular No. 215

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK

6% for 25 years

Principal well secured

Write for Circular 149

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

COUNTY BONDS
Federal Income Tax Exempt

CASCADE CO., MONT.
Bridge 5's—Due 1921-27
Prices to yield 4.70%

SPARTANBURG CO., S. C.
Road 4½s—Due 1923-27
Prices to yield 4.70%

BUNCOMBE CO., N. C.
Bridge 6's—Due 1929-33
Prices to yield 4.875%

SURRY CO., N. C.
Bridge 6's—Due 1933-38
Prices to yield 4.90%

R. M. GRANT & Co.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Boston Chicago

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY

When the world is again following its peaceful pursuits, the purchasing power of money should be much greater than today. The man who will profit by this unusual condition is the man who invests now in well secured long-term bonds. By investing in bonds of this character, he not only would receive over a long period of years the unusually high return they now yield, but the purchasing power of his income would be materially increased as commodity prices gradually decline. Let us suggest to you some long-term bonds.

Write for List No. 1219
"Well Secured Long-Term Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Kean, Taylor & Co.

Bonds for Investment

New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Drift with Trading Incentives Lacking—Liberty Bonds Firmer.

Developments of financial import contained little matter of influence on security prices yesterday, and stocks continued to move in an aimless fashion. The return to the old order in respect to the collateral behind stock market loans had no effect either in promoting an increase in business or in bringing about any real tendencies on the constructive side of prices. It was another day in which the almost complete control of trading by professional seekers for profits was emphasized, and this received a particular indication in the movements of a few industrial issues. Tobacco stocks enjoyed a renewal of popularity and a few of the specialties moved forward, but the line-up of final quotations showed much irregularity, with advances outnumbering the declines.

The downward tendency of Liberty bonds, which has been in evidence for a week or more, gave the first indications of a recovery seen since the decline became noticeable. The first three issues of 4¼ per cent. bonds left off with slight gains, although the group as a whole remained well down from the level at the beginning of the week. The recent selling of these Government securities has apparently had other influences behind it than the prospect of a new large loan in the Spring. Dealers report that offerings have come in from practically all over the country, mostly in small lots, with sizable blocks interspersed. It seems probable that the usual liquidation of subscriptions, which has been noticed some time after the flotation of each succeeding loan, has come from holders who bought under the patriotic impulse more than they intended to keep. In addition, it may be that sales by corporations have been put through for the purpose of converting investments into cash for possible contingencies during the readjustment period. At the current levels an increase of fresh investment purchases is reported, coming from buyers who believe that the reaction has carried the bonds to a position whence an upturn might be expected.

The course of business in stocks and bonds generally seemed to reflect a feeling in the Street that new occurrences in business and finance might well be waited for before commitments were made in the market. Since the armistice was signed progress has been made in the liquidation of war business and in preparing for the future of the railroads, but the full extent of this progress cannot yet be ascertained. It is expected in many quarters that the return to normal conditions will be by stages whose limitations will be better defined some time after they have ended than during the process.

Call money remained at 6 per cent. Preparation for meeting the next payment on the last Liberty Loan, which falls due Dec. 19, was displayed through action by the Treasury Department in calling another series of certificates of indebtedness for redemption on that date, although the issue was not to mature until Jan. 2. The purpose was to create as little disturbance as possible to the money market, as the certificates may be turned into the Federal Reserve Bank in place of a cash payment for the bonds.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f. 90c. for cash; exchange on London, 25f. 98c.; 5 per cent. loans, 87f. 95c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6 Sixty days 6
Low	6 Low 6½
Renewals	6 Renewals 0%
Last	6 Last 6%

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6 Ninety days 6
Four months	6 Four months 6
Five months	6 Five months 6
Six months	6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days 4¼@4%
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.75½	$4.7555	+.0020
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	
Cables	5.45	5.45	5.45	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7555	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.45⅝	5.45
China—		
Hongkong	80.50	80.75
Peking	131.50	131.75
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
19.50 Greece	10.35	10.45
40.20 Holland	41.875	42.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1328 Italy	6.35⅝	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50
19.50 Spain	19.80	19.90
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.40	28.625
Copenhagen	26.80	26.85
Christiania	27.50	27.75
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.90	45.10
34.42 Rio	26.75	26.90
5.1826 Switzerland	4.03	4.01
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	17.50	17.70
500 rubles	17.40	17.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71⅝	$4.73⅛	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $640,479,152; balance, $62,120,784; United States Treasury credit balance, $8,587,506; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,249,315.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,100,663	$67,870,337
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	1,200,925	$24,757,109
Miscellaneous	12,714,280	484,475,004
Miscellaneous rev.	1,049,803	244,598,188
Total receipts	$16,064,852	$1,421,700,639
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	106,144,682	5,591,342,477
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	60,716,730	240,006,814
Expenditures	124,179,484	7,013,043,117

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£892,000
Circulation increased	1,057,000
Bullion increased	165,585
Other securities decreased	3,395,000
Public deposits decreased	3,807,000
Other deposits increased	10,449,000
Notes reserve decreased	888,000
Government securities increased	10,915,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 15.17 per cent.; last week it was 16.20 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	438,550	447,883	1,399,652
Year to date	138,278,194	174,256,249	209,617,934

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
23¾	23¾	400	Advance Rumely	24¼	24½	23¾	24½	+¾
65	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65½	65½	65½	65½	+2½
¼	⅝	4,400	Alaska Gold Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
2	3	17,400	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
28	29¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27⅝	29	27⅝	28	+1
82	83½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82	82	82	82	+½
101⅜	102	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101½	—
57½	58	4,200	Am. Beet Sugar	58	58	58	58	+½
45¾	45⅞	3,300	Am. Can	45¾	46⅜	45¾	45½	+¾
96½	97	100	Am. Can pf	96½	96½	96½	96¾	+¾
83¾	84	600	Am. Car & Fdry	84¼	84¼	83½	84	+¾
39	40¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	—
144	145	200	Am. H. & L. Leather	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	
72	73½	900	Am. H. & L. pf	73	73	72	72¾	—1
42	42¾	700	Am. Ice	41	42¼	41	42¼	
56	57	100	Am. Ice pf	56	56	56	56	—½
55	56	400	Am. International	56	56	55	54½	—1½
41¾	41⅞	1,800	Am. Linseed	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	+⅛
84	84½	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	83	84½	83	84½	+1½
63⅝	63¾	3,700	Am. Locomotive	62½	63⅝	62	63⅜	—⅛
46	46¼	1,700	Am. Mlt. 1st pf. c. of d.	44	47	44	46¼	+2¾
84	84½	10,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84½	86⅜	83⅝	84	—⅝
107¾	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105⅝	106¼	105¼	106¼	+1½
103½	106	100	Am. Snuff	103½	103½	103½	90	+1½
89½	90	1,700	Am. Steel Fdries	89½	90	89½	89½	+¾
110¾	110¾	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	111¼	111½	110¾	110¾	—⅛
95	96	6,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	92	96	92	96	+4¾
103	104	2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104⅜	104⅜	103	103	—1
198	200	1,000	Am. Tobacco	199½	199½	198½	199½	+3¾
100	102	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	
55	55½	1,500	Am. Woolen	55½	55½	55	55¼	
95	95¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	93½	95½	95	95	+⅜
13⅜	14	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	13½	13⅜	13½	
46	47¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	46½	46½	46½	47¼	+1½
66	66½	5,300	Anaconda Copper	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+⅝
10	14	100	Asso. Dry Goods	13	13	13	13	
93	96	300	Associated Oil	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅜
94	94¼	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅜	94⅝	94½	94½	
89	90	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	89½	89½	89	89	
106	107	100	Atlantic Coast Line	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+1⅛
100	100¼	900	At., Gulf & West I.	100⅛	100⅞	100	100	
74½	74⅝	11,600	Baldwin Loco.	74⅛	74⅝	73⅜	74½	—⅛
55¼	55⅞	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅛	55⅝	55	55⅝	+⅛
56½	56⅞	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	56½	56⅝	56½	56½	—⅛
105¼	106	100	Barrett Co.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+2¼
1⅝	1¾	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
64½	64¾	7,300	Beth. Steel, class B	64	65	63¾	64½	+⅛
106¾	106¾	100	Beth. Steel, 8% pf.	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	+⅛
23	24	200	Booth Fisheries pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
37½	38	1,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	38	38	36⅞	38	+1⅛
9¼	10	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+⅝
148½	149⅝	200	Burns Brothers	149¼	149¼	149	149	+2½
8½	8⅝	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
46	46¾	200	California Packing	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	—
223½	223½	4,100	California Petrol.	214	224	213½	222½	+1¾
68¾	68¾	2,000	California Pet. pf.	66½	68¾	66½	68¾	+2¾
160	161	300	Canadian Pacific	159¼	159¼	159	159	—1
90	93	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	
60	61	600	Central Leather Co.	60	60½	59¾	60½	+⅛
105	106	100	Central Leather pf.	106	106	100	106	+1½
34½	35¼	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	35¾	36	35	35	—
103	106	200	Chandler Motor	104¾	106¾	105¾	105½	—
59¼	59¾	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	59¾	58	58¾	—½
46¾	47	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	46¾	47	46¼	46¾	—
79⅝	79⅞	2,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	79½	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—⅛
90¾	90¾	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
27¼	27¾	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	27¼	27¾	27	27⅛	+⅛
83	84½	800	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	83½	84	83½	84	+⅛
71	71½	800	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	71	71½	70½	71½	+⅝
20	20	1,200	Chile Copper	20	20	19¾	20	+⅛
37¼	38	2,500	Chino Copper	37¼	38⅜	36⅞	38	+⅝
23½	23½	100	Col. & Southern	23½	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
101	103¾	2,900	Consolidated Gas	101	103¾	101	103¾	+2½
48¾	48¾	1,800	Corn Products Ref.	48¾	48¾	47¾	48½	—
102¾	102¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	—¼
56½	57	1,800	Crucible Steel	56½	57	56½	57	+1
31	31¼	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31¾	30½	31¾	+1½
80¾	81	400	Cuba Cane S. pf.	80¾	81	80¾	81	—
48¾	48¾	2,400	Distillers' Secur.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	—⅜
13½	14	4,100	Dome Mines	13½	13⅝	12½	13⅜	+⅛
19	19	2,000	Erie	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
31¾	32	300	Erie 1st pf.	31½	32¼	31½	32	+1
22	22	200	Erie 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	
30½	30⅞	2,120	Gaston, W. & W.	30½	31	30½	30⅝	—⅛
45¾	47	100	General Cigar	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	+⅛
154⅝	153⅞	500	General Electric	155	155½	154⅝	155½	+⅛
125¼	127½	800	General Motors	127⅝	127⅝	125⅝	125⅝	—1⅝
81½	82	200	General Motors pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+⅛
57	57½	1,100	Goodrich Co.	57	57½	56½	56½	+⅛
80	81	200	Granby Consol.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+⅛
98	98¼	600	Great Northern pf.	98	98½	98	98	—
31¾	31½	1,800	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32	32	31¾	31¾	—⅜
54	58	100	Hartman Corp.	54	54	54	54	+2
47	47⅜	100	Haskell & Barker	47	47	47	47	+⅛
45½	45⅝	2,400	Inspiration Copper	48	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+⅛
7⅞	7⅞	1,800	Interboro Consol.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
32	34½	800	Interboro Con. pf.	33	33½	32½	33	—1
26½	26⅝	1,400	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅞	27	26¼	26¼	—⅛
112	112½	23,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	113½	114¼	111½	112	—⅝
32½	32½	2,600	Int. Nickel	33	33¾	32¾	32¾	—½
96	96	100	Int. Nickel pf.	96	96	96	96	+4
31¾	31⅞	300	Int. Paper	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
67	67	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	66¼	66¾	65¼	66½	+⅝
26	35	300	Kelsey Wheel	27	27	26	26	—2
25	35	50	Do. odd lot	25	25	25	35	
36	36¾	3,900	Kennecott Copper	36¼	36¼	35¾	36¼	+⅛
70	73	400	Lackawanna Steel	69¾	70	69½	70	
83	86	100	Laclede Gas	86	86	86	86	—2
22½	22⅝	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	23	22½	22½	—
60½	61	1,200	Lehigh Valley	60	60¾	59¾	60¾	+⅛
198	200	100	Liggett & Myers	195	195	195	195	+5
40	40¼	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	40	40¼	40	40¼	—
154	156	400	Lorillard (P.) Co.	156	156	156	156	+¾
119	120⅝	200	Louis. & Nash.	120⅝	120⅝	120	120	+3
52½	53½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	
20½	21	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	21½	21½	21	21	
60	62½	200	May Dept. Stores	60	60	60	60	—1½
160	160½	13,000	Mexican Petroleum	161½	162¼	158¼	160½	—½
24½	25	2,225	Miami Copper	25¼	25¾	25	25	—
44½	44⅝	4,500	Midvale Steel	44½	44½	44½	44½	+⅛
5	6	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
27¼	27⅜	2,300	Missouri Pacific	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+⅛
105	...	200	Montana Power pf.	106	106½	106	106½	+6½
30	30½	100	Nat. Acme	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½	+½
105	110	100	Nat. Biscuit	106	100	100	109	+2¾
16⅝	16⅞	1,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
45	46½	600	Nat. Enam. & St.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45½	—⅛
66¼	67	1,700	Nat. Lead	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+1⅛
8	8½	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8	8½	8	8½	—
18	18½	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	18	18½	18	18¼	+⅛
33¾	33¾	125	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	+⅛
77⅜	79¼	1,800	N. Y. Central	77⅜	79¼	77⅜	79¼	+1⅝
24	24	200	N. Y. Dock pf.	24	24	23½	23½	—⅛
93¼	93½	200	N. Y., Lack. & W.	93¼	93½	93½	93½	—
35½	36	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	35½	36	35	36	+⅛
106¾	107	300	Norfolk & Western	106¾	107	106½	107	+⅛
97	97½	100	Northern Pacific	97	97½	96½	96½	+⅛
42¾	42¾	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	+⅜
44	44¼	100	Ohio Cities Gas pf.	44	44	44	44	
7¼	7⅜	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
57	58	200	Ontario Mining	57¼	57½	57½	57½	+⅛
65¾	65¾	1,800	Owens Bottle Mach.	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	+⅛
113½	116	100	Pan-Am. P. & T.	115	115	115	115	—1
47	47⅜	1,116	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	47¾	47⅞	47	47	—⅜
55⅜	56	2,000	Penn. R. R.	56	56	53	56⅜	+2⅜
16½	17	200	People's Gas, Chi.	16½	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
15½	17	75	Pere Marquette	15½	16½	15½	15½	—
31¾	32	300	Pere Marquette	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	—¼
44¼	44¼	1,100	Do., odd lot	44¼	44¼	44	44	
16	16¼	500	Philadelphia Co.	16	16	16	16	
46¾	47	100	Pierce-Arrow	47	47	47	47	+⅛
35¼	36¼	600	Pierce Oil	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	—½
91	95	100	Pittsburgh Coal	95	95	92	92	+1
71¾	73	2,400	Pitts. & West Va.	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾	+1¼
21¼	22	2,800	Public Service N. J.	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	+⅜
84¾	85	4,000	Railway Steel Sp.	84¾	85	84	84¼	+⅞
37½	38	1,700	Reading	84¾	85	84	84¼	+⅞
149¼	149¾	200	Reading 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+⅛
87½	87½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	75¾	76	75¼	75¼	—
99¾	99¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	—⅛
100	100	1,800	Royal Dutch N. Y.	100	100	100	99¾	—⅜
14¾	14¾	200	St. Louis-San Fran.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	+⅛
8¾	8¾	400	Saxon Motor	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
10	10	100	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	
15¾	15⅞	300	Shattuck-Arizona	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
34	34¼	300	Sinclair Oil Refin.	34	34	33⅝	33⅞	+⅛
47	47	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	47	47	47	47	+1
103⅜	103⅜	16,700	Southern Pacific	103⅜	103⅜	102¼	102¼	—⅛
31¾	31¾	3,500	Southern Railway	31¾	31¾	31	31¼	—
51¾	52	17,950	Studebaker Co.	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	—⅜
47⅜	47⅜	500	Stutz Motor	47⅜	47⅜	47	47⅛	+⅛
14⅞	15	200	Tenn. C. & C.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
186	186	200	Texas Co.	186	186	185¾	185¾	—⅛
24¾	24¾	400	Texas & Pacific	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	—⅜
15	15	200	Third Avenue	15	15	15	15	—1
190	190	188	Tidewater Oil	190	190	190	190	
70¾	80⅞	18,700	Tobacco Products	70¾	80⅞	70½	80⅜	+1¼
74½	74½	100	Union Bag & Paper	74½	74½	74½	74½	—1
131	131	2,400	Union Pacific	131	131	126½	129½	—⅛
73	73	400	Union Pacific pf.	73	73	73	73	—⅜
38½	39¾	700	United Alloy Steel	38½	39½	38	38¾	+⅛
105	107¼	12,900	United Cigar Stores	105	107¼	105	106¾	—1¼
84½	84½	100	United Drug	84½	84½	84½	84½	+½
50	50	100	United Drug 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	—½
84	84¾	100	United Drug 2d pf.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+⅜
100	100¾	2,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	100	101½	100	100¼	+1
95	96	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	96	96	96	96	—
74½	74⅝	9,400	U. S. Rubber	74⅜	75⅝	74	74⅝	+⅛
107¼	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	—
47⅞	48⅛	900	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	48	48	47⅞	48	—⅛
96¼	96	73,500	U. S. Steel	96¼	96⅜	95⅝	96⅜	—⅛
111	111⅞	400	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112¼	112	112	—⅛
78½	79¼	3,800	Utah Copper	77⅝	79¼	77⅜	79¼	+⅛
14¼	15¼	100	Utah Securities	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
38	38¾	700	Wabash pf. A	38¼	38¾	38	38	—⅜
70	72½	50	Wells Fargo Exp.	70	70	70	70	—
13¼	13½	5,900	Western Maryland	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	—⅛
21	22½	200	Western Pacific	22	22	22	22	—⅛
88	89	400	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89¼	88½	88½	+1⅝
82	...	100	Westingh. Air Brake	94	94	94	94	—
43¼	43⅞	1,500	Westingh. E. & M.	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅝	+⅞
20	21	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
69½	70	400	Wilson & Co.	69⅜	69⅜	69¼	69½	—
26	26¼	10,600	Willys-Overland	26¼	26⅜	26	26¼	—⅛
87½	88	100	Willys-Overland pf.	88	88	88	88	+1
54	54½	800	Worthington Pump	53	54½	53	54½	+2
67½	70	100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	67½	67⅞	67½	67½	—

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	93.18	92.17	93.08	+.17
25 industrials	94.61	93.32	94.24	+.37
50 stocks	75.38	74.34	74.88	+.36

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 4	74.91	74.32	74.48	—.09
Dec. 5	75.10	73.93	74.07	+.23
Dec. 2	74.58	73.45	74.19	+.39
Nov. 30	74.05	73.45	73.80	—.04
Nov. 29	73.91	72.17	73.84	+.39
Nov. 28	Holiday.			

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URGES SAFEGUARDS FOR WAR INVESTORS

Commerce Board Suggests Publicity Campaign to Ward Off Unscrupulous.

FAVORS CLASS HARMONY

Knight Predicts the Extension of the Air Mail Service and Points to Its Advantages.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Welding Ring read a report on behalf of the Executive Committee urging a campaign of wide publicity by the Government as a protection for the Liberty bond investor from the wiles of unscrupulous promoters. The chamber adopted the report and passed resolutions along the same lines.. The report said:

"Great good and increased economic strength would result if the spirit of thrift and sound investment which has been started should be so cultivated that it might become a permanent habit.

"On the other hand, if the Government does not recognize and discharge this obligation, there is very grave danger that there will be a reaction in the minds of the people which would not only destroy the habit of thrift and the desire to invest, but also might turn the spirit of patriotism into one of dissatisfaction and distrust of the Government and of public securities.

"Except during the last year when, under the war powers of the Government the issue of securities has been supervised and restricted by the Capital Issues Committees in the various Federal Reserve Districts, there has always been a flood of highly speculative, often unsound, and sometimes fraudulent issues of securities offered by means of advertisements, circulars, and solicitation to the people throughout the country.

"The promoters of these enterprises sought to secure the money of the inexperienced by questionable means and by promise of alluring returns which legitimate industry could not produce.

"There are already many signs that as soon as Government supervision is removed there will be an unusual outcrop of these classes of securities offered to the small investor in exchange for his Liberty bonds."

The resolution said that a very important economic and political question was involved and suggested to the Government a campaign of wide publicity and education to put the people on their guard, and also to protect them from the solicitations of unscrupulous promoters by such powers as existing laws provide or by securing new legislation if present laws are inadequate.

The report of the Committee on Industrial Relations expressed itself in favor of the democratization of industry and in resolutions which were adopted advocated a closer association of wage-earners, managers and capitalists in all large industrial enterprises and the establishment of representative committees which could adjudicate disputes and bring about adjustments. The social peace and order of the Old World it was believed rested largely on the example set here in the amelioration of class differences in accordance with principles of right and justice.

The extension of aerial mail service to all parts of the country, and the establishment of a six and a half hour service between New York and Chicago, was predicted in the speech of Charles N. Knight, a special representative of the Aerial Mail Division of the Post Office Department. It was his opinion that the business men of this city had failed to take advantage of the present New York to Chicago service to the extent that the Government had hoped and said that an educational campaign in this direction would be undertaken to acquaint people with the advantages of sending important documents over the air route.

TELL ARMS COMPANY PLANS

Two Options Offered Winchester Minority Stockholders.

The concessions which have been made to the minority stockholders of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company under the recapitalization plan were announced yesterday by Kidder, Peabody & Co. Two options are offered the minority interests. The first provides that for each seven and one-half shares of the first preferred stock of the new company that a stockholder is entitled to under the reorganization plan, he may deliver one and one-half shares to Kidder, Peabody & Co. and receive in exchange one share of the common stock.

The second plan provides that a stockholder depositing one share of the company's stock, and receiving in exchange seven and one-half shares of the first preferred, can in addition subscribe $375 and receive two and one-half shares of the new first preferred stock, two shares of the new second preferred, and one share of the common. These shares can be increased proportionately by the subscription of additional money. One share of the second preferred for each $350 subscription is taken by Kidder, Peabody & Co. as compensation.

ELECT U. S. RUBBER HEAD.

Charles B. Seger Named to Succeed Colonel Colt as President.

Charles B. Seger was elected President of the United States Rubber Company at a meeting of the Directors yesterday afternoon. He succeeds Colonel Samuel P. Colt, who has held the office for eighteen years and who has now been elected Chairman of the board, a position created by the amendments to the by-laws which were approved by the stockholders last year. Lester Leland, for many years Vice President of the company, was elected Vice Chairman.

Mr. Seger is well known in the railroad and financial world, having for many years held important official positions with the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad systems. He will retire as a Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the several companies comprising the Union Pacific Railroad system, in which positions he succeeded Judge Robert S. Lovett. For the last two years Mr. Seger has been associated with the United States Rubber Company, being a member of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

Copper Production Declines.

Reports of three copper companies, the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and the Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company show falling off in the November production from the figures of the preceding month. The Phelps-Dodge smelter production was 15,785,011 pounds, the lowest of any month but one of this year. In October the production was 16,728,371 pounds. Inspiration's output for November was 7,500,000 pounds, compared with 8,125,000 in October. Shattuck-Arizona produced 583,655 pounds, against 744,069.

Increase Weyman-Bruton Stock.

The stockholders of the Weyman-Bruton Company have voted to increase the common stock of the company by $3,000,000. The same amount of increase has been voted on the preferred. The Directors are authorized to issue the new stock at their discretion. The total authorized issue of the common stock and the preferred stock amounts now, in each case, to $9,000,000. Stockholders will be permitted to subscribe at par to each of the new offerings.

SUSPEND CHANGE MEMBER.

Charles Morgan Is Barred by Governors for Five Years.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday announced the suspension of Charles Morgan, a member of the firm of Morgan & Kane, with offices at 66 Broadway, for five years. It was charged that Mr. Morgan had violated the rules of trading. The firm's customers' accounts have been turned over to another brokerage house. Mr. Morgan said the charges against him had no reference to the operations of the firm of Morgan & Kane, but related to operations a year and a half ago when he was a member of the firm of Sheldon, Morgan & Co., since dissolved.

Without his knowledge, he said, a pool was formed in certain stocks in which his firm participated. These stocks, he asserted, were unknown to him, disposed of to customers and a commission charged, which is a violation of one of the rules of the Stock Exchange.

"The entire transaction was unknown to me," said Mr. Morgan, in discussing the suspension. "As the floor member of the firm, the charge was made against me, and though I was entirely innocent I was held responsible, the contention of the Board of Governors being that the floor members of partnerships should know what the office members were doing."

SUES KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Publicity Director Asks $19,600, Alleging Breach of Contract.

Alleging breach of contract, Edward B. Goate, who conducted the publicity of the "Coney Island War Week" of the Knights of Columbus last August, has sued the organization in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for $19,630. Because the Knights are incorporated in Connecticut, Justice Benedict granted an attachment on more than $100,000 on deposit with a Brooklyn trust company.

The complainant alleges that under a contract with the Knights of Columbus he was to receive $50 a week and a commission of 10 per cent. on all money obtained in the drive above $25,000. The net receipts, he says, amounted to $221,000. The defendants have twenty days in which to answer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.35	1.34	1.34¾	1.34	1.25
January	1.32¾	1.31¼	1.31¾	1.32⅞	1.21½
February	1.33⅜	1.31½	1.31⅝	1.32⅝	..
March	1.34	1.32¾	1.32¾	1.33¼	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	73⅝	73¼	73¼	73½	73½
January	73¼	72½	72¼	73¼	..
February	73¼	72¼	72½	73¼	..
March	75¼	72⅝	72⅞	73¼	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 84c; No. 2 white, 83@83½c; No. 3 white, 83c; No. 4 white, 82¼c; ordinary clipped, 83@84c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
December	26.45	26.40	26.40	....	....
January	26.50	26.32	26.32	26.40	24.53
May	25.90	25.65	25.67	25.70	24.62
Ribs—					
January	25.75	25.62	25.62	25.72	25.42
May	25.05	24.90	24.92	25.07	25.45
Pork—					
January	48.65	48.55	48.55	48.65	47.45
May	....	....	46.00	47.00	....

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
December	1.61½	1.61½	1.61½
January	1.64	1.62½	1.63½
February	1.66¼	1.66	1.66

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,614 packages. General trading quiet and feeling weak, but prices without material change. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 68¼@69c; extras, 92 score, 67¼@68c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 61½@67c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 57@61c; lower grades, 50@56c; unsalted, higher than extras, 70¼@71c; extras, 69¼@70c; firsts, 64@69c; seconds, 58@63c; State dairy tubs, finest, 66@67c; good to prime, 62@65c; common to fair, 59@61c; renovated, extras, 51@53c; firsts, 48@50c; lower grades, 43@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42½@43c; lower grades, 41@42c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42@42½c; No. 2, 41@41½c; lower grades, 37@40½c.

EGGS.—7,704 cases, not including 7,000 cases in transit for export. Arrivals of fresh gathered eggs continue light, but there seems to be a very cautious buying and the offerings of average prime qualities, such as are generally acceptable as firsts, are sufficient for all needs at unchanged prices. There is a scarcity of high qualities, mostly candled and graded stock, showing a large proportion of new laid quality, and these rule firm and slightly in sellers' favor. Under grades irregular. Storage eggs firm, with demand for more than can be readily obtained. There are calls here for stock for shipment to Southerly and Western points, usually supplied from Chicago. Local dealers who are short of stock are having great difficulty in obtaining a supply, the prices ruling as limited by Food Administration regulations being generally below the normal value of the goods. Nearby white eggs of uniformly large size and fancy new laid quality are in small supply and most receivers report outlet for such at sustained prices, with peddling sales to retail trade above the wholesale quotations given. Lots that are mixed with held or small eggs are quiet and of very irregular value. Some further sales of fine California whites at 92c and very good qualities at 90@91c, and lower grades moving very slowly at lower prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 75c; extra firsts, 72@74c; firsts, 70@71c; seconds, 65@68c; full gathered, poor to prime, 60@63c; dirties, No. 1, 48@50c; No. 2 and poorer, 43@47c; checks, good to choice, dry, 43@45c; under grades, 38@42c; refrigerator, 42@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 93@95c; ordinary to prime, 75@92c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 75@92c; pullet whites, 70@78c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 90@92c; ordinary to good, 84@86c; Pacific Coast, pullets, 68@72c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 70@85c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 76@82c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 70@75c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Allis-Chalmers pf...	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	¾	Ac	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Am. Locomotive....	1¼	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 3
Am. Snuff.....	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Am. Steel F'dries...	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Do	1¾	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Cluett, Peab. pf..	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Con. Pas. Ry., Phil.	$3	SA	Dec. 30	Nov. 30
Electric Storage Battery com. and pf..	1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
L. Val. com. and pf.	2½	Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 14
Mexican Petrol.....	†2	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 14
Do pf.....	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Nat. Bank of Com..	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Ohio Fuel Oil.....	.50	—	Dec. 20	....
Ohio Fuel Supply...	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	†2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator.....	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Pan-Am. P. & T.	$1.25	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 14
Do pf.....	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Scandinav. Trust....	10	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Stromberg Carb.....	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Do	25c	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
United Drug.....	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Do	1	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 16

*Payable in Liberty 3d 4¼s. †Payable one-half in cash and one-half in Liberty bonds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.42	Union Con.	.18
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Booth	.12
Cash Boy	.07	Florence	.15
Gold Zone	.11	Goldfield Con.	.30
Halifax	.11	Goldfield Merger.	.07
Jim Butler	.40	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.23	Jumbo Ext.	.16
Midway	.18	Kewanas	.06
Mispah	.06	Lone Star	.03
Monarch Pitts	.05	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.18	Spearhead	.21
North Star	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.05	Manhattan Con.	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.42½	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Ext.	2.00	Pickard	.88
West End	1.27½	Rochester	.30
West Tonopah	.18	Round Mountain	.21
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	3.50
Atlanta	.06	White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Isabella	6¼	7¼
Dr. Jackpot	4¼	5½	McKinney	9	10
Elkton	7	9	Portland	103	110
El Paso	20	35	U. Gold M.	15½	16½
Golden C.	173	175	Vindicator	41	44
Granite	1¼	..	Rose Nicol.	10¼	10¾

COTTON PRICES RISE.

Market Moves 60 to 80 Points Higher on Heavy Export Figures.

After a rather narrow opening yesterday, first prices being unchanged to 9 points higher, the market turned strong after the call on covering of hedge sales when the posting of the export figures showed clearances for the day of 42,077 bales. The buying came principally from trade interests, who bought near positions and sold the late months, it being rumored on the floor that three brokers bought in approximately 30,000 bales along during the forenoon session, made up of about 10,000 bales each of January, March, and May. Under the stimulus of the buying for the active months December, which opened at 27.10c, got as high as 27.85c before the close of the day, January's opening of 25.99c mounted to 26.78c, March, starting at 24.90c, reached 25.65c, and May, opening at 24.10c, reached 24.80c. The maximum advances ranged between 60 to 80 points from Wednesday's final quotations. There was a moderate reaction of 20 to 30 points from these prices on fresh Southern selling and some profit taking, which occurred around midday, but the heavy export figures attracted renewed buying, and at the close all active months were at or about the highest prices touched during the day.

Spot cotton in Liverpool scored an advance of 17 points, for middling old contract, at 21.18d. Futures were quiet at the opening, 12 to 18 points lower. The close was steady at a net decline of 5 to 45 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	27.10	27.85	27.10	27.75@27.80	27.05
Jan.	25.99	26.78	25.90	26.75@25.78	25.90
Feb.	....	....	....	25.75 bid	25.05
Mar.	24.90	25.65	24.90	25.60@25.65	24.90
Apr.	....	....	....	24.83 bid	24.15
May	24.10	24.80	24.10	24.78@24.80	24.10
July	23.72	24.35	23.70	24.30@24.35	23.72
Aug.	..	23.40	23.40	23.35@23.45	22.90
Sep.	....	....	....	22.50@22.55	22.40
Oct.	21.80	22.30	21.80	22.25@22.30	21.85

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 29.2c for middling upland, up 70 points; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.75c; New Orleans, 28.25c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 27.25c; Memphis, 28c; Houston, 29.70c; Little Rock, 25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	19,294	24,140
Exports	42,077	....
Exports, season	1,832,199	1,756,224
N. Y. stocks	137,088	129,836
Port stocks	1,386,745	1,290,017
N. Y. arrivals	3,168	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet at 20.07d for middling, 19.71d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, 12 to 18 points down, but closed steady, 5 to 45 points decline. December, 19.83d; January, 18.58d; February, 17.55d; March, 16.51d; April, 15.15d. Manchester; Yarns neglected and cloths irregular.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	10	11	First Nat.	2¼	2¾
B S Gas	7	9	Houghton	40	60
Bos Det	2	4	Homa Oil	32	34
Bos Ariz	..	1⅝	Iron Blos.	51	53
Bos Ely	83	90	Iron Cap.	15¾	16
Bos Mon.	48	49	Jerome V.	45	50
Begole	..	60	La Rose	30	36
Bohemia	85	1	Majestic	25	27
Black H.	25	50	Mex Met.	27	30
Butte & L.	15	20	Mojave T.	8	10
Cal & Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	New Balt.	1	1¼
Cal Jerome	45	55	Nat Z & L.	10	12
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	N Cornelia	16¼	17
Champ. old	4	5	Nixon Nev.	34	36
Chief Cons.	4¼	4½	Oneco	..	40
Cortez	15	25	Onondaga	0	20
Crown Res.	18	25	S W M.	35	1¼
Dahlgh	53	58	U V Exten.	36	37
Earl Eagle	..	2	Victoria M.	..	50
Eagle B B.	2¼	2½	Yukon G'd.	1	1¼
Fortuna	3	5			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Thirty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,254,500, were chartered today. They include:

Rogers-Smith Drug Co., Buffalo, $5,000; H. J. Rosokoff, L. I. Lewyn, J. Schweitzer, Buffalo.

Bonner & Rohe Forwarding Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Gould, H. Rowe, F. Bonner, 444 Melrose St., Brooklyn.

Landau Realty Co., Bronx, $5,000; H. Meschenberg, A. and I. Landau, 927 Intervale Av., Bronx.

A. Z. Boyd Co., Manhattan, hardware, tools and machinery, $25,000; W. A. Van Ness, A. Z. and J. C. Boyd, 126 Chambers St.

Gelber & Stempler, Manhattan, baking business, $10,000; S. Gelber, I. and M. Stempler, 72 East 110th St.

Bainbridge Construction Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Bottini, N. Martini, A. L. Guidone, 3,000 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

Electrol System, Manhattan, electrical contracting, $5,000; A. Johns, C. W. Diffin, R. U. Conger, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Bowie County Oil Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; S. W. Jones, J. J. O'Brien, M. W. Beeks, 61 Broadway.

3,675 Broadway Realty Corp., Manhattan, $40,000; W. M. Kilcullen, L. Bertcher, J. W. Winkler, 170 Broadway.

Saydill Realty Corp. Manhattan, $5,000; J. Fine, A. and S. Distillator, 883 West End Av.

Reeve & Charlwood, Inc., Manhattan, foreign freight brokers and contractors, $25,000; G. P. Bell, L. J. Charlwood, T. E. Reeve, Rutherford, N. J.

Victor Water Motor Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; A. F. Andrews, A. and V. Prager, 419 West 129th St.

Lonscott Restaurant Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; L. J. Thompson, M. Roger, P. Bonynge, Locust Valley.

Rockland Shoe Mfg. Corp., Nyack, $30,000; J. L. King, E. Friedman, S. Gerber, 320 Broadway.

S. R. M. Lunch Co., Brooklyn, $10,500; P. Miller, J. Rothstein, H. Reid, 533 East 6th St.

Sutton-Romary & Nicholson, Manhattan, agents and brokers for knit goods, $50,000; S. F. and E. F. Sutton, W. S. Nicholson, 315 West 97th St.

Twenty-Sixth Street Steam Laundry, Manhattan, $7,500; C. Steiner, L. Elnhorn, O. Levitus, 2 East 181st St., Bronx.

Clean Lake Ice Co., Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, $5,000; H. R. Chambers, E. Clark, F. J. McDonald, Mahopac.

Pullman Metal Specialty Co., Manhattan, metal novelties and automobile parts, $25,000; V. and A. Backer, M. Zeisler, 3671 Broadway.

The 23d Street Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. and I. Safran, R. Friedman, 8 West 108th St.

Auerbach & Wiesenthal, Manhattan, dresses, $10,000; I. and A. Wiesenthal, M. Auerbach, 999 Aldus St.

The Necrosan Co., Manhattan, undertakers' and embalmers' supplies, $250,000; A. T. Rook, A. Stoffer, H. A. Cone, 51 Chambers St.

Anchor Maritime and Commercial Union, Manhattan, general steamship and railroad ticket agency, $25,000; J. Panagouloupolus, C. and M. J. Theodoropoulos, 470 West 166th St.

Ed H. Kraus Co., Manhattan, flags, emblems, and novelties, $10,000; G. J. Schroeder, H. C. Landres, W. B. McCurdy, 660 West 180th St.

Emerson New England, Inc., Manhattan, phonographs, $75,000; Mac D. Dewitt, H. M. Van Aken, M. C. Flanagan, 140 Nassau St.

Cash Register Repair and Accessory Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. H. Ganz, L. Bass, A. J. Halprin, 1 Park Row.

Rochester Washing Machine Corp., Rochester, $75,000; L. B. McCabe, H. A. Freeman, H. H. Stebbins, Rochester.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Haber Bros., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

The Simons Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Knickerbocker Bindery, Manhattan, $5,000 to $40,000.

Paul Bernard, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $25,000.

Textile By-Products Corp., Little Falls, $75,000 to $100,000.

Themelis Bros. Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Liberty Steel Products Co., Manhattan, stated capital from 2,500 shares common stock, no par value, and active capital to $37,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Canasawacta Knitting Co., Sherburne, from $125,000 to $50,000.

REVOCATION.

George A. Joyce Co., Ltd., Great Britain.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Kleinschmidt Chemical Co., Manhattan.
Peters Amusement Corp., Manhattan.
Pine Prairie Co., Manhattan.
Metropolitan Overall Co., Brooklyn.
Gramercy Bakery, Inc., Manhattan.
F. J. Aufreuf, Inc., Oneida.
Litschitz & Pellner, Manhattan.
Sanitor Plumbing Co., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Charters filed: Victory Realty Co., Newark, to deal in real estate, $75,000; W. A. Wachenfeld, M. B. Allen, E. A. Crossland, all of Newark.

Mallouck Ward Co., Jersey City, general manufacturers, $20,000; K. B. Howard, A. W. Bitton, and F. S. Smith, all of New York.

Keystone Solether Corp., Trenton, artificial leather, $250,000; George N. Bruce, New York; Fred J. Bruce, Brooklyn; David Stone, Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 5.—Charters filed:

Boston Dry Dock and Const. Co., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Fimm of Philadelphia.

Idaho Placer Mines Assn., $100,000; J. J. Hosmann, Glady Russell, Robert C. Russell, all of Pittsburgh.

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Such striking facts demand the attention and careful investigation of conservative investors. Our new booklet, "The Building Shortage," describes these conditions and their effect on the investment problem in full detail. Write for this booklet, sent without charge, and our current offerings of sound first mortgage 6% serial bonds in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Ask for

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New York City.

LOST.—Certificate No. B 184075 for fifty-four shares Common Stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in name of J. L. Englehart. Transfer of the shares has been stopped. Notify J. L. Englehart, Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, 56 Church Street, Toronto, Canada.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN
Thirty, having had extensive experience in practical banking both here and abroad, especially with handling credits and possessing executive ability, desires to improve his position and to connect with high class bank or banking house. Address "T. G." P. O. Box 322, City Hall Station, New York.

PARIS CELEBRATING.
The Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times, next Sunday, will contain a vivid photograph of an incident in the peace celebration at Paris—that of a boy seated at the muzzle of a captured German gun, calmly viewing the proceedings.—Advt.

NEWTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.

The undersigned, having heretofore been duly appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Newton Arms Company, Inc., by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York, bids are invited for the purchase of the business and plant of the Newton Arms Company, Inc., consisting of tool room and manufacturing machinery, cartridge plant, standard cutters, reamers and drills, special jigs, tools and gauges for the manufacture of the Newton rifles, and special gauges and tools for the manufacture of the Newton cartridges, shafting, hangers, belting, pulleys, materials for the manufacture of Newton rif

OKLAHOMA PROD. & REF. COMPANY

The proposed increase in capitalization and its purpose discussed; details of new production in Texas given in our

WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 328

Other issues treated are:

General Asphalt | Cosden & Co.
Marconi Wireless | Glenrock Oil
Wright-Martin | Inter. Pet.

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Racine Water Co. 5s (Wis.)
El Tiro Copper 6s

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WANTS FULL SPEED IN TRANSIT WORK

Service Board Sees an Increased Labor Supply to Follow Demobilization of Troops.

CALLS FOR $26,500,000

Makes Requisition on Board of Estimate to Provide for Construction Program of 1919.

In making requisition yesterday on the Board of Estimate for $26,500,000 to provide for new contracts to be let for work on new rapid transit lines, the Public Service Commission urged speedy action so that advantage might be taken of the increased labor supply to follow the release of men from war service. The requisition, signed by Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman of the commission, contains figures which indicate that the dual system will be advanced far toward completion in the coming year, and that in the meantime plans will be prepared for further extensions of rapid transit lines to the end that transportation facilities may keep pace with the increase in population.

The estimates of the commission show that the total interest charges in 1919 will amount to $8,353,000, which include interest chargeable to cost of construction, amounting to $1,479,000 and interest on city investments, $6,874,000. The commission explains:

"As the revenues of the two operating companies (the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) will be insufficient to meet the obligations under the contracts, it will be necessary for the city to make these interest charges by appropriations from the general funds or by inclusion in the tax levy."

The commission estimates that work to cost $60,000,000 can be done in the coming year, or more than half of the total. The new work to be contracted for includes the Queensboro subway extension from Park Avenue westward to Times Square. Other work not yet contracted for includes the elevated part of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line, which it is expected will relieve the tremendous travel across the Williamsburg Bridge; the Westchester Avenue elevated extension of the Lexington Avenue subway from 138th Street to Hunt's Point station; the Nassau Street subway, a two-track line connecting the Chambers Street station with the Whitehall-Montague Street tunnel, and for the necessary yards, station finish, track installation, and other work of a similar character.

Among the uncompleted contracts representing about $20,000,000 out of a total of $80,000,000, is part of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line; the Willoughby Street subway in Brooklyn, the Eastern Parkway and its branches, and the extension of the Broadway subway, of which the commission says that while only two tracks are available north from Fourteenth Street that the importance of a four-track service to Times Square is obvious. The structure is ready for the additional tracks, but the contractor, because of financial reasons, is unable to carry the work on. The commission expresses the hope that the Board of Estimate will agree on some plan for his relief.

In explaining to the Board of Estimate the need for speeding up work, the commission says that the city began the creation of additional rapid transit lines ten years later than the increased travel warranted, that transit construction is far behind the city's development in other respects, and that during the period of construction of the new lines the estimated increase in travel has amounted to 100,000,000 passengers a year, which makes for the completion of the dual system will only alleviate, but not cure, congestion. Then the commission reports:

"In order that transit facilities may keep pace with the growth of travel there must be constant expansion. This must take the form of outlying expansions, additional river crossings, additional stations, and, possibly, the inclusion, where necessary, in the rapid transit system of street railway lines as feeders and distributers. Already certain of such additions are apparent, and they need consideration simultaneously with appropriations for completion of lines called for by the dual contracts."

CUTS LABOR BOARD'S WORK.

Will Hear Cases Only Where Both Sides Seek Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Actions before the War Labor Board hereafter will be limited to cases in which the parties agree to joint submission, the board decided today after conference with the Secretary of Labor.

All complaints filed after Dec. 5 involving industrial controversies will be referred for action to the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation.

WINTER'S FIRST SNOW HERE

Damp Downfall Just as Theatres Dismiss Their Audiences.

When the audiences left the theatres last night they had to face a wet snow that was whipped into their faces by a brisk wind. It was the first snow of the Winter, and melted quickly.

The snow began to fall about 10:30 o'clock, when the temperature was 34 degrees. The high temperature of the day was 36 degrees, recorded at 1 P. M., and the lowest was 30 degrees at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. The average temperature was 34 degrees as against 36 on the same day last year.

The forecast is for rain and warmer weather today, followed by clearing and colder on Saturday.

George J. Gould is Doing Nicely.

George Jay Gould, who underwent an operation at Roosevelt Hospital Wednesday afternoon for stones in the left kidney, was reported at midnight as getting along very nicely. Dr. John F. Erdman, who performed the operation, spent some time with his patient last night, and before leaving the hospital shortly before midnight, said that Mr. Gould was doing fine.

Benjamin N. Duke, who was operated on for intestinal trouble two weeks ago, is rapidly recovering, it was said at the hospital last night.

WAR CHIEFS SEND GREETING

British Day Committee Gets Felicitations from Haig and Beatty.

Cable and wireless message indicative of deep interest in the American celebration of Britain Day, which is to take place nationally tomorrow and locally both tomorrow and Sunday, have been received by those in charge of the arrangements. It is planned to make the celebration a testimonial to Britain's part in the war, similar to the commemoration of France's contribution which found expression here last July in "Bastille Day." Among the messages made public last night are these:

Judge Alton B. Parker, National Britain Day Committee:

The British forces in France send greetings on the occasion of the Britain Day celebration to their comrades of the great American Nation. May the English-speaking people form one brotherhood and may their friendship ever endure.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG.

John A. Stewart, Chairman Executive Committe, Britain Day:

In the Grand Fleet we sailors don't question Anglo-American friendship. We accept it as a fact proved by experience and thoroughly tested under war conditions. We believe implicitly that the welfare and prosperity of the world can be secured only through the cordial co-operation of the United States and the British Empire, and in no other way.

(Admiral Sir David) BEATTY.

John W. Davis, Ambassador to Great Britain, sent the following wireless message from the George Washington, on which he is sailing to Europe with President Wilson:

My Dear Judge Parker:

In response to your telegram I found that I had to sail yesterday to assume the duties of my post and therefore I cannot attend your meeting but I wish to express my profound sympathy with its purposes. No one can look upon the record of Britain's pluck, efficiency and courage, both by sea and by land, for the last four years, without appreciation, admiration and gratitude. It is fitting that America should give this evidence of her sympathy and appreciation.

The principal events of the local celebration will be a meeting Sunday afternoon in the Hippodrome, at which Charles E. Hughes, Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Sir Henry Babington Smith will speak; the presentation at the Century Theatre Sunday evening of the allegorical spectacle "Freedom," and the presentation at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre in the afternoon and evening of "The Price of Victory," a motion picture depicting Great Britain's part in the war. On both Saturday and Sunday there will be number of minor affairs held under various auspices.

Cardinal to Speak for the Irish.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday night which will be the feature of "Irish Self-Determination Week," to be held under the auspices of the United Irish Societies. Those at the meeting will be urged to adopt resolutions calling upon President Wilson to espouse at the peace conference the cause of Irish independence, on the ground that a plebiscite in Ireland would show her people overwhelmingly in favor of complete autonomy. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, will also speak.

OUR SOLDIERS OFF DUTY.

Photographic reproductions of lively scenes of American soldiers being entertained, or amusing themselves, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times, next Sunday. Order today. —Advt.

PEACE SOCIETY'S NEW NAME

Becomes New York Union for International Justice.

The New York Peace Society, which has headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, has changed its name to New York Union for International Justice. Andrew Carnegie is President of the organization, Professor John Bates Clark is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Charles N. Levermore, Secretary.

Dr. Levermore, speaking of the change in the name of the organization, said:

"This society has ardently supported the participation of the United States in the great war for freedom, now coming to a triumphant end. Our ideal is not the mere prevention of war, but the establishment of international justice, from which alone we can hope for permanent peace. The only peace worth having must be a by-product of international justice. The co-operation of nations associated together for the maintenance of peace is of the utmost value, but only so far as it arouses public opinion to insure freedom and right among the nations. This society, therefore, will derive its name from its loftiest ideal and ultimate purpose rather than from any one of the means for achieving that purpose."

Hylan Names Magistrate.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday the appointment of Bernard J. Douras of 529 Cortlandt Avenue, the Bronx, as a City Magistrate to succeed Robert C. Cornell, who died recently. The term of the new Magistrate expires on May 25, 1923. The salary is $7,000 a year.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	99	99¾
2s, coupon, '30	99	99¾
2s, Panama, '38, reg	99	99½
2s, Panama, '38, coup	99	99½
3s, registered, 1946	89	..
3s, coupon, 1946	89	..
3s, conversion, 1947	89	..
4s, registered, 1925	103¼	106¼
4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	106¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	89	92
3s, Panama, '61, coup	88	90
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	103¼	104½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-W'nesday. Bid.	Yester-W'nesday. Ask.		Yester-W'nesday. Bid.	Yester-W'nesday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	102¾	102¾	3½s Nov., 1955	84	84
4½s June, 1965	102¾	102¾	3½s Nov., 1954	84½	85¼
4½s Mar., 1963	102¾	103	3½s Nov., 1954	84	85¼
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	103	The following are quoted on a		
4½s May, 1957	102¾	103	percentage basis:		
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98¾	98¾	4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.35
4½s Mar., 1964	98¾	98¾	4½s 1922-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s Apr., 1966	98¾	98¾	4½s 1919-1920	4.50	4.25
4½s Mar., 1962	98¾	98¾	4½s 1919-1923	4.50	4.30
4½s Sept., 1960	98¾	98¾	4½s 1924-1922	4.50	4.30
4s May, 1959	93½	94¼	3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	94¼	3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.35
4s May, 1957	93½	94¼	3½s 1922-1929	4.55	4.35
4s Nov., 1956	92½	94	3½s 1919-1921	4.55	4.35
4s Nov., 1955	92½	94	3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.40
4s Nov., 1936	94½	96	3½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.40
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	3½s 1919-1925	4.50	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
510	Cities Service	295	292	292	295
980	Cities Service pf	82	80¾	80¾	81¼
$31,600	Cities Service deb	118	116	116	118

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	68	69
Am Gas & Elec	104	107
Am Gas & Elec pf	44	47
Am Light & Traction	234	237
Am Light & Trac pf	100	103
Am Power & Light	55	60
Am Power & Light pf	74	76
Am Public Utilities	25	35
Am Public Utilities pf	37	40
Am W W & Elec	6½	6¾
Am W W & E 1st pf	69	71
Am W W & E partic	14	16
Carolina Power & Light	30	35
Carolina Power & L pf	95	98
Colorado Power	26½	29
Colorado Power pf	92	96
Columbus Electric pf	73	77
Com Power, Ry & Lt	22	24
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	47	49
Conn Power pf	73	77
Consumers Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Elec	50	54
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	77
El Paso Electric	75	80
Electric R & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	8	11
Federal Lt & Trac pf	40	43
Galveston-Houston Elec	30	35
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	61	66
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98¾	Middle W U 6s, '25	85	90
Am W W & E col 5s	70	73	Miss River Pow 1st 5s	74	..
Appalachian Pow 5s, '32	70	75	Miss V G & F 5s, '22	80	85
Cin Gas & El 5s, '56	90½	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	92	94
Cities Fuel & P 7s, '19	98½	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	90	92
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	75	80	Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85
Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s, 1914	96	100	Omaha & Co Bl 5s, '28	80	85
Conn Power 5s, 1963	80	88	Phila Co 5½s, '19	98½	100
Dallas Elec 5s, '22	85	90	Puget Sd Trac, L & P 7s	97½	99½
East Tex Elec col 6s	85	90	Roanoke R & P W 5s, '51	66½	67½
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	97	98½	So Cal Edison 5s, '39	86	91
El Paso Elec col 5s	82	90	Twin States Gas & El 5s, '53	80	86
Empire G & F 6s, '26	98½	100	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87½	92½
Empire G & F 6s, '27	94	97	Un Pub Ser deb 6s, '26	86	92
Gt West Pow 5s, '46	80	85	Un Util cv 6s, '43	90	95
Gt West Pow 6s, '25	85	90	Utah Securities 6s	88½	89½
Int M Ry, L & P 6s	96½	99½	Wash I W L & P 6s	94	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
98	Con Coal	82	82	82
110	Cosden pf	4	4	4
50	Con Power	107½	107½	107½
50	Elkhorn	29¾	29¾	29¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
495	Mt Ver pf	75½	74	75½
40	M & M Tran	70	70	70
410	Un Rys	22½	22¼	22¼
25	U S Fidelity	113	113	113

Bonds.

$3,000	Augby&E5s	87	87	87
9,000	Con Gas 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾
30,000	Do 6s A	85½	85½	85½
19,000	Con Pow 5s	96½	96¼	96¼
$2,000	Elkhorn 6s	99	99	99
1,000	Hood River6s	99	99	99
9,000	Mon Val 5s	98	98	98
1,000	UnRysfdg4s	77¼	77¼	77¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am Zinc	13¼	13	13¼
175	Alaska Gold	4¾	4¼	4½
10	Allouez	47	47	47
380	Ariz Com	14	13½	13½
600	Bingham	10	9¾	10
100	Bonanza	10	10	10
20	Cal & Hecla	470	465	465
110	Centennial	13½	13¾	13¾
60	Cop Range	45½	45¾	45¾
50	Davis-Daly	5	5	5
917	East Butte	11⅜	11¼	11¼
20	Inspiration	48½	47⅞	48½
145	Island Creek	49	48	48
10	Isle Royale	29½	29¼	29¼
198	May-Old Colony	5¾	5¾	5¾
550	Michigan	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Mohawk	56	55¾	56
100	Ojibway	1½	1½	1½
10	Quincy	65	65	65
25	Ray Con	21½	21¾	21½
150	U S Smelt	48	37½	37½
600	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Utah Con	9¼	9¼	9¼
350	Utah Metal	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
567	Winona	1	1	80c
100	Wolverine	20½	20½	20½

Railroads.

75	Mass Elec	2¼	2	2
340	Do pf	11	11	12
15	New Haven	35¾	35¾	35¾
21	Old Colony	110	110	110
5	West End	48½	48½	48½

Miscellaneous.

15	Am Agri	102	102	102
19	Do pf	100	98¼	100
10	Amoskeag	84	84	84
7	Do pf	79¼	79¼	79¼
2	Am Sugar	111½	111½	111½
25	Do pf	114¾	114¾	114¾
258	Am T & T	104⅞	103⅝	103½
35	Am Wool pf	86	86	85½
170	Booth Fish	22¼	23¼	23½
120	Cen Steel	13½	13½	13½
23	Edison Elec	184¼	184	184
1,250	Fairbanks	62¼	62¼	63
25	Gen Elec	155	154¾	155
200	Int Por Cem	6	5½	5½
20	Loew's Thea	8¾	8¾	8¾
31	Mass Gas	86	85½	86
103	Do pf	68½	68½	68½
10	McEl 1st pf	92	92	92
195	Punta Sugar	61	59¾	59¾
10	Reece Button	12	13	13
250	Stewart	55½	37½	37½
187	Swift	126½	126	126½
122	United Drug	84	83	83
91	United Fruit	145	144½	144½
208	United Shoe	44¼	43¾	44½
17	Do pf	26¾	26	26
250	Ventura Con. Oil	8¼	8	8
280	Walwo.th	18¾	18¼	18¼

Bonds.

$1,000	A, G & W I 5s	80	80	80

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am Shipb'g	115	115	115
165	Armour pf	102½	102	102
475	Booth Fish	24	23½	24
200	Do pf	82½	82½	82½
100	City & Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	Do pf	13½	13½	13½
75	Pneu Tool	64½	64	64½
45	Cudahy	130	130	130
90	Hart, S & M	72	72	74
50	Hartman	54	54	54
1,659	Libby	24	23	23½
115	Lindsay	15	15	15
80	People's Gas	64¼	63¾	63¾
310	Sears-Roe	163	162¾	162¾
10	Shaw	76	76	76
585	Stewart-W	80	77	79
2,677	Swift Int'l	45	44	44½
1,175	Swift	126½	125¾	126¼
7,289	Union Carb	66¼	64¼	65¼
20	U Paperb'd	22¾	22¾	22¾
125	West'n Stone	5	5	5
115	Wilson	69¾	69	69¾
35	Do pf	98	98	98

Bond.

$1,000	Booth Fish 6s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Brill pf	64	64	64
15	Har Bros pf	15½	15½	15½
60	Gen Asph	35½	35¼	35¼
100	Lake Sup	18	18	18
80	Leh Val	60	60	60
100	Penn Salt	86¼	86¼	86¼
90	Phila Elec	25½	25¼	25½
20	P R T	26½	26¼	26½
310	Tono Bel	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Tono Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	U G I	72¼	72¼	72¼
210	Un Trac	41¾	41¼	41¾

Bonds.

$14,000	Drexel ctfs	103	102⅞	102⅞
3,000	ElecaPeo's	72½	72¼	72¼
25,000	Pa Con 4½s	99	99	99
$6,000	Pa El 1st 5s	94¼	93⅞	94¼
1,000	Span-Am 6s	100	100	100

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-W'nesday. Bid.	Yester-W'nesday. Ask.	Yester-W'nesday. Bid.
Am Brass	209	213	209
Atlas Powder	150	160	150
Atlas Powder pf	88½	90½	88½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	111½	110
Bliss	220	330	230
Bliss pf	60	80	60
Colt's Arms	45	48	45
Du Pont	250	260	250
Du Pont deb	90	91	90
Hercules	202	212	205
Hercules pf	106	110	105
Niles-Bem't-Pond	116	118	114
Niles-Bem't-P pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	340	370	340
Standard Screw	265	276	265

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was an irregular tone to the market at the close yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The session, on the whole, was one of varying movement, but the downward tendency, initiated before midday, was checked by a fair demand in the final hour, which made for general improvement in the active issues. Closing prices showed fractional advances and declines, but all the securities prices were better than the lowest levels of the day. The strong group in the list were the tobacco shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am B Sugar	55¼	53¾	55¼
280	Am Can	45¾	45⅛	45⅛
10	Am Linseed	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
120	Am Loco	65½	63⅛	63⅛
1,180	Am S & R	84½	83¾	84
160	Am Su Tob	96¼	92¾	96
570	Anac Cop	66¼	65¼	66¼
10	A, G & W I	109	109	109
1,580	Bald Loco	75½	73¾	74¾
10	Balt & Ohio	54¾	54¾	54¾
150	Beth St'l B	64¾	63¾	64½
120	B'klyn R T	38	37¾	38
470	Cal Petrol	22¾	21	22¾
10	Do pf	67¼	67¼	67¼
10	Cen Leather	60¼	60¼	60¼
50	Ches & Ohio	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	C, M & St P	47¾	46½	47¼
40	C, R I & P	27¾	27	27
30	Chile Copper	20	20	20
40	Chino Copper	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Corn Prod	48¾	48	48
290	Crucible St'l	57	55¾	56¾
180	Cuba Cane S	31½	30¾	31¼
50	Dist Secur	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Erie	19¼	19	19
20	Do 1st pf	31¾	31¾	31½
20	Do 2d pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
80	Gas W & W	30¾	30¾	30¾
40	Goodrich Co	57¾	56¾	57¾
150	Inspir Cop	48¼	47⅝	48¼
40	Int Mer Ma	26¾	26½	26¾
2,870	Do pf	114¼	113⅝	113⅞
10	Int Nickel	32¾	32⅝	32¾
120	Kenne Cop	36	36	36
1,980	Mex Petrol	162¼	158¼	160¼
56	Midvale Steel	44½	44¾	44¾
225	Mo Pacific	27¾	27	27¾
10	Nat Conduit	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Nat Lead	69¾	68¾	69¾
40	N Y Cent	79¼	79	79
180	NY, NH & H	35½	35	35¼
40	North Pac	96¾	96½	96½
110	Ohio C Gas	42¾	41¾	42¾
40	Pennsylvania	47¼	47¼	47¾
10	People's Gas	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	Ry St'l Spgs	74¼	71¾	72¾
100	Ray Copper	21¾	21	21¾
300	Reading	85¼	84½	84½
30	Rep I & S	75¾	75	75¾
50	Sinclair Oil	34	34	34
1,010	So Pacific	103¾	102⅞	102¾
200	So Railway	31¼	31	31
1,685	Studebaker	52¼	51¼	52
840	Tob Prod	81	79¾	80¾
60	Union Pac	130½	129¾	129¾
200	Un Cig St	107¼	106¾	107¼
90	U S Ind Al	101¼	99¾	101¼
810	U S Rubber	76½	74¼	74½
20,710	U S Steel	96¾	95¾	96
90	Utah Cop	79	77¾	79
50	Westing El	43¾	42¾	43¾
625	Willys-Over	26¾	26	26¼

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$2,300	Lib 3½s	100.12	100.06	100.06
1,500	1st 4¼s	99.84	99.70	99.70
1,700	2d 4¼s	96.26	96.06	96.26
3,000	3d 4¼s	96.96	96.80	96.84
4,400	4th 4¼s	96.70	96.40	96.42

*Prices include Interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,700	‡Aetna Expl	6½	5⅞	6⅜
200	B-A Tob cp	22¾	22½	22¾
100	‡Burns B Ice	46	46	46
400	‡Butter Id	24	21	24
300	‡CareL & P	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	‡Col Wool	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	‡Gen Asph	35¾	35¾	35¾
600	Hupp M Car	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
14,500	Key T & R	32⅜	31	32
900	‡Man Tran	⅞	⅝	⅞
200	‡A-Am Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾
80	‡Ohio Oil	320	317	318
2,500	‡Barn O & G	⅞	⅝	⅞
500	‡Cos & Co	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	‡ Do pf	3⅞	3¾	3¾
35,600	‡EEsmer Oil	7	5½	7
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2¼	2	2
1,700	‡Glenrook Oil	3⅝	3¼	3¼
400	‡Houston Oil	77	75	77
500	‡Inter Pet	15¼	15¼	15¼
6,000	‡Isl'd O & T	2⅝	3⅜	3⅝
4,500	Met Petrol	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Midw Oil	106	104	106
5,600	Okla P & R	10⅜	9¾	9½
1,000	‡Al-Brit Col Metals	40	39	40
6,500	††Atlanta	7⅛	6½	7
2,900	Big L Cop	1⅞	1	1⅞
3,600	‡Booth	16	14	15
21,000	‡Bos & Mex	40	40	40
2,600	††Caledonia	34	33	33
2,100	‡Cal & Jer	½	½	½
1,200	Canada Cop	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	‡Candel Sil	52	49	51
1,500	‡Cashboy	7	6½	7
700	‡Cer S M & M	1⅞	1¼	1¼
2,000	Con Cop M	6¼	6	6¼
1,000	Creas Con G	5¼	5	5¼
1,100	‡Eu Croes M	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,500	1st Nat Cop	2½	2¼	2¼
3,500	‡Goldf Con	33	30	30
12,000	‡GoldMerg	8	7	7½
2,500	††HatGM(p)	44	44	44
650	Hecla Min	5	4⅞	4⅞
850	Iron Blos	⅞	½	⅞
1,200	‡Jim Butler	38	38	38
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext	18	16	17
$2,000	‡AmTobTs'19	101	100⅞	101

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER and KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal and Chase's; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Eich, Reidel, or similar, in brown only. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2907.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange black and navy for other shades. Haft, Farragut 9752.

CAPES, COATS Wanted.—Placing orders, Spring models. 118 West 27th, top floor.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring, better grade. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Spring garments, including juniors; call with samples all week. 11 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; good stuff only; all week. 43 West 24th, 9th floor.

COATS, Suits and Capes Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, suits and capes; popular prices. Simplex Coat Co., 12 West 32d St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, and Caps Wanted.—Jobber is placing Spring orders. Call all week with samples. 8-10 West 19th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy cloth and silk Spring coats. Call with samples, 129 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS, CAPES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, better grade. Call all week, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy spring junior coats and capes. 30 West 21st St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular-priced Spring coats and suits. 40 West 27th St., 8th floor.

COATS, SUITS, and Capes Wanted.—Big jobber placing large stock orders. 129 West 29th, 8d floor. Farragut 4717.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and suits. Second floor, 9 East 20th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats, capes and suits. Fourth floor, 40 West 27th.

COAT SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on better grade Spring garments. 7th floor, 53 West 21st.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring line of the better kind. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of children's and junior coats. 8th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Highest grade garments, to $100. National, Canal 4922.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND CAPS Wanted.—Jobber will look at. 11th floor, 148 West 36th St.

COATS Wanted.—Snappy Spring coats; orders placed. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 127 Madison Av., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 38 West 26th St., one flight up.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Snappy Spring styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles; placing orders. 48 West 22d, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies', juniors' children's Spring coats. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Holden-Leonard tricotines, all colors. Madison Square 5825.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, all shades; must be cheap. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—J. Adelman of the Value Garment Co., Inc., will be in the market Friday and Saturday, open to bona fide jobs in serge and silk dresses; also high-grade coats. Call with samples at 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1602.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line in serges; call with samples all day; placing stock orders. Reider & Braunstein, 9 East 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on evening dresses. Call between 9 and 12. See Mr. Winter, 150 Madison Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Manufacturer looking at new Spring samples of the better grade; call with samples all week. 12 West 32d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring shades of taffeta and Georgette dresses of the better kind. Call before 12. 15 East 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Georgette dresses; call with samples. 38 West 26th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of dresses; placing stock orders. 8th floor, 15 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring styles. Call 9 to 12, Room 1506, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring style and serge; only stock orders given. 15 East 16th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta and georgette. 45 West 27th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—150 silk velvet; will pay cash. 1,170 Broadway, Room 600.

ELASTIC Wanted.—¾-inch, white. Lepow, 182 West 27th.

FRENCH SERGES Wanted.—Fifty-four-inch only; state quantity and prices. Address L. K., 225 Times Downtown.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—2,000 sealine raccoon and kit coney; shawl collars for immediate delivery only. Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th.

FURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of kit coney, colors, for spot cash at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

FURS Wanted.—Have in hand 3,500 2¼ and 3 skin sealine collars at $2; also all kinds of kit coney shawls and sailors from $1.25 to $2. Gramercy 5589.

FURS Wanted.—Open for jobs of Nutria, raccoon, and black opossum collars, for cash. Gottlieb, Mad. Sq. 2190.

FURS Wanted.—Nutria and seal collars, 500 each. J. Markowitz Sons, 99 Madison Av.

GEORGETTES AND CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Will pay cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—200 pieces, $1 to $1.15, all colors. 621 Broadway, Room 628, mornings only.

MADRAS Wanted.—White, for large manufacturer; quantities of white madras; price must be cheap. M. Berger Co., 524 Broadway. Spring 3586.

PLUSH Wanted.—Mercerized; will buy any quantity of mercerized plush for spot cash at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

PLUSH Wanted.—Ukon or Hudson seal. Chelsea 4676.

POIDASEIN Wanted.—36-inch navy only, to exchange for black. Telephone Madison Square 8350.

POM POM Wanted.—12075 poplin, tricotine, kerami, black and ungava; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLIN Wanted.—In market for American Woolen Co. poplin; big quantity. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for quantity Arthur Joel's poplin, Nos. 6400, 6500, for spot cash. Madison Square 3543.

POPLINS AND VELOUR Wanted.—In all high shades. H. Drusin & Son. Farragut 8490.

POPLIN Wanted.—High shades. Chelsea 9724. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

SATEENS Wanted.—White and black, 25c. to 36c. per yard. 621 Broadway, Room 628, mornings only.

SECO Wanted.—Open for large quantity white and colors; spot cash. Farragut 8253.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for navy serge, 7120; must be cheap. I. A. Hardstein & Co., 5 West 31st St.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted—09070, 0036, 0609, 4718, and Lorraine. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES Wanted.—2385, black, navy, for cash. Henry, Madison Square 9630.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, navy, for spot cash. Madison Square 1876.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 104 at low price. Madison Square 7852.

SERGES Wanted.—99, 235, 0936, 1464. Mad. Sq. 2639, Ext. 2.

SHANTUNG Wanted.—Open for quantity of 33 to 36 ounce goods at a price. 7296 Madison Square.

SHEPHERD CHECKS WANTED.—All constructions; mail swatches with lowest prices. K 23 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for fancy close-out. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard-Arthur Joel, brown, reindeer, Copen, Pekin, khaki, taupe, Nattemach, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Buckley Cohen 438 brown, Pekin, reindeer; also 0360 velour, cheap. Gramercy 6174.

SILVERTONES Wanted and brown crystal. H. Markowitz Sons, 99 Madison Av.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Looking at samples wash and cloth, morning. Ford, 151 West 36th, all week.

SUITS, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses Wanted.—Better grade Spring line. 131 W. 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 127 Madison Av., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 52 East 31st St., first floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity navy, also colors, about $1 per yard. Telephone Gramercy 2460 before 10 A. M.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for large quantity of black taffeta at a price. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Bright evening shades only. L. Weisen & Co., 1,123 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

VELOURS Wanted.—American and Wyandotte, heavyweight velours and kerseys, all shades, for cash. Phone Chelsea 3050.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for reindeer light weight, all makes. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Stevens, reindeer and brown; spot cash. Gottlieb, Mad. Sq. 2190.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight velour and Valentine's, brown only. Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange 032 and 12075 taupe for brown. Madison Square 6635.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—Open for all shades. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

VELOUR Wanted.—F. & H Algerian red 851 and reindeer. Farragut 4664.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight Parker-Wilder W-126. Orchard 5017.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Straight back, 27 and 29-inch, and lightweight reindeer velour. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

WOOL CREPE Wanted.—Navy only; quantity no object; price must be low. Call personally. Piece Goods Department, 8th floor, Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BATH ROBES.—Ladies', men's, children's. Immediate delivery. Michael Cooper, 153 West 21st.

BEAVER chinchilla, 400 pieces, all styles; must be sold at once. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. 3822 Madison Square.

BEAVER COATS.—Furmoss and Yukon seal; immediate delivery; lowest prices. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

BEAVERS.—50 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

BEAVERS.—60 inches, all qualities. Republic Textile, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTHS, F. & H. and Botany, very cheap; also plushes. Farragut 9386.

CHECKS.—Will close out to immediate buyer quantity 6x6 and 4x4 cotton shepherd checks; good qualities. Lubell Bros., Garcia Department, 802 Broadway.

CHIFFON, VELVET.—Saits, old rose, American Beauty, sapphire, copen, $3.85; Cheney's navy seal, $4.75. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

COATEES of all descriptions, from $10 up. Bronson Bros., 48 West 25th.

COATEES, for today's delivery. Hutner, 45 West 25th St.

COATS.—Large quantity of assorted styles and materials on rack at sacrifice prices; good values in black coats; our special for this week is all-wool velour coats, half-lined and fur-trimmed, at $11.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; silvertone bolivias, pom poms, silvertones, Normandies, velours, plie fabrics, &c.; Spring line for jobbers now ready. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—700 beautiful styles; must be sold immediately; broadcloths, velours, jersey plain and fur trimmed; many with shawl collars; also jobs at very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Girls, 2 to 14 years, plushes, Zibeline cloth, no rags, quantity, assorted styles, real values, Spring line, ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 9749.

COATS.—Jobs fur trimmed, beautiful raccoon shawls, silk lined; also several hundred coats, reduced to $16.50; are wonders. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th St.

COATS AND COATEES.—Baffin, Hudson, beaver, mole, and kerami plush, with muffs to match, that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', and ladies'; big sacrifice; wonderful value. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57-59 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 7852-3.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's velour and plush coats, at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velours and broadcloths, fur trimmed, to close out cheap. A. Russakow, 164 5th Av.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 10 West 22d St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, silvertones, pom poms, velours, plushes; will sacrifice before moving. Harry Greenberg, 137 W. 25th St.

COATS.—1,000; all wool velour; fur collars lined and interlined; to close out; $10.75. Jos. Schwartz, 127 West 28th St.

COATS.—200 velour coats to close out, fur and silk plush trimmed. S. Ginsberg, 44-16 East 33d.

COATS and Sport Coats.—In Salts plush, beaver, &c., at rock bottom prices. N. Hurowitz & Son, 109 West 29th.

COATS.—Better kind, silvertones, velour, broadcloth, juniors' and ladies', at remarkably low prices. I. Novick, 43 West 27th.

COATS, velours, pom-poms, broadcloths, fur trimmed; close out at $8.75 up. Samuel N. Brimberg, 30 West 20th St.

COATS.—Beaver, Baffin, mole and seal plush short coats, $19 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—600 coats, $15 to $25 values, to close out for $12.50. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 children's sizes, 2 to 6, 8 to 14, to close out, cheap. Rosh & Mayer, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—100 coats, fur-trimmed, to close out cheap for cash. A. Greenhous & Co., 36 West 17th.

COATS.—150 girls', 3 to 10 years; plush, corduroy; sacrifice. 25 Mercer St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobs 700 ladies' coats to close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

COATS and velvet suits to close out cheap. Wimple, Glasser Co., 1433 Broadway.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Vivet, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, fully lined, sacrifice prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out, at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 children's and junior to close out at sacrifice. Weksler, 278 5th Av.

COATS, infants', children's, juniors', novelties, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th St.

COATS, velours, silvertones, broadcloths, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th St.

COATS, plush, fur trimmed, $5 to $10, cheaper. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, raccoon and nutria trimmed. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Great sacrifice of velour and B. & C. coats. Chelsea 7984.

COTTON GOODS, voiles, organdies, nainsooks, and lawns; to close out. Phone Spring 9560.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes, Wash Satin, $1.05 up; big bargain. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

CRYSTAL CORDS.—Holden-Leonard, Cohen, and taupe; also silvertone. Mad. Square 1520.

DRESSES.—Very newest to stimulate immediate sales, all wool French serge dresses, $5.90, $7.90, $8.90, colors, sizes; also jobs to close out. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES. — The very newest creations, serges, taffetas; also georgette evening dresses; immediate delivery. Mariette Dresses, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge, silk, and velveteen dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES.—300 serge, jersey, velveteens, and silk dresses of the better kind; will sell at a sacrifice. S. & S. Dress, 132 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Several thousand all wool French serge; to close out, special price, $6.75. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of better kind serges, satins at sacrifice price. Bochmuth, 510 6th Av., between 30th and 31st.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses to close out at a price; wonderful assortment of styles. Lorraine Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—Better grade jerseys, serges, silks, and evening dresses. Glockner Dress Co., Inc., 40-42 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—250, including stouts, at sacrifice; new line evening dresses ready; can serve one more jobber. Deutsch, 25 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Before stock taking will sacrifice all our serges, wool, jersey, and silk dresses. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—For evening and street wear; latest design; also jobs on hand. American Costume Co., 118 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, close out,, silks, $5; wool & French serges, $6.75; jerseys, $9.75. Loebbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job serge, satin, velveteens. Capital Dress Co., 44 East 8th, corner Greene.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, closing out at sacrifice. Vendeme Costume Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses; good assortment to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Big job on silk and serge dresses. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $9.50. Queen, 140 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satins, taffetas, to close out. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, velvets, to close out, reasonable. Seld, 33 East 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

FELTS.—All grades and shades for all purposes; 72-inch; close out 2,200 yards at a price. Room 609, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3606.

FLAGS.—American, Italian flags, all sizes, cotton and silk, by the yard. Sugarman Bros., 467 Broadway. Canal 8070.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLANNEL, all kinds, Whitman's robe cloth, 72 inches, 90c.; blanket cloth, white eiderdown, 4c.; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

FLANNELS.—White and unbleached, suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1660.

FUR COLLARS for sale at a price. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

GEORGETTES.—In all the latest shades, for immediate delivery. Margolin & Fire, 390 4th Av. Madison Square 8960.

HOSIERY for jobbers; mercerized and cotton half hose and misses' goods from manufacturer; exceptional values; immediate and Spring deliveries. Franklin 4784.

HOSIERY, 3-lb. wool cashmeres and heavy cotton, immediate delivery; merchandise for export. Himwich Hosiery Mills, 467 Broadway.

HOSIERY.—High-grade silks and lisles, to close out; firsts and seconds. Morehouse, 253 5th Av.

KHAKI.—Drill, 17,000 yards below market price. Farr. 4770.

NEAR SEAL.—1X-2X-3X, 35 dozen; any reasonable offer accepted. Madison Square 3822.

PERCALES.—Have to sell 27 cases 68-72 Borden's and Slater's shirting, close at 20 cents—8:10; packed solid. Merchants Textile Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

PLUSHES.—Peco and esquimette, cheap. Farragut 5886.

POPLIN.—American navy, 40 pieces; also Bachmann 49-1 black thibet; both under market price. Telephone Madison Square 1163.

POPLIN.—Velours, Spring shades; also Gera tricotine cheap. Schaffel, Madison Sq. 4620.

SATEENS, plain, fancy, 1,400 pieces; buttons, Colonial, Pacific, many other makes, at big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 3822.

SATIN.—Flesh, good quality, sacrifice at $1.20 a yard. Call 100 5th Av., Suite 1211.

SECO AND LAWN.—To sell at a sacrifice price. Farragut 6374.

SECO.—White, quantity; cheap. Farragut 8253.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54280, 7120, 104, 1464, Botany 809, 7008, W. F. X., M. F. L., 99, Whitman's 774 black and navy, 528, American 90610, 39077. Henry Samson, 666 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGE.—565 Metcalf, 2,000 yards; serge 658 American, 2,500 yards; serge 7014-783, 1,500 yards; serge coronet, 4 blue, 1,000 yards. Telephone 127 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces, navy, 54289, original mill tickets; $1.50; cash. Madison Square 877.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—3850, $1.80; 7301, $1.60; 11453, $1.97½, 90c., $2.25; 8300, $1.80; 780, $1.65; 7120, $1.70; 1464, $2. Gramercy 1337.

SERGES.—Offering large quantities of 11453 and 54289, broadhead 8000 very reasonable. Call Gramercy 0510.

SERGE.—Double warp storm serge MFL, navy or black; very reasonable. Phone Fuengo 2981.

SERGES.—Navy, 12 pieces O-310 Dunmore, cheap. Mad. Sq. 7318.

SERGES.—Will sell Garfield's 528, 30 pieces, at a price. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SERGES.—35 pieces, 104, mostly navy, $2. Stuyvesant 4000.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, navy, 25 pieces. Madison Square 6740.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—54-inch, all constructions; no samples to brokers. B 135 Times.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, failles, charmeuse, satin, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Can still make immediate deliveries on camisols, chemises, gowns and bloomers; open orders promptly filled. Vantine, 115 West 29th.

SILKS.—Evening shades in satin; large assortment. Gramercy 2460. Cordwain Mills.

SILKS, taffeta, crepe de chine, georgettes below market price. W. G 113, Times.

SILVERTONES.—Reasonable; all makes and colors; also crystal cord. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonards, reindeer. Mad. Sq. 9656.

SKIRTS.—For immediate delivery, in novelties, silks, and stripes; regular and extra sizes. Albert Skirt Co., 142 West 26th. Farragut 3226.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool serges, poplins, to close; $3.25. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, poplins, and serges; also shawl collar coats to close out. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Boys' play suits, quantity to close out, cheap; immediate delivery for holiday business. Chelsea 1783.

SUITS, 1,000; Coats, 500; on the racks to close out. Simon Ginsberg & Bro., 16-18 West 22d.

TAFFETA.—Stehl's taffeta and crepe meteor; below market price. Samuel Finkelstein, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 6069.

TAFFETA AND SATIN.—Evening shades, for immediate delivery. McCool & Gilchrist, 440 4th Av.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, Poplins, Velour, Serges, Pom Poms, Burella.—Below market price. Farragut 3855.

TRICOTINES.—Also poplins and velours; all colors. Madison Square 5825.

VELOUR.—American, at $2.25; 3850 Stevens, $1.90; 315 botany, $2.35; 54-inch black and white checks, 70c; woolens and plushes of all kinds at prices then the lowest. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1290.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0360, 032 J. P. Stevens 4281; burgundy, taupe, plum, brown, green, black; prices reasonable; 60 days. Gramercy 1966.

VELOURS.—8544, 13046, 11050, Wyandotte Brightwood 4863 in taupe, plum, and burgundy. Milford Woolen Mills, 251 4th Av.

VELOURS.—All shades, including reindeer, at close out prices; also tricotin and poiret twills. Frankin, 130 East 25th.

VELOUR COATS and Dresses.—For immediate delivery. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Phone Orchard 7674.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS, 0360, 032, 11050, 110, 6717; also serges, 838 and 0836. Gramercy 2901.

VELOURS.—Garfield 5116, navy, taupe, brown, and reindeer; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 4620.

VELOUR.—0360, 032, in all shades; also heavyweight cheap. Farragut 9535.

VELOUR.—American 13009, Saxonia 954, at a sacrifice. Madison Square 914.

VELOUR.—Looney's angora velour, all shades, $2.50. Madison Square 1254.

VELOUR, Reindeer, Saxonia 954 for sale. Farragut 4868. Mr. Chiat.

VELVETEENS.—27 inches Warrel dyed, in black and taupe; also 44 inches Juilliard, all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 6590.

VELVETEENS.—29-inch, straight back, all colors; reasonable. Kemptner-Lambert Co., 254 4th Av. Gramercy 7000.

VELVETEENS.—Have 30 boxes, 24-inch, twill back, will sell very cheap. Madison Square 876.

VENETIANS, all kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

VENETIANS.—32-inch imported black Marquise, 40 pieces, 45c net cash. 230 Madison Square.

VENETIANS.—Imported blacks, different qualities, to close out. Phone 9587 Canal.

WAISTS, SKIRTS, DRESSES, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

WOOL-KNIT CLOTH, 16-oz., all colors; immediate delivery; melton, 16-oz., all colors; immediate delivery. Alex Propper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway, New York City, Room 405.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on a medium line of ladies' serge and silk dresses. Call with samples Thursday and Friday between 1 and 4 P. M., Friedlander Dress Co., 339 5th Av.

Allied Industries.

CAMERON cutting machines for sale; cheap. Farragut 4770.

CUTTING tables and pressing plant of 42 irons complete with blowers, tables, piping, etc. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th St.

NEEDLES.—For sale, 1,000,000 English sharps, $2.50 per 1,000. Gramercy 4823.

PEARL NECKLACE.—200 string pearl necklace, (16 inches;) indestructible pearls; best quality, in lots $6.25 each string. Watanabe & Co., 299 Broadway. Tel. Worth 6836.

SINGER sewing machine, complete, with transmitters and tables for sale cheap, also cutting tables and work boxes. Tel. Farr. 4770.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Quantity at sacrifice before taking stock, for cash. Farragut 3194.

VOILES AND ORGANDIES, redyed in all colors; case lots only. Greenpoint 1879.

Situations Wanted.

SOUTHERN SALESMAN is open for a good popular priced line of suits and coats, on a commission basis; none but first-class reputable houses need answer. 2 250 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

Help Wanted.

DESIGNER of silk handkerchiefs; large import house desires to get in touch with first-class artist able to create a range of printed novelties of style and character; state full particulars. S 277 Times.

DESIGNER, experienced on ladies' silk underwear; young lady with original ideas desired. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 E. 26th.

MAN, experienced; we need the best in New York to look after contractors, select styles in ladies' coats; such a man can command a price; unless you had experience with large houses do not apply. Morris Nagel & Co., Inc., 105 Madison Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—6 per cent. for the best names. Wednesday—6 per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Looking for a Drop in Prices.

According to manufacturers of leather novelties, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of sales during the last few weeks. One of the reasons given for this is that buyers are well stocked up for the holiday season and are trying to dispose of the goods they have on hand. Retailers are of the opinion that prices are likely to drop, and therefore are not giving many orders at the present quotations.

Output of Sewing Machines.

In a recent ruling by the War Industries Board manufacturers of sewing machines were allowed to increase their output from 50 to 75 per cent. During the last two years there has been quite a noticeable decrease in the number of machines sold. But, even though this was the case, much difficulty was had in filling orders owing to the production being cut in half. Now that the war is over, manufacturers are making plans to resume their export trade which has been much curtailed for the last four years.

Not Carrying Large Stocks.

Conditions have now reached a point where some of the firms manufacturing portieres are not carrying a large stock of these goods, and are only making them up when orders are received. Buyers are in the market for this line if they can secure them at what they consider a fair price. But, with the advance in the price of yarns and the increased cost in labor, manufacturers find it almost impossible to turn out heavy portieres for what is considered a reasonable figure. The lighter weight fabrics are selling well, which is probably due to the difference in price.

Salesmen Hit by Cancellations.

Attempts of buyers in practically all lines of business to cancel goods now on order in the hope of re-buying them later at lower prices are making more than one salesman "see red," especially those who work on a commission basis and to whom a canceled order means lower earnings. In the case of most commission salesmen, they cannot collect what is due them until the goods are shipped, and their commissions are subject to deductions growing out of returns. If all the cancellations that have come in are permitted to stand, the result will be even more serious for the salesmen than was the case in the panic year of 1907. In those days, at least, the cost of traveling was considerably lower than it is now.

Children's Wear Has Slowed Up.

Salesmen out with advance lines of children's wear for Spring are finding the going considerably harder than it was some time back. Particularly true is this in the case of the better grades of goods, although, all things considered, at their present prices they are said to represent better values than some of the less expensive merchandise. Buyers everywhere are said to be going slow, in the expectation of lower prices, though makers of the goods are firm in their assertions that this is a long way off. While the skilled labor required for the production of the little dresses and coats involved remains as scarce and high as it is, they assert, no material reduction in prices can come about.

Men's Lines Helped by Peace.

Probably no branch of business has been aided more by the ending of the war than the wholesale men's furnishings trade. The gain in the sales of collars for immediate shipment during the last two weeks of November was said to be little short of phenomenal, and December business has apparently set out to duplicate this record. Another interesting development has been the revival of the demand for dress shirts, especially stiff shirts with starched bosoms and cuffs of imported fancy piqués. One manufacturing concern is putting these shirts on the market at prices which permit them to be retailed profitably at $2 to $2.50 each, this being due to the fact that the piqués were bought at prices which prevailed two or three years ago and were held in stock.

War Toys Selling Better.

With the return of American soldiers who have seen service abroad there has been a marked improvement in the local sales of war toys at retail. Among the articles that are especially favored are nurses' sets for the girls, and tanks, machine guns, soldiers, and ships for the boys. It is said that toy submarines, in spite of the astonishing things some of them will do, are the least popular of the boats. In considerable favor are the tanks, some of which of their own power will climb over books, mount steep inclines, and in other ways imitate the doings of the real thing.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

Little change was shown in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers continued to hold aloof in most cases, in spite of the constant improvement in the offers from sellers. Southern mills —at least some of them—are said to be getting anxious to book business into the coming year, while the Eastern manufacturers are endeavoring to hold the situation in check by cutting the working week to four days. A firmer cotton market is expected to follow the lifting of most of the restrictions on exports of the staple by the War Trade Board, but this is not expected here to have any real, immediate effect on good prices. Among yesterday's sales were some additional 58½-inch 60-48s from second hands at 10¾ cents and 5.50 sheetings at 11½ cents, both for nearby delivery. Further trading in 39-inch 68-72s at 16 cents was also reported.

Japanese Silk Prices Weaker.

The Yokohama market for raw silk continues quiet, and prices have dropped about 50 yen per picul in the last week. Arrivals there are soon expected to decrease, with a consequent rise in values, in spite of the fact that the removal of silk manufacturing restrictions in this country has caused the Japanese reelers to reconsider their decision to reduce production during the Winter months. The possibility of larger needs on the part of European mills, now that shipping can be resumed, also played a part in the reconsideration. Canton continues strong, and, due to a rising exchange, has moved up 10 to 15 cents a pound in the last week. An expected demand from the French mills is also holding that market firm. At Shanghai little change is reported, and the same is true of Milan to a considerable extent. Hand-to-mouth buying is the rule locally, with prices a bit easier.

ASSAILS THE PROFITS TAX.

Counsel of Bankers' Association Warns Against Hasty Legislation.

In a discussion of the pending Revenue bill, Robert R. Reed, counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association, who returned from Washington last night, said that the proposal to perpetuate the excess profits tax was not only inexplicable, in view of the contrary view expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but that if it should be carried through as a feature of the pending legislation it would strike heavily at the business interests of the country while giving practical immunity to unearned increment. He described it as a tax on enterprise and accomplishment, and suggested that rather than have a hastily drawn bill it would be better to wait until next year before enacting such a measure. A law made at that time, he said, could be made to cover the excess profits of 1918.

In discussing the situation Mr. Reed said:

"If the business interests of the country, particularly the smaller corporations with conservative capital, against whom this tax is particularly directed, wish to be heard upon the matter, their time is very short.

"For want of a better name, the tax might be called a tax on earned increment. It is a tax on the profits of enterprise and accomplishment, from which the so-called unearned income of securely invested wealth is wholly exempt. It is a tax on conservative capital, from which watered capital is exempt; a tax on the borrowed capital of the new enterprise wrom which owned capital is relatively exempt; a tax on business involving risks and requiring relative compensation from which conservative businesses with moderate, uniform, and assured returns are wholly exempt, and finally, it is almost a confiscatory tax on businesses, developed by years of endeavor and expense, whose chief asset is good-will and an acquired earning power."

WAR PAINTINGS EXHIBIT.

Allied Art Salon to Open at American Galleries Dec. 9.

Arrangements have been completed for the Allied Art Salon to be held at the American Art Galleries from Dec. 9 to 24, inclusive, it was announced yesterday by Albert Eugene Gallatin, Chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions, Division of Pictorial Publicity of the Committee on Public Information. Among the exhibits will be 196 war drawings by official artists of the United States which have just arrived from France.

Eighty paintings by American artists who have made war their theme will form one group, and includes such men as George Luks, George Bellows, Childe Hassam, Jones Lie, Albert Herter, Gari Melchors, and Paul Dougherty. In this division will also be a number of paintings executed at the front by Samuel J. Woolf and paintings of American shipyards by John C. Johansen.

Two landscape targets used in the artillery schools will be shown, also lithographs, posters, and sculpture by well-known artists. Caproni will exhibit a number of his notable etchings of aeroplanes and the naval camofleurs will be able to show to the public for the first time their drawings and paintings. The net proceeds go to the Art War Relief.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BERLIN WAIST SHOP, INC., of 105 West 125th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: L. Goodman & Bros., by Maurice L. Shaine, receiver, $639; B. Siegel, $247, and J. Herschfield, $552. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

MORRIS MARKS, wholesale grocer at 29 Suffolk Street.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand on application of the Procter & Gamble Distributing Company. Liabilities $15,000 and assets $5,000.

Miss Mary Potter has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand for the Courant Pharmacy, Inc., of New Rochelle. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $1,500.

NORTH AMERICAN REFINING COMPANY, trading in metals at 18 Park Row, has made an assignment to Henry W. Friel. It was incorporated Sept. 17, 1917, with capital stock of $10,000, and Aaron Shanbron is President and Treasurer

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and Over.)

Aldrich, Herman D.—E. Martin.....$700
Abramson, Sarah—S. Dohnats et al....344.75
A. R. Mosler & Co.—H. H. Hirsch et al. 2,370.71
Anderson, Mary, and John Farrell, adm., &c.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....106.95
Barrett, Wm. M., pres't.—L. Wilson.15,070.10
Burchard, Louis F.—E. A. Stillman....603.10
Bernstein, Harry—M. Bernstein.....300.00
Coots, Katherine F.—John E. Wyman Co.....$1,640.04
Callanan, Thomas—Marine Ice Co....222.40
Cambrian Oil Co.—P. J. White.....60,965.65
Same—same.....87,778.47
Ewing, H

DRAFT ACT SAVED US IN WAR, SAYS MARCH

Chief of Staff Asserts That Prompt Adoption of the Law Was Our Best Performance.

FORESAW VICTORY IN 1919

All Plans Laid with That in View—Gives a Complete Chronology of the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The army program of eighty divisions in France by June 30, 1919, was embarked upon with complete confidence that Germany could and would be defeated during 1919 if the project was carried out, General March, Chief of Staff, declares in his annual report to Secretary Baker, made public today. That conviction was based on a comprehensive study of the whole war situation ordered by General March immediately after he took up his duties as the head of the army.

In opening his report, General March says:

"The signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, has brought to a successful conclusion the most remarkable achievement in the history of all warfare.

"The entry of the United States into the war on April 6, 1917, found the nation about as thoroughly unprepared for the great task which was confronting it as any great nation which had ever engaged in war. Starting from a minimum of organized strength, within this short period of sixteen months the entire resources of the country in men, money, and munitions have been placed under central control, and at the end of this period the nation was in its full stride and had accomplished, from a military standpoint, what our enemy regarded as the impossible. The most important single thing, perhaps, in this record of accomplishment was the immediate passage by Congress of the draft law, without which it would have been impossible to have raised the men necessary for victory. In organizing, training, and supplying the vast numbers of men made available by the draft law, very many changes have been made necessary in the organization of the War Department and in the methods existing therein which were inherited from the times of profound peace.

"After a study of the entire situation," the report says, "including as accurate an estimate of the potential strength of our allies on the western front, and of the probable German strength as was possible, I came to the conclusion that the war might be brought to an end in 1919, provided we were able to land in France by June 30 of that year eighty American Divisions of a strength of 3,300,000 men.

"On July 18, 1918, I submitted to you a formal memorandum, accompanied by a study of methods by which the men could be obtained, the supplies procured, and an analysis of the shipping which must be obtained in order to accomplish this very large military program. This was accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the proposed program.

Called for 4,850,000 Men.

"In this study I recommended to you the adoption, as the American program, of eighty divisions in France and eighteen at home by June 30, 1919, based on a total strength of the American Army of 4,850,000 men. This was approved by you and by the President of the United States and adopted as our formal military program. To carry this program into effect required the adoption by Congress of a change in the draft ages so as to include men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and also created a deficiency over the enormous appropriations already made by Congress of some $7,000,000,000. The presentation of the program to Congress, accompanied by the statement that this increase in the army, if laws were passed by Congress which would make it effective, would lead to success in 1919, produced prompt and favorable consideration by that body.

"Up to the signing of the armistice troops were being transported to France monthly in accordance with that program. The results speak for themselves."

The Intelligence Service.

General March's report gives an interesting outline of the work of the Military Intelligence Service about which so little is known by the general public. The service is divided into eight sections, each dealing with a particular set of problems.

The remainder of the report is devoted to a presentation of the steps it was found necessary to take to build up an adequate general staff, and the announcement that a complete plan of reorganization for the army, including the staff, is being worked out.

"I have directed the divisions of the General Staff concerned to study and submit for your consideration a plan for the reorganization of our army which will take advantage of our experience in the war, which has brought about many changes in the organization of all arms of the service, and has developed new arms not known when the war started. The air service, the tank corps, the development of heavy mobile artillery, the proper organization of divisions, corps, and armies, all will be set forth in the scheme which will be submitted to you, with the recommendation that it be transmitted for the consideration of Congress."

"The modesty and gallantry of the individual American soldier in France is a matter of pride to all Americans," General March declares, adding: "General Pershing and his command have earned the thanks of the American people."

The Chief of Staff also commends the work of General Bliss at Versailles, which, he says, was of the greatest value to the department.

Chronology of the War.

Appended to the report is this chronology of the operations of the American Army in France.

April 28-29—A sector in the vinicity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the First Division.

May 28—Cantigny was captured by the First Division. A detachment of our troops, reinforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,220 yards. We occupied Cantigny, captured some 200 prisoners, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

June 10—The Second Division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 600 yards on a front of 1½ miles, capturing 300 prisoners, 30 machine guns, 4 trench mortars, and stores of small arms, ammunition, and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Château-Thierry.

June 11—The Second Division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77 mm. fieldpieces.

Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Baroncourt, northwest of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety.

The artillery of the Second Division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128, and La Gonetrie farm. Gas discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The Second Division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking 50 prisoners, machine guns, and trench mortars.

July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Château-Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of 5 miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.

July 24—The advance of the Franco-American forces continued, and in the evening the line ran east of Buzancy to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Ouichy-le-Château, Armentières, Coincy, Courpoil, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Rheims Marfaux was retaken and the line ran from Aubilly, through Méry, and joined the old line at Coulommes.

July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the allied troops advanced 6 kms. in the centre and 3 to 4 kms. on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armuelles to Bruyères, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvardes, the eastern edge of le Charmel, the cross roads at Gros Chêne, la Boulangère, the northern edge of Trelonp, Chastres.

July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dames, Hill 123, Hill 118, la Misère, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de la Tournelle, Hill 111, le Charmel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and Americans steadily advanced on Fére.

July 27—The Forty-second Division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.

July 28—The Forty-second Division renewed the assault, crossed the river, and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles, and Sergy.

The Twenty-eighth Division held the line about 1 kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rear-guard action.

July 29—Franco-American troops advanced 3 kilometers from Oulchy to Villers-Agron and Bougneux. Sapony, Seringes, Nesles, and Clergcs, were included within our lines.

July 30—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fére and Cayenne farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-at-Nesles, but reoccupied Sergy, Hill 312, and the woods 8 kilometers north of Ronchéres.

July 31—The Twenty-eighth Division retook Seringes-et-Nelles. The Thirty-second Division attacked in Crimpettes Woods with success; the woods were taken, and troops advanced to Clerges. German counter-attacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet, and an immense amount of material and equipment was taken from the enemy.

Aug. 3—After continuous fighting late in the evening Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Braine and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rear guard. Acting with the Fourth Division, the Thirty-second Division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.

Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coulees, but was driven off by a combat group of the Fifth Division, which had been reinforced. Our troops were very active in patroling, having sent out over seven reconnoissance, combat, and ambush patrols.

The Thirty-second Division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed, and decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian division, and one other enemy division, and drove the enemy line back for 16 kilometers.

Aug. 6—The Twenty-eighth Division launched an attack the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Rheims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.

Aug. 7—The units on the left advanced across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counterattack was completely repulsed, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.

Aug. 8—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, 11 companies of infantry and some machine-gun detachments of the Twenty-eighth Division reached the north bank of the Vesle.

Aug. 10—The Twenty-eighth Division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back into Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flanking machine-gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine-gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all cost.

Aug. 17—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the Fifth Division captured the village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.

Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the Fifth Division replied actively.

Aug. 21—The Fifth Division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves.

The Thirty-second Division, acting with the Tenth French Army, advanced to and held Juvigny.

The Seventy-seventh Division cleared the small wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Chateau du Diable.

Sept. 3—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the Thirty-second Division made daily advances against the enemy, gaining six kilometers through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured 11 officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of guns and munitions were captured. A patrol of the Seventy-seventh Division penetrated to Bazoches.

Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Rheims area as far as Condé. Strong patrols of the Seventy-seventh Division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine-gun resistance. Other casualties were slight.

The Twenty-eighth Division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.

Sept. 6—The artillery of the Twenty-eighth Division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges, while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.

Sept. 7—The Twenty-eighth Division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The Seventy-seventh Division drove the enemy out of La Cendiere Farm and have passed the Aisne Canal.

Sept. 12—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 A. M. By 7:30 A. M. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Juli, the Quart de Réserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Viéville and the armies operating in this difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparges. At 6 P. M. the troops had reached a point one kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced 5 miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulles by 3 A. M.

Sept. 14—There was a general advance along the entire line, and the American Army established itself on the following front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachaussée, Vandières, and across the Moselle at Champey.

Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Pagny.

Sept. 18—The Twenty-sixth Division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of 15 prisoners.

Sept. 19—The Ninety-second Division repulsed an attempted enemy raid in the St. Mihiel sector.

Sept. 20—The Ninety-second Division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lesseux.

Sept. 26—The First Army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of 20 miles and penetrated to an average depth of 7 miles.

Sept. 27—The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of the Twenty-seventh Division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.

Sept. 29—In the Argonne the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.

Sept. 30—The Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth Divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totaling 210 officers and more than 1,200 men.

Oct. 1—The Twenty-eighth Division repulsed a hostile counterattack on the entire divisional front in the Aire Valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

Oct. 3—The Second Division, operating with the fourth French Army, made an advance of 2 kilometers, reached Medeah farm in the afternoon. In the evening the Second Division advanced about 3 kilometers, and their line ran from Medeah farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners, and casualties were estimated at 500.

Oct. 4—The First Division attacked on both sides of Exermont, and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken, and our casualties were 1,500.

Oct. 5—The First Division captured Ariétal farm, and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The Sixth Division repulsed a large enemy raid on Sondermach.

Oct. 7—A brigade of the Eighty-second Division advanced 7 kilometers, occupying Hill 223, north of Chatel Chéhéry; 46 prisoners were captured, including 1 officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counter-attacked and reoccupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chéhéry.

Oct. 8—The Eighteenth Brigade of the Thirtieth Division attacked at 5 A. M. over a front of 4,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 A. M., and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men, and four 101-millimeter guns were taken.

Oct. 8-9—The second Corps advanced about 7 miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

Oct. 9—In spite of strong resistance the First Division advanced in the sector east of Fléville and captured 230 prisoners.

The Thirty-third Division, operating with the Seventeenth French Army Corps, attacked early in the morning nbrth of Consenoye and reached its final objectives about 9 A. M. About 650 prisoners were taken.

Oct. 10—The First Corps reached Cornay-La Besogne Ridge and passed Malassise farm, east of Grand Ham. The Sixtieth Brigade of the Thirtieth Division advanced 6 kilometers, reaching the Selle River, and held the St. Benin-St. Souplet-La Haie-Menneresse line. Up to the evening of the 9th, 50 officers, 1,800 men, and 32 guns were captured.

Oct. 12—The Fourth Division repulsed two counterattacks by machine-gun fire, with severe loss to the enemy.

Oct. 13—An attack on Grandpré this morning met very heavy machine-gun fire, and troops of the Second Corps were finally forced to retire south of the Aire. A hostile counter-attack at 8 P. M. south of Landres-et-St. Georges was repulsed.

The Sixty-first Brigade repulsed an enemy raid in St. Die sector.

The Seventy-seventh Division took Grandpré.

Oct. 17—The Twenty-ninth Division advanced to the summit of Bois de la Grand Montagne, east of the Meuse.

The Forty-second Division took Côte de Châtillon.

The Second Battalion of the Seventy-sixth Division reached the northern edge of Bois des Loges, west of Champigneulle.

In an attack on a 4,000-yard front from St. Souplet to Molain our troops advanced 3,000 yards against very stiff resistance. All counterattacks repulsed. Prisoners taken were estimated at 2,500.

Oct. 19—The Thirtieth Division attacked with the British at dawn and advanced 2,000 yards. Prisoners captured since the morning of the 17th totaled 44 officers and over 1,500 men.

The Seventy-eighth Division pushed their lines forward to Bellejoyeuse farm and began to mop up the Bois des Loges.

Oct. 21—In attacks on the Bois des Rappes the Fifth Division met with stubborn resistance by machine guns, supported by artillery and infantry fire. It captured the entire position with 170 prisoners, including 3 officers. An enemy counterattack, supported by heavy artillery fire, was repulsed with heavy losses.

The Fifth and Third Divisions took Hill 297 and Bois des Rappes.

Attacking in the evening, the Eighty-ninth Division occupied the northern and eastern edge of the Bois de Bantheville.

Oct. 23—Troops of the Third Corps reached the ridge north of the village of Bantheville, taking 17 prisoners.

The Twenty-sixth Division captured the ridge of the Bois d'Etrayes and Hill 361.

Oct. 27—The Seventy-eighth Division entered Bellejoyeuse farm, northeast of Grandpré, and found it unoccupied. The occupation of the right of way north and northwest of Grandpré was completed.

Oct. 30—On October 30 patrols were active along the entire front of the Twenty-eighth Division. The Thirty-third Division, in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, north of Grandpré, advanced its lines and occupied the Bellejoyeuse farm. On October 30, 2,000 high explosive and gun shells fell in the vicinity of Fresnes. One of the divisional patrols captured five prisoners.

Nov. 1—The troops of the First Army captured Clery-le-Grand. North of Ancreville they took 33 additional prisoners and continued their advance into the Bois des Bantheville. During the night of November 1-2 the troops of the Thirty-seventh Division consolidated their positions and effected a crossing of the River Scheldt, contested by enemy machine-gun and rifle fire. The Ninety-first Division, supported by artillery and machine-gun fire, rapidly advanced over 6 kilometers in spite of enemy artillery and machine-gun fire. The enemy was driven from the west bank of the Scheldt and at noon the heights northwest of Audenarde were taken.

Nov. 2—On the evening of November 2 the troops of the Seventy-eighth Division drove the enemy from the Bois des Logea and closely followed his retreat. The Ninety-second Division, in spite of machine-gun resistance, pushed forward and advanced the line 3 kilometers.

Nov. 3—The Ninety-first Division, in spite of active machine-gun resistance, forced their way towards the bank of the Scheldt in the vicinity of Eyne.

Nov. 4—On November 4 a brigade of the Seventy-ninth Division attacked an enemy sector, taking 81 prisoners and 8 machine guns, encountering strong resistance and repulsing several counterattacks.

Nov. 5—On November 5 the troops of the Seventy-seventh Division engage in severe fighting, overcame strong enemy resistance along the entire line. The artillery was active, firing on the enemy's retreating columns. Harassing artillery fire was returned by the enemy. Aviation was active on both sides. The enemy flew over our front lines and delivered machine-gun fire on our advancing troops. Two enemy planes were brought down.

Nov. 6—Our troops of the First Corps continued their successful advance forcing the enemy to retire. The towns of Flabas, Raucourt, Haraucourt, and Autrecourt were taken, and patrols pushed on as far as the Meuse. Large quantities of matériel were captured during the advance.

Following heavy bombardment on the enemy's divisions the troops of the Fifth Division attacked, rapidly overcoming the enemy's resistance, capturing Llon-devant-Dun, Murvaux, Fontaine, and Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners.

Nov. 7—The troops of the Second Division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The Fifth Division, supported by artillery fire, continued their advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the Artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the Infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including 2 officers and 132 men.

Nov. 8—The patrols of the Second Division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the Thirty-third Division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Château Aulnois, capturing 1 officer and 22 men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the Ninety-second Division (colored). Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Nov. 9—On midnight of November 9 the patrols of the Fifth Division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing 6 prisoners. The troops consolidated and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns, drove the enemy from Bois du Canot and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations 47 prisoners, 125 machine guns, and other matériel were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the Thirty-third Division, meeting with heavy machine-gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured 8 prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the Seventy-ninth Division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The Forty-second and units of the First seized the heights south of Sedan.

Nov. 10—The Thirty-third Division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking 80 prisoners, including 3 officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp fighting. The Thirty-seventh Division, operating with the Thirty-fourth French Army Corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enfilading machine-gun fire, heavy artillery, and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about 2 kilometers. The Ninetieth Division advanced toward Saalon, encountering no resistance. The Ninety-second Division reached Bois Wichaut and captured 710 prisoners.

Nov. 11—The Third Division advanced 4 kilometers east of Bréhéville Despite increased resistance by machine-gun and artillery fire, the Fifth Division continued to advance, capturing 18 prisoners, 3 large-caliber guns, 6 minenwerfers, and considerable matériel. In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of the American armies ceased at 11 a. m.

AMERICANS HELD IN GERMAN CAMPS

War Department Issues Another List of Soldiers Who Were Captured During the Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A list of officers and enlisted men in German prison camps was announced today by the War Department. The officers in the list and the camps at which they are interned follow:

At Camp Villingen.

LIEUTENANTS.

WOODS, G. B., Boston, Mass.
GREEVER, J. B., Lansing, Kan.

At Hospital Fuerstenfeldbruecks.

LIEUTENANT.

STYLES, C. H., South Hero, Vt.

At Hospital in Camp Limburg.

LIEUTENANT.

VERWOHLT, H. W., Tiltonville, Ohio.

At Hospital in Trier.

LIEUTENANT.

RILEY, H. W., St. Cloud, Minn.

Reported Wounded at Camp Unknown.

LIEUTENANT.

HOOPER, T. D., London, England.

The enlisted men held as prisoners are:

At Camp Limburg.

ZUCHERMAN, HARRY, 32 E. 7th St., New York.

At Camp Hammelburg.

PRZEZWICKI, ANTONI, Erie, Penn.

At Camp Stendal.

KENDRICKS, J. F., 26 Bassit St., Albany, N. Y.

At Camp Bastatt.

WOOD, D. R., Panama, Ill.
GRAVES, J. F., Douglas, Kan.
STUFFLE, H. F., Morrowville, Kan.
WAGNER, CLIFFORD, Ramey, Penn.
KISSILL, STEVE, Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHNSON, R. J., Junction, Utah.
KING, J. A., Bernie, Mo.
FARRIS, J. W., Blankford, Mo.
SAETA, JACOB, Russia.
CHUBBOY, L. M., Perryopolis, Penn.
BARTH, EDWARD, St. Louis, Mo.
MINNINGER, CLIFFORD, Grand Ford, N. D.
WHITAKER, T. W., Flushing, N. Y.
BRALEY, ELIGE, Milan, Mo.
KENNEDY, W. D., Columbus, Ohio.
HODDUM, H. V., Philadelphia, Penn.
EDWARDS, ARTHUR, Mountville, Ala.
GALASKA, STANISLAUS, Russia.
CROPICKNITSKY, E., Dickson City, Penn.
MOYER, A. K., Mifflin, Penn.
FARRENS, J. E., Leonard, Kan.
SHIRER, FRED, Charlton, Iowa.
SWENSON, H. M., Svea, Minn.
WARD, PAUL, Downs, Kan.
TURNER, HARRY, Bethel, Mo.
ROGERS, W. M., Boynton, Mo.
PECHSTEIN, C. A., Keokuk, Iowa.
OLSEN, W. A., Twin Valley, Minn.
MURPHEY, P., Benton Harbor, Mich.
JONES, JAMES, Waxahachie, Texas.
TUBEN, RENAR, Seattle, Wash.
HOPE, J. W., Bridgeport, Conn.
PRUITT, A. P., Bangs, Texas.
HALL, J. B., Newton, Texas.
ALVAREZ, LEWIS, Austin, Texas.
WENDORF, G. J., Waltham, Minn.
GIBSON, EDWARD, Cripple Creek, Col.
MILLER, E. D., Fenton, Texas.
GRAHAM, MANUEL, Salisaw, Okla.
LUSH, A. J., 145 8th St., Jersey City, N. J.
LEWIS, W. M., 358 8th St., Jersey City, N. J.
PELCZAR, WLADAR, Detroit, Mich.
SBEL, ADOLPH, Hamtramck, Mich.
HOSSELIN, J. B., Somersworth, N. H.
HERFURTH, A. H., Washington, D. C.
EDWARDS, C. H., (no record.)
WILSON, JOHN, Lexington, Ky.
MORRIS, R. V., Florence, Miss.

At Darmstadt Hospital.

BURKE., F. A., 11 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
KENNEDY, J. S., Elkhart, Texas.

At Camp Darmstadt.

FARBSTEIN, HYMAN, Cleveland, Ohio.
WEBER, O. A., Jersey Heights, N. J.

In Hospital No. 3, at Stuttgart.

DOLLY, O. C., Kev West, W. Va.
CARTER, W. H., Cedarton, Ga.
BRUNING, H. D., Lansing, N. Y.
TRAUGHT, H. L., Philadelphia, Penn.

At Camp Langensalza.

USHER, F. J., Philadelphia, Penn.
WALKER, A. P., Orange, Texas.

At Camp Gelssen.

ROSE, L. R., 321 West 116th St., New York.

At Camp Stuttgart.

SKWARLE, JOSEPH, Yonkers, N. Y.
STAVELA, JAMES, Columbia, Penn.

In St. Clemens Hospital at Metz.

GERSEMA, M. J., Aplington, Iowa.

At Camp Meschede.

RYAN, GEORGE, Allentown, Penn.

At Camp Unknown.

DOOMLING, C., Baltimore, Md.
HUGHES, J. F., 958 Grand St., New York.
ZURLA, MARIUS, New Milford, N. J.
ZYGMUND, MARTIN, Madison, Ill.
MARTIN, J. H., Milburn, Okla.
HOLMAN, P., Hamilton, Texas.
PORENISKI, DYENIZY, 218 Tunnelly Av., Jersey City, N. J.
GILL, ALBERT, 777 Ninth Av., New York.

Reported in Good Health at Camp Unknown.

EVANS, J. H., 222 Albany Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
MEEHAN, J. T., 572 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DRUGGER, J. H., Culleoka, Tenn.
HUNTER, J. S., Rockhill, S. C.
MacGRATH, J. E., Corry, Penn.
JEWEL, C. L., Burton, Kan.
DEFEE, LUIGI, Italy.
GUERRIERO, L. E., 693 Greenwich St., New York.
ELLER, RALEIGH, Somerset, Ky.
HAMILTON, J. H., Salisbury, N. C.
KLEFFNER, W. H., Alton, Ill.
WILSON, BERT, South Minneapolis, Minn.
ROBERTS, EMERY, Grassy Creek, N. C.
SKIDMORE, JOSEPH, Moccasin, Ill.
UHLRICH, H. W., Grand Chain, Ill.
WILLIAMS, Lebanon, Texas.
HOWARD, R. E., Decatur, Ill.
FAIRCHILD, H. E., Sioux Rapids, Iowa.
ALEXANDER, H. C., St. Anthony, Iowa.
MOLSON, R., Brentford, Ont.
FREUND, SYLVESTER, Mount Oliver, Penn.
GRICE, G. H., North Braddock, Penn.
SAMS, G. P., Kirby, Penn.
FONTANA, ARMONO, Pittsburgh, Penn.
GIBSON, J. W. C., Yuma, Tenn.
HELAND, CARLE, Ashburn, Ga.
FIALA, J. G., Jackson, Minn.
FINGEL, W., Elizabeth, N. J.
FRIEDMAN, LOUIS, 1,061 Maples Av., New York.
GERSHOWITZ, SAM, Rochester, N. Y.
GLASSMAN, MAXWELL, 3,112 Clarendon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOGUEN, EDGAR, Gardner, Mass.
GRAY, V. L., Brentwood, Md.
HELMICKI, JOSEPH, 73 Woltz Av., Buffalo, N. Y.
HILL, FREDERICK, Jacksonville, Fla.
HOUSTON, BILL, River Falls, Ala.
MAYERS, R. L., Cincinnati, Iowa.

Reported Wounded, at Camp Unknown.

PEDRO, DIAZ, 39 Front St., New York.
SURENSEN, W. W., 428 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OIEN, J. J., Boyd, Minn.
EVERS, J. F., Collyer, Kan.
GEHRIG, CLARENCE, Campbell, Mo.
KREEGER, G. H., Boonville, Mo.
TOWNSEND, L. C., McAlester, Okla.
CASH, S. M., 1,895 Douglass St., Brooklyn.
CHANDLER, C. H., Lyons, N. Y.
COCHRANE, J. W., 340 65th St., Brooklyn.
McCORMICK, P. O., 311 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CORTES, FRANK, 415 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CROFTON, W. F., Providence, R. I.
DUNN, E. J., 2,129 East 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FERRETTE, J. P., 92 Van Linderen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FISH, W. E., 8,317 5th Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
GROOSMAN, J. J., 82 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HILL, E. F., 407 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAIER, H. W., Glendale, N. Y.
LEWIS, C. J., 308 Stockton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MICCIO, ——, 1,216 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reported Wounded, at Metz Hospital.

GREEN, H. A., Topeka, Kan.
MUNN, G. T., Seaford, Minn.
PHILLIPS, T. R., Dallas, Texas.
MIKEL, ROYA, Beechgrove, Ind.
MORGAN, OTTO, Campbell, Texas.
CHIPRANICH, MARKSIM, Chisholm, Minn.
LEKKEN, H. C., Hendricks, Minn.
BUCHHOLZ, W. A., Holland, Minn.
GILSON, EDWARD, Shattuck, Okla., is reported to have died at Camp Rastatt.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important deal in which several Manhattan and Bronx properties figured in exchange has been closed in the sale by Saul Birns of the Burland Casino on the northwest corner of Westchester Avenue and 158th Street, fronting 200 feet on the former and 185 feet on the latter thoroughfare. It is one of the largest business structures in the Bronx, consisting of a large hall and fourteen stores, of which all except one are rented. It has been held at $325,000.

The State Bank is reported to have been the buyer. Eleven parcels were given in part payment, among them being the Onyx Court, at 193 Second Avenue; northwest corner of Twelfth street, a six-story apartment house with stores, on plot 61.3 by 90; two properties on Weeks avenue, near 176d Street, a property on Pelham Avenue; a parcel in Flushing, L. I., and one in Douglas Manor, L. I.

Resale of Two Apartments.

The College Realty Company, Joseph Shenk President, has resold to the Leopold Weeks Realty and Holding Company, 31 to 35 West 115th Street, a six-story elevator apartment on a plot 74.6 by 100. The sellers acquired the property several days ago from the State Bank.

The Benenson Realty Company resold to an investor Red Court, a five-story apartment at 677 West 204th Street, on a plot 75 by 100. It was held at $75,000 and acquired by the selling company several weeks ago. A. H. Phelps and Damiane negotiated the sale.

Old East Side Holding Transferred.

The estate of Charles H. Phillips sold to an investing client of H. Nelson Flanagan 231 East Twenty-second Street, a three-story factory and stable building on a lot 25 by 98.9. This is the first transfer of the property since 1865.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold the two four-story dwellings at 43 and 45 West Seventy-first Street on a plot 38.4 by 102.2, located between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West.

Corporation Buys East Side Factory.

The four-story factory building, 808 East Fifth Street, on a lot 24 by 96, located between Avenues C and D, has been sold, through Maurice B. and Daniel W. Blumenthal, representing the estate of Herman Vollweiler and Bertha Blumenthal and Fannie Epstein, to the Feather Export Corporation, which will use the premises in its business of clarifying for export fowl feathers of all descriptions.

The adjoining premises, 806 Fifth Street, was recently sold by the same interests for manufacturing purposes and the block, containing chiefly three-story dwellings, is being rapidly converted into business properties.

Tenement Deals.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to a client of A. Grillo, 336 and 338 East 107th Street, a six-story double tenement. S. Soraci negotiated the sale.

Builders Buy Heights Plot for Improvement.

Horace and Ely Maran are the buyers of the plot 75 by 100, located 75 feet south of the southwest corner of 187th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, sold Wednesday by the Nehring Company for Margaret McGarr. The buyers will improve the site with high-class apartments.

The Bronx Market.

Bernard Alexander, President of the Lucymore Realty Corporation, purchased from the Charles Galewski Company 675 Jackson Avenue, a triple flat on a plot 41 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave the six-story tenement, 332 East Ninety-fifth Street, on a plot 45 by 100.11. H Bloom negotiated the sale.

Joseph Harzog sold the five-story apartment at 622 East 179th Street on a plot 81.9 by 100 to an investor.

The William Rinschler estate is reported to have sold to an investor 1,117 to 1,123 Westchester Avenue, a five-story apartment house.

Deals in Queens.

The Elm Street Construction Company has taken title to a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Metropolis and Lefferts Avenues, Jamaica.

The Long Island Bond and Mortgage Company has sold to A. Leonard a plot 40 by 90 on the west side of Bismarck Avenue, north of Montauk Avenue, Bayside.

The Midwood Building Company has taken title to a plot 95 by 105 at the northwest corner of Fifth and Webster Avenues, Long Island City.

New Jersey.

William Hanselman purchased from Charles H. Wells, Health Inspector of Montclair, N. J., his residence at 152 Midland Avenue, Montclair, on a plot 50 by 290, held at $8,500. The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company negotiated the sale.

34th Street Restaurant Lease.

The five-story building at 42 West Thirty-fourth Street, near the Hotel McAlpin, has been leased on a long term by the Alpine Restaurant Company, S. J. Klein, President. It will be altered and used as the Alpine Restaurant. Louis M. Pollock is the owner of the property. The brokers were Fred D. Menkl and the Cross & Brown Company.

Realty Notes.

C. B. Richard & Co. are the buyers of the Lemp Brewing Company property at 555 and 557 West Twenty-second Street.

Plans are being prepared by Friedmann, Robertson & Keeler for converting part of the Lion Brewery, at Columbus Avenue and 108th Street, into an ice-making plant. It will occupy two floors of the corner structure, and the changes are estimated to cost between $150,000 and $200,000.

Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers in the sale of the five-story plot at 918 East 163d Street.

The Gehring-Hotel Brokerage Company has leased the Ashton Hotel at Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue for Mrs. Frederica Benneche to Charles Morton Bellak. The lease is for fifteen years at a gross rental of $305,000. Mrs. Benneche, the owner of the property, has managed the hotel for twenty-four years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Attorney St, 41, w s, 60 ft s of Broome St, 25x80, five-story tenement; L. S. Walter et al., trustees, against Joseph Kisselstein et al.; J. H. Lack, attorney; due, $16,600.60; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $10,400.

1024 St, 404 East, s w, 120 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, one and one-story brick stable; Juliet Lathrop et al. against R. I. Epstein et al.; F. B. Sanford, attorney; due, $7,826.17; taxes, &c., $277; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

44th St, 522 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement; Alexander Pomerance against Paul Kaskel et al.; Myer Nusabaum, attorney; due, $17,450.95; taxes, &c., $913.65; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Longfellow Av, 1,139, w s, 182.4 ft n of 167th St, 25x100, four-story brick tenement; M. W. Macy against Seymour Realty Co., et al.; Louis Sturoke, attorney; due, $15,393.74; taxes, &c., $437; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Summit Av, 981, w s, 761.7 ft s of 165th St, 50x87.5, one-story frame church; T. F. Brennan against McDermott and Hanigan et al.; C. H. Hyde, attorney; due, $4,511.03; taxes, &c., $284; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 411 to 415, n e corner of Sullivan St, (141½,) 58.1x93.8x irregular; Alex. M. Powell to Powell's, Inc., 411 Canal St, mtg $200,000, all liens, Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

FRONT ST., 227, s e s, 25x78.8x24.11x74.4; Maria I. Schermerhorn to George T. Schermerhorn, 67 West 52d St., ¼ part., mtg. $12,000, Dec. 2; attorney, Thomas J. Higgins, 51 Chambers St.....$1

GREENE ST, 83, w s, 91 ft s of Spring St, 25x100; Frederic de P. Foster and another, executors, to F

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Wheat, cotton, labor and all commodities have gone up 100% to 300%

SINCE 1917

Real Estate has been steadily declining.

THE WAR IS OVER

Real Estate must go up.

Don't you think now's a good time to purchase lots?

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Absolute Executors' Sale

85 SEPARATE LOTS

and Fine Old Residence

to Close the Estate of Louisa Dash

238th St. to 242d St. (Spuyten Duyvil Parkway), Waldo Ave. and adjacent Streets

Tuesday, December 17th, at 12 M.

Exchange Salesrooms: 14 Vesey St.

70% may remain on mortgage.
Titles insured free
by Lawyers Title & Trust Co.

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149th St. & 3rd Ave. or 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City

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299 Madison Avenue.
Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

5% MONEY

To loan on centrally located Manhattan property.

HUDSON MORTGAGE CO.
135 Broadway New York

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The
Hone Estate

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, OUTBUILDINGS AND ABOUT 20 ACRES OF FINE LAND

ON THE JERICHO ROAD, ADJOINING THE RESIDENCES OF MRS. W. G. PARK AND MR. SAMUEL WILLETS AND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE HOMES OF HON. ROBERT BACON, MAJ. JOHN S. PHIPPS AND MESSRS. CHAS. STEELE, THOMAS H. HITCHCOCK AND HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY AT

Westbury, L. I.

WILL BE SOLD AT

Voluntary Auction

ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE,

To-Morrow at 3 P. M.

Send for Description.

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Auct'r
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., Agt.,
9 EAST 44TH ST., NEW YORK
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agt.,
9 EAST 44TH ST., NEW YORK
Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Attys.,
15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CORNER LOFT, 50x100.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. and Wooster St. Modern fireproof building. Freight, passenger elevators. Sprinkler system. All improvements. High ceilings. Unusual light. To lease from Feb. 1. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or your own broker.

Wm. J. Roome & Co., Inc. 177 Madison Avenue.

OFFICE SPACE
50,000 SQ. FT. DOWNTOWN
Possession Feb. 1st. Rent, $1.75 per ft.

60,000 Sq. Ft. Below 14th
Manufacturing Space
Possession Feb. 1st. Rent, $12,000.
ROBERT F. BONSALL, 261 Broadway

33 UNION SQUARE WEST

Broadway, Betw. 16th & 17th Sts.
High class office and loft building.
We offer for immediate occupancy
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, FLOORS
at rentals as low as $30.
SPEAR & CO. 840 BROADWAY Stuyvesant 627.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE

Beautiful in its lines, elegant in its appointments; 10 rooms, 3 baths; tiled kitchen; sleeping porch, garage; 180 feet frontage. Located out-a-ways in Mount Vernon. Price $51,000. Terms arranged.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

RARE BARGAIN
Plot 75x150; six-room house; Sacrifice Price, $8,000.
371 West Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon, 15 Minutes from Manhattan.
Owner, J. S. AUERBACH, 47th St., 11th Ave., New York.

ALONG THE SOUND
Westchester County and Connecticut.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNUSUAL FARM BARGAIN

84 miles out, in most fertile section of Long Island, 20 acre Farm, all under cultivation; rich soil, high elevation, long road frontage on prominent State road, direct route to N. Y.; 12-room, modern house, all improvements, steam heat; large barns, garage, cottage house and other outbuildings; village, school and church near by; trolley passes farm. Everything on the place is in perfect condition and a dollar being required for repairs. Quick buyer can secure rare bargain. Address T. B., Box 92 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REAL HOME BARGAIN

The rent you now pay and a small payment down secures title; only $3,500; corner plot, 100x186 ft.; 10 big rooms, 2 baths; wide verandas; in select, settled neighborhood; near lake, markets, churches, high school; trees,

fountain, etc.; high elevation; 700 feet elevation; only a few minutes' walk to B. R. T. Station; 45 minutes on train to N. Y.; splendid commutation; in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; near pretty lakes. CURTIS SMITH, 443 Sterling place, Bklyn. Tel. 9387 Prospect.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, best small estate, Westchester County, for $15,000, $5,000 down; near Sound preferred. Write Room J, 1 Broadway, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 4 baths; excellent condition; refined location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 W. 81st.

Exceptional bargain in 4 stories, near 5th Av., 22x100. J. C. Miller, 103 West 60th St. Circle 3067.

Bronx.

WEST BRONX.
Elegant two-story 6-room and bath private dwelling, with small garage; street paved and all improvements. Begrisch, 800 East 149th St.

EAST BRONX.
Two-story frame dwelling, bath, steam heat, and stable, with 4 stalls, on plot 50x95.
F. Begrisch, Jr., 800 East 149th.

Have a four-family brick and limestone house, all improvements; best section of Bronx; must sell or exchange for good automobile. B 711 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

New stucco houses; 8 to 10 rooms; 40x100; the best for the money in Greater New York. Particulars Otto Singer, 283 Kings Highway.

New Jersey.

Bargains.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $8,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3800 Beekman.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT, FIREPROOF OFFICE SPACE.
Five minutes New York City Hall; second floor; 263 Fulton St., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; 2,500 feet; 37 windows; fine building; will divide; subways, elevated, trolleys; now ready. Woodlife Company.

TOP FLOOR LOFT, 56x110.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY SUBLET EXCEPTIONAL LOFT. 120 5TH AV.

15 EAST 49TH ST.
OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, AND LOFTS; FIREPROOF BUILDING; REASONABLE RENTS.

509 5th Av., at 42d St.—3,000 sq. ft., suitable for showrooms and offices; immediate possession. F. J. Gullfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7415.

Lexington Av., 485; all light store; opposite to entrance Grand Central Palace; steam heat, electricity; rent $50. James Kyle & Sons, 721 Lexington Av.

Desk room, with furniture, telephone, and stenographer service; $40. Room 306, Underwriters' Bldg., 123 William St. 5490 John.

Furnished private office, $32.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

51ST, 25 WEST.
Parlor floor, for doctor, club, any refined trade; moderate rent. Elmore Studios.

Parlor floor and front basement, suitable decorator, milliner or dressmaker. 23 West 56th.

Light, attractive office for rent at low rental; desirable location. Inquire 350 Broadway, Room 921.

Garage—East side, below 30th St.; accommodate about 15 commercial cars. Guckenheimer & Hess, Inc., 83 3d Av.

Furnished private office, $32.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room, telephone and stenographer privileges. 128 Broadway, Room 1209, after 4:30.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Studio, 569 5th Av.; large and light rooms; rent $2,000.

New Jersey.

One-story factory to let in Jersey City totaling 8,000 square feet, with concrete floor; on railroad siding and paved street. Stowe Manufacturing Co., 280 Culver Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office wanted by a contracting company; furnished; two or three rooms; downtown or 42d St. section; rent must be reasonable. S 865 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Will sublet furnished, beautiful apartment, three rooms, bath and kitchenette; apply between 10 and 2, Roland.

54TH, 78 EAST.—Furnished apartment to let. Telephone 5377 Plaza.

APARTMENTS OF THE BEST TYPE.
Well furnished, East Side-Park Av. Sections. $350 Monthly Up; Long and Short Leases.
FOX, MYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 44th St., near 5th Av. Murray Hill 8300

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL NETHERLANDS,
5TH AV. & 59TH ST. & CENTRAL PARK.
MAGNIFICENT CORNER APARTMENTS, VERY LARGE; PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS AND TWO BATHS; ALSO PARLOR, BEDROOMS AND BATH BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR. INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

MADISON AV., 713.—Furnished apartment and studio, with kitchen. Plaza 8142.

NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AV., (Entrance 81st St.)—Six rooms and bath; sunshine. Telephone 7899 Lenox.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Studio; maid service; nonhousekeeping; restaurant; yearly or monthly.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms; service first-class; fireplace; large rooms. Steigelman.

35TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchen, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6225.

50'S, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath; large rooms; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50'S, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, four rooms, kitchen, bath; $190 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 182 WEST.—12 rooms, 5 baths, exquisitely furnished; sublet December to May or longer; four master's, four maid's. Wickliffe Gray, Agent. Columbus 3974.

72D, 260 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished apartment with nine large outside rooms and three baths; immediate possession; $500 per month to Oct. 1. Apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St., 5116 Columbus.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, two bedrooms, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studio apartment, nicely furnished, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

80'S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

80TH, 119 WEST.—One large room, bathroom, newly furnished; electricity; telephone; $65.

80'S, NEAR DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, piano; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

85TH, 209 WEST.
Elegant 3-room apartment; private bath.

86TH ST., 257 WEST.—Luxuriously complete, two large rooms, kitchenette; grand piano; service; 4th month; subway, elevated. Telephone Miss French, Schuyler 5910, or see Supt.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Charming 3-room apartment; free maid service, lights; long or short lease. Apartment 3.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Private house; floors, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $110; suite, $55.

88TH, 342 WEST, (Riverside.)—Parlor floor, private house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms, with dressing room and bath.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

100'S.—Exceptional bright apartment, 3 rooms, 3 baths; also attractive 7-room apartment, new building. Phone Columbus 1278.

103TH ST.—Front apartment, 5 rooms, $125. Phone Columbus 1278.

110TH, 214 WEST, (Half Block Broadway.)—High-class five-room, bath apartment, $150 monthly to October. Apartment 123.

190TH, 599 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 4 rooms, elevator apartment; accessible location. Ferguson.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 884.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BROADWAY AND 61ST.—The Pasadena; just furnished, all new mahogany and ivory; 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also 9 rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry and large kitchens; $125 to $350 monthly. See Mr. Malone.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

HANDSOMELY furnished modern apartment, living room, bedroom, bath; Greenwich Village section; convenient subway, elevated; southern exposure; both rooms overlook park; references. R 296 Times.

HANDSOMELY furnished four-room apartment for rent; Southold, 150th and Broadway, Rosenthal, 4D; can be seen 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Phone 8110 Audubon.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 152 WEST 72D ST.

NEWLY FURNISHED 5-room housekeeping apartment; piano, Victrola; $75 monthly. Rodney, Apt. 3D. 5520 Audubon.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH, $25 PER WEEK AND UP; SINGLE ROOM AND BATH, $2 PER DAY AND UP; ROOM WITH USE OF BATH, $1.50 PER DAY AND UP.
HOTEL ENDICOTT,
81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette; enchanting view. Academy 2027.

SMALL, sunny kitchenette apartment; exclusive building; central location. Riverside 5400, Apt. 3L.

SUBLET to June 1; apartment with two large bedrooms, large living room, bath; north, south, and west exposure; 11th floor, Manhattan Square Hotel; $165 month. Call Schuyler 2500, Apartment 1119.

WEST END AV., 575, (Apartment 4D.)—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, 2 baths; rent for 3 months at $375 per month. Call mornings.

WEST END AV., 255, Near 72d.—Four large rooms; attractively furnished; two toilets, one bath. Phone 6020 Lenox, from 9 until 10.

WEST END, (80's.)—Eight rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

2 ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED, nonhousekeeping apartment will rent for 2 months at $100 monthly. 247 West 76th St., or E. C. H. Vogler, Amsterdam Av., at 82d St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH, 64 EAST, adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.
Studios and Apartments for rent.
High class, two rooms, all improvements.
Service and meals optional.
Vanderbilt Gown Shop, premises, or Supt.

50TH ST., 71 EAST.—Skylight studio, bath, kitchenette; $40 month. Inquire Janitor, 67 East 59th St.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Will sublet unfurnished beautiful apartment three rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Apply between 10 and 1. Bolard.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH ST., 64 WEST.—Parlor floor apartment, two very large, light rooms and bath, $125 month; new, modern.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four, large light rooms, remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.
Two-room Duplex Apartment..... $2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment..... 3,000
Seven-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,300
Eight-room Simplex Apartment..... 4,300
Apply to the Resident Manager.

64TH, 1 WEST.—Sub-lease 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, unfurnished; $150 per month.

74TH, 138 WEST.—1, 2, 3 room apartments; open fireplaces; select private residence; steam, electricity; (service); references.

76TH ST., 110 West.—Large rooms, exclusive house, private baths; responsible business people.

82D ST., 1 WEST.—8 rooms, 3 baths, including 4 master's bedrooms; excellent view; sublet to October, 1920, $2,000 a year. Johnston.

93D, 137 WEST.—Remodeled dwelling; non-housekeeping 2 and 3 room suites, baths; latest improvements; $600 to $1,200.

DUPLEX APARTMENT, eight rooms, two baths, in private house. Apply Wm. A. Taylor, Inc., 205 Columbus Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (North 118th.)—Unusual opportunity, modern 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000; require best reference. Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two adults wish until June 15, Park Av. below 65th St., furnished high class apartment; 3 bedrooms, 2-3 servants' rooms; plenty of sunshine; pay up to $800 a month; must be attractive in every way. K 151 Times.

By three adults, (Southern,) to sublet 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, or hotel apartment, from Dec. 30, for two or three months; east side; maximum $225; neatness and refinement essential; references exchanged. Box 366, Charlottesville, Va.

Two adults wish until May 1 small furnished apartment in desirable locality; moderate rental; upper Manhattan, the Bronx, or Brooklyn considered; give full particulars in replying. K 181 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment of three rooms, kitchenette and bath, on lease; rent must be right; central location, east side preferred. Answer by mail to Hotel Chatham, room 009.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS CALLS FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
LIST YOURS WITH US.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
B'WAY, COR. 80TH. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Have clients awaiting first-class furnished apartments, from two to ten rooms; east, west side; give full particulars. Wm. Demarest, 104 West 42d St. Bryant 2191.

Responsible clients wanting furnished apartments, east, west side, choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

Woman writer, alone, in city for Winter, will take perfect care of apartment during absence of family; no salary; references. R 296 Times.

Comfortable furnished apartment wanted, 6-8 rooms, at once. Terms, 4 to 6 months; price up to $400 per month. Goldbac, 433 East 66th St.

Three rooms and kitchenette, furnished, between 110th and 60th Sts., on west side; references. S 385 Times.

TO SUBLET your apartment telephone Columbus 1277. Apartment Renting Co., 176 West 72d St.; responsible clients waiting.

REFINED COUPLE—Small apartment complete for housekeeping; west side preferred. K 637 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 884.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Four bedrooms, living room, kitchen; Gramercy Park vicinity; do not reply unless up-to-date, modern. K 621 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted; east side; 2 or 3 master's bedrooms. Z 231 Times Annex.

Three or four-room apartment wanted under $100 monthly. Room 823 World Building.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment on the east or west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. B 230 Times.

MODERN
THREE OR FOUR ROOM APARTMENT.

Unfurnished apartment on the east or west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. Address B 231 Times.

MODERN
SIX OR SEVEN ROOM APARTMENT.

Unfurnished apartment on the east or west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. Address B 231 Times.

Unfurnished five or six room modern apartment, electricity, steam heat, centrally located, near subway or el. K 160 Times.

Unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rental. L 477 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Unfurnished five-room apartment, $75-$100. J. B. Simpson, 32 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Large, well-heated, attractive, newly furnished, private bath, electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity; $3.50; another, $4; gentlemen.

47TH, 21 EAST.—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; suitable for 2 or more; gentlemen only.

80TH, 120 EAST.—Tully.—Neat room, electricity, elevator, homelike.

MADISON AV., 253, (35TH ST.)—Furnished, unfurnished, large room, bath, steam heat, electricity; reference.

PARK AV., 940.—Attractive room, with kitchenette privileges, in apartment. Beadon.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $13 per week. References.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 24th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

167TH ST., 51 WEST.—For discriminating people; single, double rooms; studio; nonhousekeeping; restaurant.

57TH, 57 WEST.—Large front parlor; private bath, electricity, telephone; $50 monthly.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive single room, private apartment, 7th floor.

58TH, 207 WEST.—Front rooms; electricity, hot water. Apt. 2 East, Mrs. Weston.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; strictly first-class; references.

73D, 220 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished basement in dwelling house; hot, cold running water; kitchen privileges; $8.

79TH ST., 220 WEST.—For gentlemen only; references.

85TH, 337 WEST.—Bright, cheery rooms; everything new, up to date; telephone; homelike.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; parlor with bedroom, electricity, telephone; $16-$18.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, dressing room, running water, electricity; select residence; $9.

76TH, 154 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath, lavatory; also small room; all conveniences.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, electricity; references.

76TH, ($44 West End Av.)—Select house; double room, bath adjoining; steam, electricity.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; handsome front basement; exclusive house; subway.

77TH, 162 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; adjoining bath; phone, electricity.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath; also front room, twin beds; gentlemen.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; bath adjoining. Schuyler 4003.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large or small room; windows southern exposure, porch overlooking parks; private baths, steam heat, electricity, service; exceptional private house. Schuyler 1896.

85TH, 203 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished two-room suite, adjoining bath; private entrance; tray breakfast. Campbell.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; every convenience; $6; reference.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor, separate or together; electricity; phone; references.

88TH, 344 WEST.—Comfortable small rooms; all conveniences; references.

89TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Two nicely furnished single rooms; private family; breakfast if desired; all conveniences; references. Apply 142 East 62d St.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Opening select house; second-floor front suite; steam, electricity.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Large front room; bath; permanent people desired.

90TH, WEST.—Beautifully furnished floor; large rooms, bath, kitchen; large room; all improvements; references. Riverside 9028.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Room with private bath; also connecting room; steam, electricity.

93D, 250 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Nicely furnished front room; modern elevator apartment; $7 weekly; small family. Apartment 32D.

93D, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, with private bath; conveniences. Riverside 96.

103D, 15 WEST.—Comfortable front room; one flight; steam; gentlemen; references. Stokes.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Clean, homelike room; electricity; gentleman desiring best. Beidler.

107TH, 200 WEST.—Pleasant room, private home; near subway and elevator. Metziger.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Room, $6, gentleman. Telephone Academy 1681, Rogers.

110TH, Broadway.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

115TH, 616 WEST.—Cosily furnished, in high-class private apartment. 5B-B.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Large, light, warm, comfortable room; every convenience. Apt. 21.

122D, 520 WEST.—Attractive double, single, outside rooms; elevator. Apt. 6 F. W.

122D, 607 WEST.—Beautiful sunny suite; also small room; very reasonable. Cooke.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428.—Sunny rooms, facing park; heat; telephone; $650. Husband, 9291.

LARGE outside room; bath, with shower; excellent service; modern apartment. Academy 3238.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 115th.)—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with bath, overlooking Hudson, private family; to refined guest; $60. Telephone between 4-6, Morningside 1389.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th) (Apt. 45.)—Elevator apartment; desirable room; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th St.)—One or two sunny rooms and bath. Schuyler 5696.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d).—Large front room; also small room; private residence.

UNUSUAL accommodations; room, breakfast in apartment; home for bachelor; 72d subway. 2307 Columbus.

WEST END AVE., 664.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 263.—1 suite of 3 large rooms and bath; also 2 large double rooms with private baths; references required.

WEST END AV., 611.—Furnished small rooms in home of Southern family.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman from London wishes room, bath, telephone privilege, with or without breakfast and dinner, in small, refined family, within forty minutes from Wall St.; give full particulars, rates, &c., in reply. Room 637, Prince George Hotel.

Refined, responsible young business man would appreciate attractive room with or near bath in very small private family; location 72d to 96th St., west side; state full particulars; references. K 185 Times.

Is there a private American family residing in the vicinity of Columbia University who will rent an attractive room to a young man at not to exceed $6 per week? Address Z 242 Times Annex.

Gentleman wishes comfortable single room, private family preferred, between 53d and 83d, near B'way; reasonable. S 388 Times.

Two sunny rooms, or share apartment, near Broadway; state price. R 302 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board, references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors, tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bathroom; good table; electricity; couple or gentlemen.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; board, adjoining bath, electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 180 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements, good home cooking, table guests.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, spacious suite, private bath; steam; handsomely furnished; unusual table; moderate.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. and Pare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms. Comforts.
Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE GREYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—VERY CHOICE SUITE NOW AVAILABLE. SCHUYLER 4206.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158th St.)—Mansion, rooms, suites, table board. 647 West 158th.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath, meals, one flight; singles, facing park, electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 237, (71st St.)—Suite with private bath; other rooms; American home.

BOARD WANTED.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006W.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; booklet. Phone 1166 White Plains.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Assistant Manager; exceptional; 5 years same place; $25; reference. L 479 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry and steno.; 3 years' experience. R 303 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, for periodical writing up of books; private ledger; additional help during rush seasons or absence regular bookkeeper; also furnish adding machine with operator; charges moderate. Telephone Gramercy 5151. Bookkeeping Service Company, 297 Fourth Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school and teachers' college graduate; employed as Government accountant; commercial and secretarial experience; $25. A 839 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, competent, willing, double entry, trial balance; $15. H 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; 4 years' experience; executive ability; A1 references. R 272 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Entire charge; competent; trial balances, control accounts; reference. Sorin, 559 West 190th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school, business school graduate; 4 years' business experience. C 835 Times Annex.

CARETAKER, widow, with son 11 years old, thoroughly experienced and having highest New York references, experienced in laundering and dry cleaning, desires position until Summer taking care of unoccupied house, private dwelling preferred; desires no compensation except free rent and coal. Holsman, 179 East 70th St. Telephone 4481 Rhinelander.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, stenographic-secretarial experience, desires congenial position where education, refinement, and pleasing personality are essentials. L 493 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Experienced, reliable, careful worker. R. E. Box O 500 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Completed high school academic course; knowledge stenography and office work; 5 years' experience; capable of supervising the work of others. Box 356 Times, 2 Rector St.

CULTURED Southern widow, Gentile, with credentials, would take directing charge of motherless household of means for privilege home of refinement for self and grown student daughter; city preferred. S 380 Times.

DRESSMAKER, evening, tailor, theatre gowns; home, out; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th St.

EDITOR, WRITER.—Assist editor, manage house organ; research for writer. Z 210 Times Annex.

GIRL, 16, like a place as nurse or mother's helper. Eva Johnson, 654 East 64th St.

LADY, educated, desires office work, 3 to 6, and Saturdays. H 962 Times Harlem.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 472 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE.—Expert scalp treatment; also henna coloring at ladies' residence. S 375 Times.

NURSE.—Very experienced; German-American; take entire charge of infants, apartment; $45; call Friday or Saturday afternoons. Smith, care of Mahoney, 215 West 105th.

NURSE.—Experienced Englishwoman (with passport) would care for infant children or invalid on voyage, in return for passage across. Z 222 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Convalescent companion; refined young woman; $50. Write G. H., 148 Col. Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, academic course; 5 years' business experience; good correspondent; capable of relieving busy executive of details. Box 855 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARIAL TYPEWRITING, shorthand; refined, educated young woman desires part-time secretarial work daily; manuscripts, letters typewritten. R 275 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position, preferably export house; experienced, efficient, accurate; salary $20. K 634 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, initiative, tact; 5 years' experience; $22. S 432 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, executive ability; high school graduate; six years' experience. S 443 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience; salary $23. S 438 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, reliable, American girl, wife of naval aviator, desires permanent position; excellent business training and experience; last position with woolen company; knows business and means business; moderate salary. C 838 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, reliable. Call Cathedral 9291.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Accurate, ambitious; $10 to start. R. T., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; references; American; $15. L 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' banking, commercial experience; college education; $24. S 440 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; assistant bookkeeper; two years' experience; initiative; $12 start. R 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, single entry bookkeeping; excellent penmas; experienced young lady. R 270 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high school graduate; 4 years' mercantile experience; $20. K 616 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; refined; American; efficient; $18. Edna Wilson, 453 West 21st.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience; high school graduate; capable; $18-$20. S 437 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; good education; conscientious worker; references; $12. K 624 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, legal-commercial expert, testimony, desires position secretarial capacity; $25. S 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, bookkeeper, executive ability; salary $22-$25. S 383 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 35 years of age; small office; A1 speller. S 440 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, four years' experience; courteous, willing; furnish references. K 584 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; pleasant voice; good memory; $14. K 622 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French teacher, graduated from normal school, wishes positions for afternoons as visiting governess. Write Nella, 1,266 2d Av.

WOMAN, thoroughly trained in business at present copywriter in large advertising agency, desires position where creative ability, loyalty, and training will be of value; understands shorthand, typewriting; prefers for confidential work; seeks particularly position with high executive. R 168 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, knowledge of stenography, typewriting and decorating business, can assume responsibility, seeks an opening with an opportunity for advancement; can furnish highest references. G. B., 460 West 141st.

YOUNG LADY, 21; telephone operator, bookkeeper, general office experience; $15. K 174 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Bookkeeper, secretary; typist; unusual ability; thoroughly experienced. R 268 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, desires position as office assistant to doctor. R 276 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, would like to assist at waiting evenings or do any practical work; free after 4 evenings. W 280 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes typewriting, copying work to do, home; experienced. W 279 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT EXECUTIVE.
Corporation acc

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO HAS HAD LEDGER EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY PERMANENT POSITION. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 638 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ATTENDANT.—For insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 4 P. M.

BILL CLERK, TYPIST.
Experienced only; seven days weekly, two afternoons off a week. Apply Auditor's Office, Hotel Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF LARGE OFFICE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND HAVE CREDIT EXPERIENCE IN DRESS TRADE. FORNER, 185 LEXINGTON AV.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; must understand bookkeeping and have several years' experience; $15 start; state references, &c. B. T., 511 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to handle publishers' accounts; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 458 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ready-to-wear concern; thorough knowledge controlling accounts. trial balance. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23 St.

CHAMBERMAID and upstairs girl wanted for country home; steady position; good opportunity. Call Harris, 142 W. 24th St.

CHECKER.—Experienced checker magazines and newspapers; must be bright and energetic. Call 9 A. M., Friday, Harry Porter Co., 18 East 41st St. Room 1203.

CLERKS
between the ages of 16 and 20 in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday half holiday throughout the year; salary start, $9 per week; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, &c., to K 527 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted in importing house; must have experience in railroad or importer's office handling claims and tracing freight; knowledge of customs requirements desirable; must have initiative and be a good correspondent. L 498 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—High school graduates of intelligence; quick figurers, good writers; experience unnecessary; good openings for future. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

CLERK.—Young lady, ready address, good handwriting, able to add correctly; $10 per week. Steiner, 151 West 44th St.

CORRESPONDENT for publishing house, complaint department experience; healthy appearance; permanent. Physical Culture Publishing Co., 119 West 40th St.

DESIGNER, experienced on ladies' silk underwear; young lady with original ideas desired. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 E. 26th.

DENTIST'S NURSE.—High school graduate; experienced preferred. Apply Dr. Goldstein, 120 West 86th St.

DRESSMAKER wanted; experienced; good salary. Mme. Rosenberg, 150 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT in medical book and journal publishing office; college education desirable, but not essential; experience in proofreading, makeup, and preparation of material for printers; splendid opportunity for advancement; state references and salary expected. Medical Books, B 275 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR on bookkeeping machine; excellent opportunity offered to good operator; must have good knowledge of bookkeeping theory and highly experienced. Address Motor Car, B 271 Times.

EXPERT OPERATOR OF ELLIS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE. GROSSET & DUNLAP, 1,140 BROADWAY.

FILE CLERK, accurate, with some experience; knowledge of typewriting essential; hours, 9-6; good opportunity for ambitious girl. Call after 10 A. M., Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St., below Rector.

FILE CLERK; permanent position, with advancement; state age, salary, and previous experience. C. F., 705 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, no washing, two in family, white girl, with good reference, $40 per month. Apply 6 to 8 P. M. Mrs. G. F. Herriman, 31 West 12th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN FOR

Shoes,	Underwear,
Toys,	Stationery,
Notions,	Sporting Goods,
Furs,	Muslin Underwear,
China,	Toilet Articles,
Books,	Yellings,
Gloves,	Jewelry,
Neckwear,	Infants' Wear,
Leather Goods,	Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs,	Men's Furnishings.
Art Embroidery,	

ALSO
We wish to engage 100 extra saleswomen, to work TWO, THREE, or FOUR days each week.
APPLY
MANAGEMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

GIRLS, 15-21,
for office and clerical work; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; 8:30-5:30; half day Saturday. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, young, for stock, to learn music business; experience not required; opportunity for advancement; salary $9 to start. Morris Richman Music Co., Inc., 145 West 45th.

GIRL, beginner, in office of large manufacturer; good advancement for proper party. O 491 Times Downtown.

HAIRDRESSER.—One who understands marcel waving. Madam Schwartz, 2,147 Broadway, between 75th and 76th Sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Business woman wants reliable housekeeper; age 30-35, neat, refined, good cook, capable to take charge 7-room apartment; no laundry; highest salary paid; bring references between 11 and 1, 104 East 25th, 6th floor.

MILLINERY COPYISTS ON LADIES' HATS; GOOD PAY; LONG SEASON. LOUIS METZGER CO., 637 BROADWAY.

MODEL.—MILLINERY MODEL; BLOND YOUNG LADY, MEDIUM HEIGHT. SCHWALBE, 31 WEST 38TH.

NURSES.—Day and night nurses for children's suburban hospital; call Friday, 2 P. M., or write N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

NURSE.—Intelligent, trustworthy person to care for 2 little children; good home. Telephone Stoughton, Lenox 6555.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, two small children; good salary; references. Schwartz, 16 West 51st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge dictaphone, to take care of detail work in office of factory; pleasant surroundings; advancement. Q. R. S. Music Roll Co., 518 West 56th.

OFFICE WORKER who can post and is accurate at figures; temporary work; $15. K 627 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR, experienced on Belknap addressing machine, by uptown publishing house; salary $18 per week; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday; state experience. R 279 Times.

PURCHASING ASSISTANT, experienced; good typist, quick figurer; excellent opportunity; no consideration given except to applicants stating age, experience in detail, and salary expected. R. R., 114 Times.

RENEWAL CLERK for stencil department of magazine publishing company; experience in stencil work essential; salary $12. Apply personally or by letter to Mrs. Shepherd, 119 West 40th St., 13th floor.

SAKS & CO.,
BROADWAY AT 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED WOMEN AS
SALESWOMEN
ON GOLD JEWELRY.
MUST FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES.

SALESLADY, refined, alert, capable woman, in doll and toy store for fine trade. 541 5th Av.

SALESLADIES, extra Saturdays; experience not necessary. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

STENCIL FILER in magazine publishing house; experience in stencil work essential; salary $13. Apply personally or by letter on Wednesday to Mrs. Shepherd, 13th floor, 119 West 40th St.

STENCIL CUTTER.
Remington machine, steady position, good salary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station 9th Av. "L."

STENOGRAPHER, capable of taking dictation, wholesale house; $12 to $13 start; good chance for advancement. Collingbourne Mills, Inc., 907 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for Newark (N. J.) office; must have experience. Call Peter Llonardis & Sons, 132 Nassau St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, rapid operator, with at least three years' experience. Write, stating age, references, salary required. W 278 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl wanted in a downtown law office; experience not necessary. O 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in drug and chemical line; write only giving references. Irving Chemical Company, 238 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, salary expected. K 541 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—High school graduates; must take dictation at 70 words a minute and transcribe at 40 to 45 a minute; reasonable salary; good hours and conditions. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STOCK CLERK.—Middle-aged or young woman with executive ability, commonsense; good position. E. J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St.

TYPISTS
WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR
GOVERNMENT WORK.
Apply in person to
EMPLOYMENT MANAGER,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.,
or
TELEPHONE PERTH AMBOY 1900.

TYPIST wanted to operate large carriage machine in cashier department of prominent casualty insurance company; must have speed and accuracy; in reply state age, experience in full, education, nationality, and residence. K 630 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—EXPERT WIDE CARRIAGE OPERATORS, IMMEDIATELY, FOR TEMPORARY WORK; GOOD PAY; BRING SAMPLE OF WORK IF POSSIBLE. 14 WALL ST., ROOM 902.

TYPIST, experienced, familiar with plug switchboard; must be accurate; hours, 9-6; good opportunity for ambitious girl. Call after 10 A. M., Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St., below Rector.

TYPISTS, piece work; experienced operators earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

TYPIST.—Lady; French and English; state qualifications and salary. L. F., 200 Times.

WAITRESS, for tea room and cafeteria, 18 West 43d.

WARD MAID, $30 per month and board; sleep out. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

WOMAN of refinement wanted, who understands good dressmaking and fitting; references required. R 308 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, neat, in dentist's office, private practice; high school graduate preferred; experience not essential. R 300 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted by a large mercantile corporation as office clerk; must be accurate, good penman; operator of comptometer preferred. Write, stating experience, age, and salary desired, "W. D.," Box 110, 1,358 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, between 18-20; rapid writer and accurate at additions; advancement; state salary to start. Advertiser, 1,178 City Hall Station, New York.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, by wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. K 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, assist in office, filing and general work. Davis & Lawrence, 10 Christopher St.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Opportunity for capable young woman with good experience in stock and mailing division to run small department in publishing house; no consideration given except to applicants stating age, experience in detail and salary expected. T. S., 111 Times.

Instruction.

GOOD PAY FOR FILING CLERKS.

Many fine positions, with opportunities for advancement, in big uptown mercantile houses for girls who have had TRAINING in filing. We secure these positions for our graduates after the four-week term of our course. We give you thorough training in filing and indexing with actual practice. New day and evening classes start Dec. 16. Number of students limited—so apply at once. Booklet on request.

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Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
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THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.), is the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director

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PACE INSTITUTE SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a drugless physician. Day and evening sessions, both sexes, class NOW forming. Write for Booklet C, Chiropractic University of New York, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Phone Bryant 6966.

MOTION PICTURE, opportunity, ladies and gentlemen; competent instructors. We place pupils when competent in actual work. Studio, 142 West 125th. Hours 1-8 P. M.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.
STENO.-SEC'TY.—Chemical, Brooklyn; $25.
STENO.—Knowledge bookkeeping, engineering experience; $25.
STENO.-BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown; $25.
STENO.—Law office, uptown; $25; several downtown positions, $16, $15, $14.
STENO.—Automobile line; $20; numerous positions, $18-$20; beginners, $12.
OFFICE WOMAN wanted with executive ability, bookkeeper; $25.
TYPISTS.—Numerous positions; $15, $12, $10.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST.—$15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST, $12; Brooklyn.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—$16.
Call
HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
Steno.-Sec'y, banking, $35; file clerk, $18; b'k'p'rs, $22-$18; clerks, many others. Register free.

6 DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.....$18-$22
10 TYPISTS .....$12-$18
Free Registration.
Brody Agency, 230 Broadway. Entrance 1 Park Place.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau St.—Patent law, $23; banking, $18; bookkeeping, stenography, $20; competent woman bookkeeper, knowing Italian; several beginners, clerks, typists, multigraphers.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU ST. CALL 5-5:30.
Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, book keepers, office girls; free registration.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
Agency, 10 East 43d.—3 errand girls for publishing house; good hours and advancement; $8 to start. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerical, $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &c.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 489 6th Av., 93 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR as chief of staff by C. P. A. Christian firm having a comparatively small but high-grade practice; unusual opportunity to form very desirable connection with moderate immediate returns but very attractive prospects; give full particulars concerning qualifications, stating commencing salary desired. S 456 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Cost and general public accounting experience preferred; important work; good opportunities; N. Y. C. and vicinity. B 181 Times.

A MANUFACTURER EMPLOYING 9,000 MEN REQUIRES A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF TIME-KEEPING DEPARTMENT. LOCATION DETROIT.

APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 30 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, ABLE TO GIVE BOND, AND MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO DIRECT A LARGE FORCE OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN. THE ADVERTISER WILL BE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN APPLICANTS WHOSE EXPERIENCE INCLUDES ORIGINAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH TIMEKEEPING AND PAYROLL PROBLEMS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPLICATION OF MODERN OFFICE APPLIANCES TO SUCH WORK.

LET YOUR FIRST LETTER CONTAIN COMPLETE DETAIL OF YOUR BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. YOUR REFERENCES, AND YOUR REQUIREMENTS AS TO SALARY. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. Z 211 TIMES ANNEX.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR
A YOUNG MAN.
Wanted—Young graduated pharmacist or veterinary, with knowledge of full line of medicines for dogs, with view to engagement for manufacturing same for well-known New York merchants. Reply in confidence, giving full details, to Z 223 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.
MAN AS ASSISTANT TO CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, ONE WHO HAS HAD BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE AND NOW TRAINING IN ACCOUNTANCY.
STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED.
APPLY BY LETTER TO
H. D. A., ROOM 61,
6 WALL ST., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT AND INCOME TAX MAN.
Wanted, by large firm of C. P. A.'s, tax expert well accustomed to preparing consolidated accounts for excess profits tax returns; applicant must be high grade accountant as well as tax expert; good salary to right man. Apply stating age, experience and salary required, to K 614 Times Downtown.

ACME,
GRIDLEY,
CLEVELAND,
COMMERCIAL WORK,
SET UP MEN—ALL BLUEPRINT WORK.
THESE POSITIONS ARE ALL PERMANENT TO COMPETENT MEN. GOOD HOURS, WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS. IF UNABLE TO CALL IN PERSON, APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING TYPES OF MACHINES AND CLASS OF WORK ACCUSTOMED TO; AGE AND WAGES EXPECTED. WHY NOT GET ABOARD SOMETHING PERMANENT?
SPRAGUE ELECTRIC WORKS,
BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

ADDRESSERS, good penmen; earn $12 to $15 weekly. Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ADVERTISING MAN.—An expert to solicit advertising for the most rapidly growing publication in the Spanish language, circulate chiefly in Mexico and Cuba; wonderful opportunity for right man of ability and proper experience; no chance for beginners or experimenters; state age, how employed the past few years, salary wanted, and business experience; write fully if you are sure you have the necessary qualifications. A. R., P. O. Box 15, Wall St. Station, city.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted to sell the "Biggest Billboard" on the most popular thoroughfare of the city; communications confidential; commission. S 363 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL APPRAISER
to draw bills of materials and plans, pricing on today's costs; travel Eastern States. Address, stating references, salary expected, Woodbury Service, Park Row Building.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, preferably one experienced in foundry or machine shop practice, familiar with controlling accounts, wanted by a capable concern about 15 miles from New York; good salary to right party; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number. L 499 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
An experienced bookkeeper by large corporation; thorough knowledge double entry and controlling accounts; applications will be considered only from those stating age, salary expected and a complete record of their past employment. B 277 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, bright man, experienced, willing to start with moderate salary, for Brooklyn office of maritime repair concern; only such man used to working expertly need apply; state age, experience, salary expected. N. M., 806 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and manager, experienced; must be alert, tactful and qualified to assume responsibility; a splendid opening for the right man; high-class business references and bond necessary. R 304 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Young man, with experience, able to take full charge of books; salary $25; state religious connection and give references. R 296 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, young man, 25-30; must be thoroughly experienced; good references and salary desired. O 497 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, by wholesale hardware house, experienced, quick, accurate man, for customers' ledger; state full particulars. Box 35, 1619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner, knowing principles of bookkeeping; excellent penman; splendid opportunity for young man. Apply by letter only to Mr. Ware, 62 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, young man; previous experience, shirt waist factory double entry books. West Point Waist Co., 119 W. 24th.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN of experience wanted in retail installment furniture house. O 486 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man for invoice pricing; state age, experience, salary. A 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, experienced wholesale market work. Conron Bros. Co., 40 10th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Public accountant wants competent assistant about 28; excellent future. Edward J. Levy, 1,133 Broadway.

BOY, by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOYS, BRIGHT,
who are looking for a future, wanted by long established, large wholesale cotton converting house; good opportunity to become salesman; permanent positions; state age, references, salary desired. Convertor, Box 1, Station A, New York City.

BOY to run errands, about 14 or 15 years of age; must have a grammar school education; opportunity to learn and for advancement in office of large construction company. Call 30 East 42nd St., room 1402.

BOY in file room of a large daily newspaper; good opportunity for a bright boy; hours 9 to 5:30; salary to start, $8. Apply 229 West 43d St., second floor.

BOY,
Good opening in office for bright boy 17 or over; opportunity for advancement; start $10. B. B., 803 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER'S OFFICE. APPLY POST BOX 1228, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY, over 16, make himself useful; bright future; state age, salary expected. Write William R. Noe & Sons, 53-55 West 21st St., New York City.

BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. THE FRANK MILLER CO., 349 WEST 26th ST., NEW YORK.

BOY, in insurance broker's office; call before 12 o'clock. John B. Wyeth & Co., 91 William St.

BOYS, over 15, useful around house departments, go errands. K 855 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by Gentile firm; good opportunity for bright boy; salary $9 to start. Hall Morse Co., 128 William St.

BOY, about 15, wanted for mailing and general office work. Write, or call, The Dauchy Co., 15 Murray St., New York.

BOYS for office progressive manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

BOY, about 16, in office of wholesale jewelry house in Maiden Lane; must be well recommended. F 241 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful; experience not required. Call, 9-10, Room 1612, 215 Fourth Av.

BOY wanted, bright, willing, and energetic; good salary, chance for advancement. Room 907, 10 East 45d St.

BOYS for large publishing house; good opportunity. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BOY, for errands and delivery; start $9. Room 901, 15 Maiden Lane.

BOY to work after school and Saturday mornings. Room 901, 15 Maiden Lane.

BOY, quiet, library, Bar Association, 42 West 44th St. Bring references; 10 A. M.

BOY wanted, wholesale commission house; apply in own handwriting. A 91 Times.

BOY, general office work; good opportunity for advancement. Conron Bros., 40 10th Av.

BOY, high school education, for Stock Exchange house. O 499 Times Downtown.

BUTCHERS, (2;) steady positions, good salary. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CANVASSER, house to house, to demonstrate an accessory to a medium of musical entertainment used in countless homes; must be well appearing and educated; state qualifications and salary expected. K 628 Times Downtown.

CHEF wanted; very experienced; best references required. Apply between 9 and 3, Mrs. Farquhar, 46 E. 52d St.

CHEMISTS WANTED.—Routine assistants in metallurgical laboratory; experience desired but not necessary; I. C. S. men acceptable; permanent positions, with good opportunities; state full qualifications and salary expected in first letter. Z 229 Times Annex.

CHEMIST ANALYST wanted for print works laboratory; wages $25 a week. Address P. O. Box J, Passaic, N. J.

CHIEF ENGINEER for downtown office building; give references, experience, and salary expected. Address Box 353 Times, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CIGAR SALESMAN,
accustomed to high-class retail trade. Charles & Co., 48 East 42d.

COPY HOLDER, experienced, wanted by publishing house; pleasant working conditions. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED.—MUST BE AN ENERGETIC AND FORCEFUL LETTER WRITER AND POSSESS ABILITY TO QUALIFY FOR ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER'S POSITION WITH A LIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN WESTERN NEW ENGLAND. WRITE APPLICATION, STATING AGE, EARNING CAPACITY, AND PAST EXPERIENCE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. Z 217 TIMES ANNEX.

COST CLERK.
A young man for large candy factory; to one who is thoroughly familiar with cost work a splendid opportunity is open; state full particulars in your reply. S. T., 807 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Experienced in cost, changing and adjusting prices; state age, experience, salary expected. K 616 Times Downtown.

CUTTER on baby bonnets, experienced only, can secure permanent position. Katcher, 1115 Broadway.

Designer of Silk Handkerchiefs.—Large import house desires to get in touch with first-class artist able to create a range of printed novelties of style and character; state full particulars. S 377 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, young man, for detailing and tracing, in large industrial work in Northern New Jersey; in making application state past experience and salary desired; permanent position if services are satisfactory. Z 241 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN, Structural.—Several positions with excellent opportunities for experienced detailers, checkers, and plan makers; state experience and salary desired. A 104 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent mechanical draftsman for valve work. Jenkins Bros., 80 White St.

DRIVER.—Young man familiar with city routes; bond required. B 276 Times.

DOCTOR as assistant in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $125 a month, with board and room; single man desired. Address R 292 Times.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY MAN wanted to take entire charge receiving, shipping, and order departments of growing supply house; excellent opportunity for advancement, with good pay. Electrical, B 232 Times.

ENGINEERS.—(2) YOUNG MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, RECENTLY HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM ARMY, TO START IN AT BOTTOM AND LEARN GAS ENGINEERING AND AT SAME TIME ASSIST CHIEF ENGINEER; WAGES ABOUT $75 PER MO. TO START. CALL AND SEE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW YORK & RICHMOND GAS CO., WILLOW AV. AND BAY ST., NORTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.

ENGINEER, chief operating, to take charge of boilers, electrical machinery, air compressors, blowers, and pumps; will be in charge of shift of engineers, firemen, oilers, and machine tenders; must be capable of handling men; will not be expected to take a regular shift; state age, experience in full, giving at least three references, and salary expected. Z 240 Times Annex.

ENGINEER wanted in large factory. Address, stating age, references, experience, and salary expected, Herman, Box 28, Station S.

ENGINEER wanted, one who thoroughly understands ice making. Call between 11 and 1, Wandell, 213 East 78th St.

Exceptional opportunity for right man, large downtown financial institution requires services of man thoroughly familiar with the handling of postal remittances by mail and cable to Europe; applicant must have good knowledge of Russian, Slavonian and Hungarian languages; all replies considered strictly confidential; write, stating full particulars and citizenship. S 439 Times Downtown.

EXPORTING—Syndicate forming desires experienced export man; exceptional opportunity. Address Z 237 Times Annex.

FIREMAN wanted, steady all year. Call, 11 to 1. Wandell, 213 East 78th St.

FLORIST SALESMAN, experienced, and designer; one accustomed to high-class trade; permanent position. Hart, 1,000 Madison Av., (78th.)

FEEDERS ON GORDON PRESS;
STEADY WORK.
APPLY TO
MR. HORTON,
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS.
TAKE 7TH AV. SUBWAY TO HOUSTON ST.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT NO. 6.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE
OF CONDENSED MILK.
Wanted, a practical and ready man who thoroughly understands and is experienced in manufacturing condensed milk; a man who knows all about it; to go to South Africa on contract. Reply fully, stating age and salary expected, also references, C. B. Trube, Room 1034, 11 Broadway, New York.

GENTLEMAN, between 45 and 55, desired by iron and steel company establishing local warehouse for its sales organization; no previous experience in this line necessary; selling experience would be helpful, but a spirit of willingness and ambition to work and learn under practical men most essential. Applicants to call at company's office of iron and steel products around New York; state salary to start and past experience. Steel, B 281 Times.

GROCERY SALESMAN,
experienced and accustomed to first-class retail trade. Charles & Co., 48 East 48d.

HOUSEMAN wanted to do general chores; one who knows how to wash automobiles; out of city; good wages, room and board. Apply to Alfred Fant, 116 West 32nd St., 14th floor. Friday, Dec. 6, after 10 A. M.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted. Apply 6th floor, 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster in negligence and compensation claims wanted by prominent casualty insurance company; in reply, give full information as to education, compensation, experience, languages spoken, &c. K 631 Times Downtown.

JANITOR wanted for 245 West 135th St.; 3 rooms free, $10 per month. W. L. Bruen, 17 Battery Place, New York. Telephone 1138 Rector.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
ENGRAVERS
are required by
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
Broadway and 33d St.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

MAN.—Prominent magazine publisher desires the services of a broad-gauge man, experienced in agency department operation, who can handle canvassers by mail and maintain a large production through such channels. Position will pay $4,000-$5,000 according to ability. This is a full-size man's job and no pikers or hasbeens will be considered. If you have not a record of success in this line behind you and the ability to handle a big proposition do not apply.

Others address Box B 266 Times.

MAN.—We offer a very attractive proposition to a man having a good record of former employment, preferably clientele, good can handle canvassers by mail and maintain a large production through such channels. Position will pay $4,000-$5,000 according to ability. This is a full-size man's job and no pikers or hasbeens will be considered. If you have not a record of success in this line behind you and the ability to handle a big proposition do not apply.

Others address Box B 266 Times.

MAN.—We offer a very attractive proposition to a man having a good record of former employment, preferably clientele, good can handle canvassers by mail and maintain a large production through such channels. Position will pay $4,000-$5,000 according to ability. This is a full-size man's job and no pikers or hasbeens will be considered. If you have not a record of success in this line behind you and the ability to handle a big proposition do not apply.

Others address Box B 266 Times.

MEN MEN
We want men to build
HANDLEY-PAGE AIRPLANES
as
ASSEMBLERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
BENCH HANDS,
PAINTERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
CUTTERS,
(Must read blueprints.)
WIRE WORKERS,
(Cable and hard wire.)
ELECTRICIANS.
FIREMEN.
APPLY
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.,
Employment office open from 7:45 A. M., to 4:30 P. M.

MEN.
We have steady employment for a number of capable, experienced men to fill the following positions:
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.
MACHINISTS.
METAL PATTERN MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MECHANICS.
MILLING MACHINE HANDS, (accustomed to tool room work.)
ENGINE LATHE HANDS, (accustomed to tool room work.)
Applicants must be American citizens.
If employed now on essential Government work, stay where you are.
Apply in person or by letter to
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
47TH AVENUE
AMPERE, (EAST ORANGE,) N. J.

MEN, familiar with general work in rectifying whisky house; good salaries to right parties; experienced men only. Steinhardt Bros., 29 9th Av.

NIGHT DOORMAN for club; strictly sober, trustworthy and used to telephone switchboard; experienced man preferred; permanent position for right man; useless to write without having full particulars; confidential. A 94 Times.

OFFICE BOY, bright, wanted. Apply Employment Department, 703 11th Av.

OPERATOR, experienced on Belknap addressing machine, by uptown publishing house; salary $18 per week; hours 9 to 5, half-holiday Saturday; state experience. R 280 Times.

OPERATORS Wanted.—Five Cleveland automatic operators, two single spindle Gridley automatic operators, one camshaper and wife, for small private estate. Z 238 Times Annex.

PACKERS, EXPERIENCED ON FANCY GOODS. APPLY J. C. DOWD & CO., 95 MADISON AVE.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Experienced developer-printer; high class work in our studio here for several months; $35 week; fare advanced; write at once. Country Home Magazine, Baltimore, Md.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, for all branches; nonunion men preferred; steady employment; best wages and conditions. Write Employment Bureau, 1213 Citizens' Building, Cleveland.

PORTER, to clean buildings and toilets; white or colored; $14 a week. D. J. Saour & Bros.

PRIVATE SECRETARY wanted by head of advertising business, young, single man preferred, who would like to travel a part of time; state age, experience, and salary expected; answer in own handwriting. O 493 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN asc assistant in operating department, also with some moderate experience in brokerage, in established downtown firm; state experience and salary expected. K 632 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN,
EXPERIENCED, SELLING
PAINT TRADE, TO CARRY AS
SIDE LINE A WELL-KNOWN
LINSEED OIL SUBSTITUTE FOR
PAINTING PURPOSES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS
O 487 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Several men of forceful personality and ability who can appreciate a genuine opportunity, financial line; this offer presents itself to any nationality because it connects itself with a home office organization where present earnings will be very attractive and prompt promotion assured when efforts are earnest; commission; if employed at present this offer in your line will be to give up an ordinary position paying you less than $2,000 a year. H. V. Greene Company, 50 East 42d.

SALESMAN.—I want a man capable of earning not less than $5,000 per year; no others need apply; he must be a man of character with executive ability and a willingness to follow instructions; we are fiscal agents and underwriters for a dividend-paying company whose issue has been approved by the Capital Issues Committee at Washington, D. C., and the man we seek must be of equal qualities with these surroundings; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN, OVER 25 YEARS OLD, FAMILIAR WITH STOCK SALES, WHO CAN PRODUCE; COMMISSION BASIS; ALSO MAN FOR EXECUTIVE POSITION ON SALARY. J. M. McNEY & CO., 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN ON COMMISSION BASIS TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S WORK SHIRTS; COMPLETE, WELL MADE AND FULL SIZED LINE; ALL TERRITORIES OPEN; RETAIL TRADE; APPLY STATING EXPERIENCE AND TERRITORY YOU COVER. BOX Y 392 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.
Investment security house has opening for live salesman for dividend paying oil security; salary and commission. Address "Security," 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with large following among automobile accessory jobbers by large, well-established manufacturer; salary, $200 per month and commissions. Applications treated strictly confidential. Z 282 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A NO. 1 SILK MAN FOR LARGE TOWNS IN MIDDLE WEST; ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION BASIS. CALL OR WRITE, CHARLES NOONAN, 404 4TH AV.

SALESMAN, experienced selling screw machine parts; splendid opportunity for aggressive, resourceful man with established trade; liberal salary and commission; state fully previous connections; all replies treated strictly confidential. W 180 Times.

SALESMEN, STOCK.—We want pep; real live salesmen who know the meaning of pep, ones with ambition to stick to it and learn the brokerage business; commission and salary. O 494 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, to sell a line of ladies' novelty shoes to the trade locally; will pay good commission to right parties. Apply in person, Fifth Avenue Novelty Shoe Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—A large manufacturer of popular-line skirts and dresses; open all territories; only producers of proved ability will be considered; best references; commission basis, side lines. E. B., Box 182 Times.

SALESMAN, buttons, acquainted with cloak and suit trade; salary or commission. B 279 Times.

SALESMAN—Capable, alert gentleman, in doll and toy store, for fine trade. 541 Fifth Ave.

SALESMAN wanted to take on aprons as a side line; commission basis. O 496 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and traffic manager; must be thoroughly experienced in export; state qualifications and salary desired. O 492 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR Wanted.—Live-wire subscription solicitor for leading financial weekly; salary and commission. Z 246 Times Annex.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL CHAUFFEURS FOR ELECTRIC CARS, ALSO SHEET WRITERS. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 43D ST.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT 283.

STEAM ENGINEER,
competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

STENOGRAPHER-PRIVATE SECRETARY wanted for a public accountant's office downtown; applicant should be 23-30 years old, of all-American antecedents, of first-class appearance, A1 stenographer and typist in every respect, accustomed to handling volume detail without supervision; good

CAPT. CHAS. A. TATOR AMONG THE WOUNDED

Gave Up His Pastorate to Enter the Service and Fought with the Upton Division.

Capt. Charles A. Tator of the 105th Infantry of the 27th Division, who was formerly the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Northport, L. I., was wounded in the last days of the fighting. When the United States declared war Captain Tator immediately gave up his pastorate and went to Plattsburg, where he won his commission as a Captain and was assigned to Camp Upton. He was wounded by shell fragments. He is a veteran of the Spanish war.

Lieutenant Stuart C. Adams, also wounded, is a son-in-law of Charles F. Rand of Hutton Park, West Orange. He was trained at Fort Myer and went overseas with the Headquarters Company of the 318th Infantry. Lieut. Adams, whose home is at 118 East Seventy-ninth Street, is now in the army hospital at Fox Hills, S. I. He is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1905.

Lieutenant George Coldwell, killed on Oct. 10, was second in command of Co. M of the 320th Infantry. He was a graduate of the Fort Myer training camp and lived when he entered the service, at 453 East Eighty-second Street.

Lieutenant Arthur L. Engels, dead of wounds, was one of the best-known track athletes in the East. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club. He was in the 308th Infantry. His home was at 4,088 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Sergeant Francis J. Stier, dead of wounds, was a son of Dr. Julius J. Stier at 404 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was in the New York Division.

Charles B. Garretson, Jr., wounded, was a member of Co. E of the 5th Military Police. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Garretson of Franklin Park, N. J.

George Biegner, killed on Nov. 11, which was the day hostilities ended, was one of three brothers in the army. His home was at 401 East Sixty-second Street. He was a member of Co. C of the 323d Infantry.

Joseph Kelly, killed on Nov. 9, was in Co. C of the 322d Infantry. His home was at 1,211 First Avenue.

Dennis Shugrue, killed, was a brother of Mrs. Hannah Barry of 680 St. Ann's Avenue. He was a member of Co. A of the 108th Infantry of the New York Division.

Otto Klein, killed, was a member of Co. C of the 106th Infantry. He was a son of Mrs. A. Klein of 163 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

Edward J. Donahue, dead of wounds, was in Co. C of the Second Antiaircraft Battery. His home was at 322 East Ninety-third Street.

Thomas F. Nalty, dead of wounds, was a son of Mrs. A. E. Nalty of 1,763 Park Avenue. He was in Co. B of the 53d Pioneer Infantry.

Francis O'Brien, killed, was in the Machine Gun Company of the 4th Infantry. His home was at 603 Tenth Avenue.

John K. McCormick, killed was a son of Mrs. E. A. McCormick of 237 East Forty-eighth Street. He was a member of Co. D of the 107th Infantry.

Sergeant Donald Flaherty, dead of wounds, was in the 55th Infantry. His home was at 64 Sumner Avenue, Newark.

James J. Page, a report of whose death in action on Sept. 29 (probably at Le Catelet,) has been received by friends in this city, of which he was formerly a resident, enlisted in the 107th Infantry. He had served through the Mexican campaign as a member of B troop, Squadron A. He was a son of the Rev. Henry D. Page of Hartford, Conn., was graduated from Trinity College in the Class of 1908, and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of this city.

News of the death of Lieutenant Ed Wall was telegraphed yesterday to his uncle, Albert C. Wall, of West Orange, N. J. Lieutenant Wall was 25 years old, was a graduate of Princeton, 1916, and a member of the Ivy Club there. For a time he did Y. M. C. A. work in China, returning a year ago to enter the aviation service. He lived in this city with an aunt, Mrs. S. B. Dodd, of 125 East Fifty-seventh Street. He was a nephew of Ulysses Grant Mitchell, the actor and Lieut. Col. George Wall, who commands the arsenal at Watertown.

RED CROSS EXPLAINS.

Barred from Reporting Casualties Up to Sept. 27, Says W. R. Castle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Revocation in September of a War Department order under which the American Red Cross was not permitted to make public the names of American soldiers killed, wounded, or missing, was explained today by William R. Castle, Red Cross Director of Communication, at the Senate Military Committee's investigation of delays in reporting casualties.

Asked why the Red Cross made no announcement concerning its lists in advance of announcement by the War Department, Mr. Castle said this had been due to a specific order of the department. The ruling, he added, was irksome, as it was the purpose of the organization to inform families of soldiers as soon as possible. The Red Cross could not forward letters from wounded men to relatives, and "the unjustness of the order," he said, caused Red Cross officials to appeal to the department, with the result that the order was canceled on Sept. 27.

Records on wounded men were obtained by the Red Cross from hospitals and were personal and accurate, Mr. Castle said, and reports of soldiers killed were sent from the field as soon as checked. Very little time was lost in transmitting the data to the Red Cross headquarters here, and in many cases Mr. Castle said, it was well ahead of the War Department reports.

Upon being asked whether the Red Cross could aid the War Department in making public the 100,000 casualties not given out yet, Mr. Castle said it was too late now for changes in the existing system.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that HENRY POWELL, RAMSDELL, JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL and HOMER S. RAMSDELL, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Ramsdell, deceased, owners of the ferryboat "Orange," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the collision between the ferryboat "Orange" and the steamer "Rensselaer," on the night of June 15th, 1918. Value of vessel and freight, $20,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., at his office, at No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated, December 5th, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of Congress approved February 10, 1909, as amended, I have seized and hold forty-six 1-oz. bottles cocaine hydrochloride, two ¼-oz. bottles diacetyl morphine hydrochloride, and three bottles and one package containing 20,000 more than less 1/12 grain tablets heroin hydrochloride.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 16th, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 29, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Cornell Steamboat Company, owner of the steam tug "Primrose," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of collision claimed to have occurred between the said steam tug "Primrose," the boat "Ontario & Western No. 21," and the barge "Bavier"; value of the vessel and freight, $8,500. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Louis Bennett, Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means corpus or appeals.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 305, Post Office Building.

Miller vs. U S Cl Bag Feathers.
Lay Am Broom and Brush Co. Norwich & Ferryboat Florida.
Brady Co. Shore Co. Interborough vs SS Chelsea.
Automatic Co vs Nigel Bird vs Elaborated Co.
Standard Co vs Curren.
Stryker vs Parvin.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

Trial calendar:
US vs Carmel.
Same vs Vincent Narbone et al.
Pleading:
US vs H McCauley.

Sentence:
US vs B Robinson.
Same vs D Lambert.
Same vs J Levinson.
Last day to withdraw plea, &c.:
US vs O J Lynch.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 1606, Woolworth Building, 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Walsback Co vs Rohan. Burgess Battery Co vs Novo Mfg Co, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Schaeffer vs Penn RR.
O'Brien vs Boat & Motor Co.
Cassidy vs Line Rowan.
Ward vs Penn RR.
Klein vs same.
Simons vs Cromwell.
US vs 750 Cases Tomato Paste.
Barnes vs Trees.
Pitts Coal Co vs Nisell.
Holstein Com Co vs Merchants' Ref Co.
NY Sanitary Util Co vs Met By-Prod Co.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Bleakley vs NY Trap Rock Co.
Same vs Haverstraw Crushed Stone Co.
Re Weinstock.
Re Artuso.
Re Doughty.
Penn Cement Co vs Bradley.
Batavia Reserve.
Nelson vs NY C RR.
Booth & O, L & W RR.
Imp Mach Co vs Beau Site.
Tuttle vs Navy Knit Mills.
Rivalta vs Gnar Tr Co.
Burns vs Tug Edwin H Mead.
Merritt vs Chapman Barber.

Miller vs Lee's Towing Line.
Gold vs Fischer.
Smatra vs Mills.
Dickinson vs Pullman Co.
Hoes vs United Fruit Co.
Fisher vs Bird-Archer.
Call-Stevens vs Aylsworth Co. (2.)
Kristianson vs D, L & W RR.
Di Guidici vs same.
Nolan vs NY C RR.
Clark Equip Co vs J A Crowley Co.
Mechlowitz vs Fire Assn of Philadelphia.
Same vs Boston Ins Co.
So Cotton Oil Co vs Lewis Cary Co.
Magnolia Prov Co vs Atlantic Coast Line Co. et al.
Jensen vs NY, NH & Hrtf.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Bleakley vs NY Trap Rock Co.
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Imp Mach Co vs Beau Site.
Tuttle vs Navy Knit Mills.
Rivalta vs Gnar Tr Co.
Burns vs Tug Edwin H Mead.
Merritt vs Chapman Barber.

Lindemann & Hausenson Co vs Hush Elec Weld Co Am Barge 9.
Jeffery vs Judson.
Toole, Henry & Co vs De Bianchi.
Russian Godnit vs L V RR. (2.)
Imperial vs Rees.
Same vs White's.
Same vs Life Ins Co.
Muser vs Brokaw-Eden.
Felder vs Watts.
Agsal vs Ochs.
Jensen vs V RR.
Met Petroleum Corp vs Levering.
Jackson vs Blocks Marble.
Lyracht vs L V RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Garvin, J. — At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

US vs Gil.
Same vs Rosenfield.
Same vs Sodar.
Same vs Bernstein & Horowits.
Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.
Thomas K Lennon, Katie Bausch, Louis Jabey, Mabel M Squires, Jacob Klarstein, John P Schiffler, Julius Hobenstreit, Nathan Leder, Bernard Werner.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—At 10:30 A. M.
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp vs Janin et al. At 2 P. M.—Metzger vs McFarland.
Admiralty calendar for call Dec. 7. Cases then to be set for trial beginning Dec. 16:
Neuman vs Morse D D & Repair Co.
Emerson et al vs Hugonnet.
Robins D D & Repair Co vs SS Flush, &c.
Buik Oil Transports, Inc vs Robins D D & Repair Co.
Bouker Cont Co vs Stmtug W B Pollock.
Starin & Co, Inc vs Johnson.
Same vs SS Iselhaven.
Coastwise Lumber & Supply Co vs Rudolph Bros.
Schuyler & Sno vs Sch George Churchman.
Hutingway vs Schouse Dock Co et al.
Doty vs Barge Marg't M.
Bleakley vs Stmtug John D Dalley & Son.
Gottesman & Sno vs Canada, Atl & Plant SS Gen Lighterage Co vs SS Schoonhaus.
Hercules vs Penn RR.
Frances Doherty vs same.
Forsyth & Sno vs Stmtug Hunter.
Cullen Barge Corp vs Stmtug P RR 82.
L I Barge Co vs Van Idesten Co.
Home Insurance Co vs same.
Hammond vs S Tuttle's Sons Co.
E S Kuh & Valk Co vs SS August.

Phelan vs O'Neil.
Marino vs Rickard Fitzpatrick, Inc.
Roth vs Reiss.
People ex rel De Angelo vs Fort Orange Paper Co.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Halle vs Schmidt.
Undefended divorces:
Allsworth vs Allsworth.
Fitz vs Fitz.
Seibl vs Seibl.
Truckenbrodt vs Truckbredt.
Butler vs Butler.
Fiorello vs Fiorello.
Spallan vs Spallan.
Burns vs Burns.
Hurdle vs Hurdle.
Taussig vs Taussig.
Davis vs Davis.
Trolia vs Trolia.
D'Amore vs D'Amore.
Parris vs Parris.
Angelo vs Angelo.
Jacobs vs Jacobs.
Moss vs Moss.
Goldinsky vs Goldinsky.
Wolf vs Wolf.
Iskelas vs Iskelas.
Albright vs Albright.
Seoholts vs Seoholts.
Hilebrand vs Hilebrand.
Cousins vs Cousins.
Sherwood vs Sherwood.
Simmons vs Simmons.
Sachter vs Sachter.
Davis vs Davis.
Strong vs Strong.
Parr vs Parr.
Cooper vs Cooper.
Hazel vs Hazel.
Treitler vs Treitler.
Edelman vs Edelman.
Di Orio vs Di Orio.
Mingo vs Mingo.
Elmendorf vs Elmendorf.
Fleury vs Fleury.
Rollnick vs Rollnick.
O'Brien vs O'Brien.
Ten Eyck vs Wilbert.
Lowry vs Lowry.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV., (October Term Continued.)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Kings Co Lighting Co vs Lewis.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Not in session.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levinson vs Bethlehem Export Co.
London Mills Corp vs Siplin.
Weinrib vs Price.
Notre Powder Co vs Agency Can Car Co.
Schnur vs Waisman.
Madaloni Olive Oil Co, Inc vs Aquino.
Altman & Co vs White.
Arkenburgh vs Reid.
Herring vs Black.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
McNicholas vs Solomon.
Newfield vs Schleisser, (2.)
Schwartz vs N Y Rys.
Gasanan vs same.
Piotrowska vs Levy.
Sosnofsky vs CNY, (2.)
Truax vs Rothschild.
Yell Chief Martinique vs Kraemer vs Union Ry.
Knight vs J. Shewan & Son.
Play vs Dowling.
Kurzman vs Hartstein.
Goodman vs Jager.
Evans vs NY Rys.
Picard vs Fifth Av Coach Co.
Posner vs NY Rys.
Burke vs N Y Rys.
Dodge vs 5th Av Con Co.
Kelly vs Lynch.
Curtin vs NY Rys.
Rutchek vs Wilson.
Rosengarten vs Nass El, (2.)
Sugranis vs McGovern, (2.)
Godfrey vs NY Rys.
Feinberg vs Shannon.
Belmger vs Kiesk Con.
R Wilken vs French.
H Wilken vs same.
Rafter vs Well.
Thomson vs Pur Ice & Imp Co.
Wacob vs Alexander.
Healy vs Galligan.
Grimes vs Denner.
O'Neill vs Cohen.
Schwarzkopf vs Kalbach.
Cozzolini vs Seely's Sons.
Panagiotan vs C I & B RR.
Christensen vs Hannan.
Rappaport vs 3d Av RR.
Carman vs Riverside Con.
King vs Dudley, Jr.
L Berry vs Nathan Straus, Inc.
S Berry vs same.
Argello vs Astec Asp Co.
Ploumos vs 3d Av RR.
Schaeffer vs McLarnon Co.
Lambert vs Tietgen.
Schurmann vs Nichols.
N Schklar vs Korsmeier
P Schklar vs same.
E Root vs Obermeyer & Liebmann.
G Root vs same.
Fraser vs N Y Rys.
Glass vs NY Rys.
Laredo vs NY Rys.
Isriz vs I R T.
Cavanaugh vs NY Rys.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levy vs Lucille Waist.
Beck vs Gallert.
Gordon vs Covins.
Cohan vs Nunez.
CNY vs US Wood Preserving Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Cases assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until Dec. 9.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Beatrice M Karstensen vs George Schaefer, Nettie T Blaine, Vincenzo Pacchiana, Lena Cohen, Hedwig Roesler, Medora F L Deming, &c.
Nathan M Markwell, George H Huber (2.), Orange M Eagle, Horatio L Achorn, Wolf Beller, John T Zieger, Henry Riehel, Don P Pullam, Margaret D Fullam, Mary A Byrne, Michael Conway, Elias Stone, G R Brown or George R Brown, Thomas McCabe, Margaret A Holly, William Mayer, Frederick A Hammond.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Goldin vs Met Food Prod Corp.
Chersky vs Ginsburg & Arkin.
Mergenstern & Co vs Brown (2.)
Severe Technical Supply Co vs Ft Masonry Co vs Hudson View Const Co.
May vs Brown.
Weichbrodt vs Taylor & Co.
Cooperstein vs Ascher Silk Corp.
20th Century Dress Co vs Bodow.
Levy Co vs Liebowitz.
Stephburn vs Suskind.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Eiseman vs Cotter, (2.)
Schenberg vs Jacobs.
Wolf vs Weinman.
Rosen vs Druss.
Hanauer vs Chadwick.
Klein vs Brimberg.
Nussbaum vs Levis.
Friedlich vs Jacks.
Ambrozcutis vs NY Rys.
Ford vs Ludwig.
Silber vs CNY Rys.
D'Amelia vs Barrett, (2.)
Travali vs Maeder.
Pfeffer vs Int R T Co.
Rosenthal vs Peerless & Clark Mfg. Co.
Price vs Ewert.
Bloom vs Barry.
Bromse vs Kenyon.
Greenwald vs Yeaka, (2.)
Eisenberg vs Eichner.
Greenberg vs Klps Bay Brew. &c. Co.
Bensamon vs Motor Truck Co vs Voelkel.
Feldman vs Wagner.
Levitt vs George Tiger Bearing Co.
Goodman vs Cohinsky.
Beins vs Geiger.
Lefkowitz vs NY Rys.
Friedman vs NY Rys.
Giblin vs Fleit.
Herring vs Alton Terrie Co.
Lambert vs Int R T.
Berkowitz vs Marubo.
Kendler vs Henig.
Weil vs Hausman.
Lieberman vs Rothstein.
Byrnhdlet Ship Corp vs Federal Oper Co.
Brun vs Juillard.

Short calendar cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Lefkowitz vs McConigle.
Barnett vs Hickson.

O F W Chem Co vs Rottenberg.
Close.

PART II.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Goldman vs Schwartzbart.
Levinson vs Siegel.
Lerman Co vs Simpson.
Noschkes vs Schwartz.
Rubin vs Malkin.
Malkin vs Rubin.
M A Gunst Costume Co vs Chanak.
Rubin vs Mosler Safe.
Gelfand vs Becker.
Feinstein vs Blumenthal Co.
Midland Trad'g Corp vs Meehlicger.
Schulman vs Gelfond.
Ferris vs Anderson.
Coastwise Lumber Ac Co vs Chevrolet Motor.
Gelman vs Boylston.
Sims Const Co vs Correnti.
Solomon vs Gold.
Price vs Bloch.
Friedman vs Aconite Rubber Co. (2.)

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M., Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Ford, J.—Lint, Butscher & Ross Co. vs Kraft—Mames A. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Hughes vs Garofalo—Irvin Russell, Mutual Life Assurance Co vs Eccles—Powell Crichton.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.—Rose Rosenberg vs Trustees of Columbia College—Robt J. O'Donnell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Klein vs Williams.
Rogers vs Duffield.
Poppa vs City of Yonkers (2.)
Dinsky vs Midland Ry.
Ahrens vs Lefstein.
McKee vs Standard Oil.
Hammond vs L I RR.
Mitchell vs Corp. (2.)
Powers vs NY.
People vs Elston.
Updike vs Mace.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hume vs Hume.
Seits vs Norton, (4.)
Wilson vs B H RR.
Fan vs same.
Messer vs B, Q Co & S RR.
Mannino vs C I & B RR.
Follot vs same.
Re Kress. (Cameron.)
P D'Allessio vs Schroeder.
J D'Allessio vs same.
Randazzo vs McQuade Stev Co.
Pulea vs Friends Academy, L I.
Meiffie vs Carullo.
Esposito vs Auditore Con.
Hart vs Turner.
Bailin vs Dombek.
Schwartz vs Berlinsky.
Bahr vs Feminella.
Davis vs Davis.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weinstock vs Fox.
Martin vs Tiedman.

The remaining cases, marked ready on yesterday's calendar, will be added to, and will appear on the Monday, Dec. 9, calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VII., Lazansky, J.

Licari vs CNY.
Buccaris & B H RR.
Stecker vs N Rys.
Doliner vs Schiff.
McCarthy vs C I & B RR.
Mfrs Trust Co vs Prince & Bon Removal & ano.
Pines vs B H RR.
Rosoff vs Sidman.
Medical Rity Assoc vs U S Guaranty Co.
Affronti vs Della Monica.
Pollock vs Nassau RR.
Reiff vs Parlaghy.
Veen vs Bklyn Un Gas.
Brown Paint Co vs Davis, Laheney & Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 9.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6265.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.
Landcus Real Est Co vs Mongup Bldg Corp.
Vitolo vs Volppa.
Plest & Emery vs Elmont Devel Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ketcham vs Randolph.
Gibbon vs L I RR.

Brownell vs Paino.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Dec. 9.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2525.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Tacker vs Union Ry Co.
Squillanti vs Same.
Friedman vs N Y C Int RR.
Turnbull vs Estates Improvement Co.
Billet vs Salaomon.
Kelly vs White.
Muicahy vs Weill.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIAL—Part I.—Motions:
Rainey vs Rainey

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Goldberg vs Winnie Rty & Con Co. (2.)
Bronx Borough Bank vs McMillian.
Leiner vs Dotty-Demos.
Leiber vs Heller.
Hoetzel vs Rys.
Monganaro vs Samuels.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2048.

The following cases will be added to the ready calendar as required:
McCaffrey vs Int R T.
White vs Weigle.
Hauperich vs Ry.
White vs N Rys.
Parker vs Pfister.
Reimer, Jr vs Blum.
Sheen vs Tretter.
Peterson vs Bluefstein.
Schiavo vs Hockman.
McGuiness vs Plate.
Eisenbiegler vs Eisenbiegler.
Hamilton vs Muncie.
Smith vs Stearns & Co.
Marymont vs Greenberg Isaacs vs Bloch.
Fwidman vs Redler.
Solomon vs Kass.
Halpern vs Newark Rubber Co.
Chelsea Exch Bank vs Conkling.
Williams vs Cont Aircraft Co.
May vs Freighters' Transp Co.
Sanford vs Gelsenhalmer Co.
Dizen vs Heale.
Satchick vs Cohen.
Sherman vs United Steel Frame Co.
Durham vs Straight Edge Baking Co.
Lovell vs Swift.
Greenwich Litho Co vs Brown Exp. (2.)
Gluck vs Schnell.
Weinberg vs Leacock & Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M., Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Ford, J.—Lint, Butscher & Ross Co. vs Kraft—Mames A. Foley.

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Pulea vs Friends Academy, L I.
Meiffie vs Carullo.
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Reimer, Jr vs Blum.
Sheen vs Tretter.
Peterson vs Bluefstein.
Schiavo vs Hockman.
McGuiness vs Plate.
Eisenbiegler vs Eisenbiegler.
Hamilton vs Muncie.
Smith vs Stearns & Co.
Marymont vs Greenberg Isaacs vs Bloch.
Fwidman vs Redler.
Solomon vs Kass.
Halpern vs Newark Rubber Co.
Chelsea Exch Bank vs Conkling.
Williams vs Cont Aircraft Co.
May vs Freighters' Transp Co.
Sanford vs Gelsenhalmer Co.
Dizen vs Heale.
Satchick vs Cohen.
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KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Klein vs Williams.
Rogers vs Duffield.
Poppa vs City of Yonkers (2.)
Dinsky vs Midland Ry.
Ahrens vs Lefstein.
McKee vs Standard Oil.
Hammond vs L I RR.
Mitchell vs Corp. (2.)
Powers vs NY.
People vs Elston.
Updike vs Mace.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hume vs Hume.
Seits vs Norton, (4.)
Wilson vs B H RR.
Fan vs same.
Messer vs B, Q Co & S RR.
Mannino vs C I & B RR.
Follot vs same.
Re Kress. (Cameron.)
P D'Allessio vs Schroeder.
J D'Allessio vs same.
Randazzo vs McQuade Stev Co.
Pulea vs Friends Academy, L I.
Meiffie vs Carullo.
Esposito vs Auditore Con.
Hart vs Turner.
Bailin vs Dombek.
Schwartz vs Berlinsky.
Bahr vs Feminella.
Davis vs Davis.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weinstock vs Fox.
Martin vs Tiedman.

The remaining cases, marked ready on yesterday's calendar, will be added to, and will appear on the Monday, Dec. 9, calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VII., Lazansky, J.

Licari vs CNY.
Buccaris & B H RR.
Stecker vs N Rys.
Doliner vs Schiff.
McCarthy vs C I & B RR.
Mfrs Trust Co vs Prince & Bon Removal & ano.
Pines vs B H RR.
Rosoff vs Sidman.
Medical Rity Assoc vs U S Guaranty Co.
Affronti vs Della Monica.
Pollock vs Nassau RR.
Reiff vs Parlaghy.
Veen vs Bklyn Un Gas.
Brown Paint Co vs Davis, Laheney & Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 9.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6265.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.
Landcus Real Est Co vs Mongup Bldg Corp.
Vitolo vs Volppa.
Plest & Emery vs Elmont Devel Co.

Sandler vs Loyal Bridge Co.
Blonstein vs Vogel.
Collier vs Schwartz.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ketcham vs Randolph.
Gibbon vs L I RR.

Brownell vs Paino.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Dec. 9.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2525.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supre

PEOPLE DEPOSED NICHOLAS.

Montenegrin Assembly Was Elected by Universal Suffrage.

BERNE, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Agram says that the National Assembly of the people of Montenegro, which deposed King Nicholas and voted in favor of uniting with Serbia, was elected by universal suffrage.

Each constituency, which formerly sent one Deputy to the Skupshtina, is now sending three representatives to the Assembly.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Large brown knitting bag Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, between Fulton St., Broadway and Dey St. entrance Hudson Terminal Building, contents, $15, blue enamel powder box, 50-trip railroad ticket marked Mrs. J. C. Bolger, Nutley, N. J. Suitable reward for return. J. C. Bolger, 44 West 18th St.

LOST—$200 REWARD.—LARGE, SQUARE SAPPHIRE, PLATINUM SETTING, DIAMOND ATTACHED, PLATINUM CHAIN; NO QUESTIONS; $100 REWARD INFORMATION AS TO FINDER. ROOM 2804, 55 LIBERTY ST.

LOST—At Plymouth Theatre or on 45th St., brown suede bag containing four rings, one diamond bracelet, one diamond hat pin, amethyst cross, and sum of money; liberal reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel St. James, West 45th St.

LOST—Pearl necklace, 119 pearls and fancy clasp of 9 diamonds; one pair cluster earrings having a pearl in centre surrounded by small pearls, and two pearl studs; liberal reward. Lindley J. Higham Co., 4 West 48th St.

LOST—Diamond ring around Ansonia Hotel; lady's black bag, containing twin stone diamond ring set in platinum; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to Room 12-18, Ansonia Hotel, 73d Street and Broadway.

LOST—Nov. 19, Pennsylvania sleeper leaving New York for Washington 11:34 P. M. Nov. 18, silver and gold cigarette case, marked "K. M. W." Liberal reward if returned to K. M. Whitcomb, 20 East 40th St., New York City.

LOST—A bill purse containing $32 in bills and an Erie commutation ticket with owner's name on it; constitutes savings of many months; will finder please return to 576 5th Av., Room 4037 liberal reward.

LOST—In Grand Central Station, upper level, 10 A. M. Thursday, pocketbook, containing money and papers. Notify William O. Hubbard, 20 Nassau St., New York City. Reward.

LOST—By soldier, black wallet with sum of money and important data, on Madison Av., between 50th and 67th, Wednesday evening; liberal reward; return care B 278 Times.

LOST—Black onyx pin with pearls, on way to Carnegie Hall, from 66th St. and 3d Av. to 59th St. crosstown car; reward. Return to Metcalfe, 137 East 66th St.

LOST—At Atlantic Av. subway station, purse containing private papers, money, and rosary; liberal reward. Maguire, 172 Linwood, Brooklyn.

LOST—Row K, Cort. Theatre, Tuesday night, small oblong silver box; valuable from associations; reward. Leslie's Weekly. Madison Square 6632.

LOST—Brown fox neckpiece, in Hudson Tunnel, between 33d St. and Christopher St.; return to 131 East 31st St., after 6 P. M.; reward.

LOST—Will person who found green purse, Liberty Theatre, Dec. 3, kindly return watch, keep-sake, to Humeston, 507 West 121st; Keep money; no questions asked.

LOST—Two packages of warehouse notes, non-negotiable, between 10 and 3 P. M., Dec. 5. Liberal reward if returned to Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday night, in taxi leaving Moulin Rouge, black velvet cape, blue satin lining; Bonwit Teller label; finder phone Audubon 8520, Apt. 54; reward.

LOST—Vicinity of 33d St., small bar-pin with three gold plated Lorraine crosses; sentimental value. A. W. Williams, 138 Haven Av., New York City.

LOST—Imported black paradise, Thursday afternoon, on 5th Av.; return appreciated. Finder notify Room 1038, Waldorf-Astoria. Reward.

LOST—Small parcel addressed to Maison Goupy, Paris, France; reward if returned to Superintendent, 116 Riverside Drive, or Phone Schuyler 4467.

LOST—Sealskin muff, either at Palace Theater or 7th Av. and 46th St. or taxi; reward. Ahrens, 147 West 55th St.

LOST—Small gold watch, between Broadway, 32d St., and 145th St., or subway; reward. Phone Madison Square 7823.

LOST—Pekinese dog, red, with much black; liberal reward; return to Apartment 25, 102 West 75th.

LOST—Thursday, beaded bag, Keith's Riverside. Stueck, 90 Morningside Drive. Telephone Morningside 7930.

LOST—Dec. 5, on 5th Av., between East 62d St. and 39th St., topas bar pin. Please return to 555 Park Av. Reward.

LOST—Black opal pin, Tuesday evening, Criterion Theatre or Ritz-Carlton; reward. B 259 Times.

LOST—Dec. 5, three $20 bills, by one who cannot afford loss; liberal reward. Cloak, 219 West 80th St.

LOST—On Broadway, around 42d, black velvet handbag, beaded with steel colored beads. Please write Z 254 Times Annex.

LOST—Bracelet, chip diamonds, initial E. R. Reward. Phone 2980 Tremont. Apt. 40.

LOST—Link [illegible] bracelet; liberal reward. Schwarz, Schuyler 6077.

LOST—Finder keep money, return purse and key. Mrs. Beadon, 940 Park Av.

$100 REWARD

for PEARL EARRING, small diamond at top, lost Wednesday morning, from East 61st St. and Park Ave. to 48th St. and Madison Av., thence to 47th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD.—No questions asked, return platinum lorgnette containing eleven diamonds; lost about Nov. 21. Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., Insurance Adjusters, 15 William St., New York City.

$100 REWARD

for bracelet, 3 rows of diamonds and sapphires in flexible boxes, lost Tuesday in Ritz-Carlton; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost, diamond and platinum lady's ring, 2 small, 1 large diamond. Satz Brothers, jewelers, 1,531 Broadway.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$50 REWARD

For return of large dark gray police dog, or information leading to his recovery. K 595 Times Downtown.

Found.

FOUND—A motor boat, about 20 feet, all covered, drifting off Sea Gate, Coney Island; description and expenses. Okamika, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CEDARWOOD

A long-pointed collar with a higher-than-usual neck-band and greater-than-usual comfort in tying and wearing.

E&W

EARL & WILSON

1,922 MORE TROOPS REACH HOME PORT

Transport Orca, Bringing Men from England, Receives a Tumultuous Welcome.

MET WILSON'S SHIP AT SEA

Returning Soldiers Send Greeting by Wireless — One Soldier Dies on the Voyage.

The British transport Orca brought into port yesterday 1,022 American soldiers, including 50 officers, most of them attached to aerial squadrons, who had been in camps in England. While the Orca lay temporarily in the lower bay, the police boat Patrol, carrying members of the Mayor's Welcoming Committee, drew up alongside and greetings were exchanged between members of the committee and the home-coming soldiers. On the police boat were Acting Police Commissioner John A. Leach, Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Colonel William E. Wood, head of the Police Reserves; Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary; Police Inspector John F. Dwyer, and Charles V. Halley, Jr.

Captain Albert Blum, in command of the returning Americans, came on deck and invited the committee to come on board the Orca. In the name of Mayor Hylan, Mr. Whalen extended the city's welcome to the men, many of whom were from New York. Captain Blum, responding, said that every man on the Orca was grateful for the welcome.

Soon after the Mayor's committee had boarded the Orca the vessel started for her pier in Hoboken. Passing craft saluted the vessel with whistle blasts. The din was continuous until the vessel had tied up at her pier.

The Orca came into port with her flag at half mast because one American soldier had died on the voyage. He was Sergeant Carroll Savage of the 471st Aerial Squadron, a victim of pneumonia. His body will be sent to his home in Peabody, Mass. There were seven cases of pneumonia on board. All the other soldiers were in good health.

The Orca left Liverpool on Nov. 23, about the same time as the Lapland and the Minnekarda, which have already reached port with American troops. The Orca was accompanied some distance to sea by a convoy of mine sweepers to protect her from stray mines. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage and it was impossible to hold concerts and other forms of amusement. As the Orca was nearing the end of her voyage she sighted the transport George Washington with President Wilson on board, fifty miles outside Sandy Hook. This wireless message was sent to the George Washington:

"Returning troops on the steamship Orca extend greeting to the President of the United States."

Three days ago the Orca received an S O S call from a steamship that was on fire, but as the vessel did not give her position the transport could not go to her assistance. This was probably the Munson liner Mundale, reported by other ships, and now known to be proceeding with the fire under control.

When the transport came alongside her Hoboken pier Brig. Gen. George H. McManus, in charge of the Port of Embarkation, welcomed the men. The Red Cross workers distributed coffee, buns, and cigarettes, and there was much cheering and flag waving. Formalities at Hoboken were quickly concluded and then waiting ferryboats took the troops to Long Island, where they boarded trains for Camp Mills. The home-coming soldiers represented these organizations:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
470th Aero Squadron	2	107
471st Squadron	3	140
478th Squadron	6	125
479th Squadron	4	140
224th Squadron	2	220
260th Squadron	2	126
261st Squadron	3	144
806th Squadron	2	41
825d Squadron	3	119
824th Squadron	4	99
831st Squadron	3	108
836th Squadron	4	109
852d Squadron	4	125
Third Construction Company	4	235
Casuals	4	12

Lieutenant D. E. Humphrey of the 836th Aero Squadron, one of the men on the Orca, said that when the news came of the signing of the armistice, more than 150 flyers who were at camp circled over the countryside in celebration of the victory.

Lieutenant George Garrett Dunn, from Oakland, Cal., another of the voyagers, who has been bombing on the French front for the last year, in telling of the death of a fellow American flyer said:

"He was a good boy. I took his photograph, and three days later, at Château-Thierry, he went up and was later reported by the French to have fallen behind the German lines. When we had driven the boches back, we went over and found his machine. By the side of it was his body, stripped of every vestige of clothing. I buried him and took a photograph of his grave. That will give you an idea of how much respect the Germans paid an American officer and a hero."

STEAMSHIP LINES RETURNED TO OWNERS

Government Relinquishes Control Over Companies Except Those Owned by Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Clyde, Mallory, Merchants and Miners', and Southern Steamship Companies were relinquished from Federal control tonight by order of Director General McAdoo. Steamship companies owned by railroads will be retained under management of the Railroad Administration.

The four lines turned back to private management were taken over by the Government on April 13 under war powers of the President and their operation consolidated with other steamship lines under the Railroad Administration. The relinquishing order becomes effective at midnight tonight, but for accounting purposes it is regarded as effective from Dec. 1.

Leading steamship lines which will remain under Railroad Administration control include the Southern Pacific, or Morgan Lines, Old Dominion, Baltimore Steam Packet, Chesapeake Steamship, Ocean, Fall River, Hartford & New York, and San Francisco, Portland and Seattle lines.

Harry H. Raymond, President of the Mallory Steamship Company and Vice President and General Manager of the Clyde Steamship Company, declared last night that an effort would be made immediately "to resurrect those lines, so that they might be operated on the basis obtaining before Federal control went into effect.

He said that although no unusual expansion had been planned by these companies, more boats would be needed if trade with South America increased.

HERALDS HUMAN ENGINEER.

Man Who Can Handle Men to be the Executive of the Future.

At yesterday's sessions of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, Dudley R. Kennedy of Philadelphia, employment manager of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, said the human-engineering phase of the country's industrial development had generally been overlooked.

"We are now entering upon the war after the war," he said. "We glibly discuss the social revolutions growing out of events in Europe, but many people do not seem to see that we are going through a momentous social revolution here and now.

"We hardly yet know what competition means; we will learn it within a few years. Permit me to prophesy that the executive of the next decade will be the man who best knows men. He will be an organizer, a handler of men as individuals, a handler of men in the mass, a leader, not a driver, a very human man. The science of human engineering is here to stay. The study of human characteristics is the most enduring, as well as the most fascinating, in the world, and still the most complex."

Charles E. Knoeppel, discussing "Industrial Organization as It Affects Executives and Workers," said the problem of the cost of living might be settled in two ways: 1, there must be more producers, and 2, there must be a greater amount supplied by those now producing. The first solution is practicable, he said, if labor is allowed shorter hours, better conditions, and a remuneration that will attract workers. The second can be employed by eliminating waste, standardizing conditions, setting fair tasks, and allowing men to earn an amount which will compensate them for their skill and co-operation.

Colonel James E. Dillard, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., lectured last night on railway artillery and mounting before the society. After the lecture a dance was held.

YALE'S DEAD IN WAR 149.

Wounded, Missing, and Captured Total 117.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Yale University's war losses, as tabulated in The Yale Alumni Weekly for tomorrow, show total casualties among graduates and undergraduates as follows:

Dead, 149; wounded, missing or prisoners, 117.

McAdoo Urges War Saving.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in a telegram to Frederick W. Allen, Director of the War Savings Committee for this city, received yesterday, urges the fulfillment of all pledges for the purchase of War Savings Stamps before the close of the year, saying that the requirements of the Government were never greater or more pressing. "These expenditures growing out of the war," Mr. McAdoo says, "must be met by borrowing from the people, and their magnificent response heretofore makes me confident that they will not fail to continue their support to the end that all payments resulting from war necessities will be promptly met."

HATCH SLEUTHS FAIL TO FIND G. W. PERKINS

Y. M. C. A. Worker Sails on Mauretania Unserved with Summons in $150,000 Suit.

DETECTIVES SWARM ON DECK

Search Every Corner of Ship in Vain—Flowers and Telegrams No Temptation.

George W. Perkins, who sailed yesterday for Europe on the Mauretania in behalf of the International Y. M. C. A., was the most sought after man on the vessel. Stewards were heard calling his name on every deck, messenger boys with flowers were solicitous about delivering them to Mr. Perkins and disregarded the suggestion that they put them into his stateroom. A corps of telegraph messengers sought him with envelopes marked "urgent."

To the passengers it appeared that Mr. Perkins had been so busy as to put off pressing business to the last moment. But it did not appear that way to a number of square-toed individuals, keenly alert on the ship and the pier. These men were the entire staff of a well known detective agency and they had promised Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Pollution and Sewerage of the Merchants' Association, that they would serve a summons on Mr. Perkins in a $150,000 libel suit or forever after hold their peace.

For two hours before the Mauretania put out to sea this staff invaded the innermost and secret places of the ship. Mysterious whisperings were heard. Stern looking men bobbed up from unexpected places. Loquacious stewards were engaged in earnest conversation by the square-toed individuals. Pantrymen, cabin boys, stewardesses, cooks, waiters, pursers and sailors, accosted short men, tall men, men with blond mustaches, men with black mustaches, men with beards and men without beards or mustaches. The topic of conversation was always the same. "Are you Mr. Perkins?"

The reply always was, "I am not."

"Who's the gink?" was a question hurled by a hawk-nosed man at a reporter interviewing a passenger. The "gink" proved to be Boris Kakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador. The ship's siren began to blow. Sailors made their way to all the public rooms and cabins calling on visitors to go ashore. From every part of the ship issued square-toed men, looking crestfallen and sullen. The officer at the gang plank had some difficulty keeping the exit free, for in attempting to negotiate the narrow gang plank these sleuths became wedged tight and could not move. On the pier a man said to be the head of the detective agency beckoned and called for haste.

The gang plank was at last free There was no link between the men on the pier and the passengers on the vessel. A group of messengers with an assortment of flowers and messages lined the pier. The siren sounded and the last hawser was cast off.

"So long, George," a man in a fur coat shouted from the pier. A bright-eyed man on deck waved his hand. The man on the pier was surrounded by a gesticulating mob. "Who is that man?" they asked in unison. "George W. Perkins," was the reply.

"Leave it to us, Mr. Hatch. He won't get away from us," was the promise made earlier in the day by the chief of the detective agency.

GLEAVES A VICE ADMIRAL.

Hoists His Flag on the Columbia Amid Thunder of Salutes.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in Chief of the Cruiser and Transport Force, hoisted his flag as a Vice Admiral of the Navy on the flagship Columbia yesterday morning. The Columbia is anchored off Ninety-sixth Street, in the North River, and the thundering salutes that followed the hoisting of the three-starred emblem of the new Vice Admiral attracted a great crowd to the Drive.

The armored cruiser Montana, the battleship Rhode Island, the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, and the French armored cruiser Gloire, all of which were anchored near the Columbia, were the first to fire the Vice Admiral's salute of fifteen guns. The Columbia returned the compliment by firing fifteen guns for the French Admiral on the Gloire and seven guns each for the Captains of the three American vessels.

Admiral Gleaves has commanded the cruiser and transport force since its organization shortly after this country entered the war. He has had charge of the convoying of all American troops as well as the hundreds of ammunition and supply ships that were sent overseas.

ELIZABETH BAKSA FREED.

Jury Suggests That Regan Be Punished for False Confession.

Elizabeth Baksa, 19 years old, who had been on trial two weeks on the charge of murdering Mrs. Helen Hamel, was freed of the charge by the jury in Judge Rosalsky's part of General Sessions yesterday, after which the jurymen announced that the confession of the murder made by James F. Regan, a Sing Sing convict, was not true and suggested that Regan should be punished for committing perjury. This situation leaves the murder unsolved. Mrs. Hamel was strangled to death in the basement of the lodging house she conducted at 507 West Twenty-third Street on Feb. 13.

The attorneys for Miss Baksa considered the evidence submitted against her of such insufficient character that they notified the court they would not prolong the trial by offering any testimony for the defense. Assistant District Attorney Talley admitted the prosecution had no evidence other than information and belief, based entirely on a slight basis of circumstantial evidence. Judge Rosalsky then ordered the jury to acquit the woman, which they did without leaving the courtroom. Miss Baksa, who departed with her attorney, Thomas C. McDonald, said she would return to the home of her parents at Freemansburg, Penn.

QUEEN LAUDS BRITON WOMEN

Says Empire Needs Their Help More Than Ever In Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Queen Mary has issued a message to the women of the empire, in which she says:

"I have been allowed to watch and appreciate their work in many parts of the country, and my heart is full of admiration and gratitude for what I have seen. I earnestly trust that though the thrill and glamor of war are over, the spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness which it has kindled will not waver in the coming days. A new era is dawning upon the world, bringing with it many difficulties, fresh responsibilities, and serious problems to be faced.

"Today more than ever the empire needs her daughters, for in the larger world of public and industrial work women are daily taking a more important place."

Celebrate Jerusalem's Deliverance.

Jerusalem's deliverance will be celebrated jointly by Jews, Catholics, and Protestants at a meeting to be held on Tuesday night, Dec. 17, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Henry Morgenthau is to preside, and Dr. John H. Finley, who recently returned from Palestine, will be among the speakers. Other features will include the reading of Jewish and Christian Scriptures and music by Christian and Jewish choirs; also a showing of the official British films depicting the entrance of General Allenby's army into Jerusalem. Reservations for tickets are being made through Dr. Walter Laidlaw, 500 Fifth Avenue.

CABLE CO. WILL SEEK TO ENJOIN BURLESON

May Serve Postmaster General in Wire Seizure Suit by Publication.

WARD IS NOT TO RESIGN

Vice President of Commercial Co. Will Continue In Office Despite Differences with Burleson.

Charles Evans Hughes and William W. Cook, as counsel for the Commercial Cable Company, will file in the Federal District Court shortly motion papers calling upon Postmaster General Burleson to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining him from further direction of the affairs of the company. The fact that this would be the next step in the fight against Government seizure was made known yesterday.

Declaring that he had not yet received instructions to take up the matter for the Post Office Department, United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey was disposed yesterday to treat the institution of the suit in equity lightly. According to Mr. Caffey, the action was really no suit at all, and in support of this view he gave two reasons. He declared that the mere filing of the bill of complaint did not mean anything, because as yet no effort had been made to follow through the legal forms by applying for the issuance of a subpoena. Mr. Caffey also pointed out, not being aware that counsel for the cable concern was preparing papers, that no motion to show cause had been presented, and that Mr. Burleson would not be obliged to answer the process in this district.

"If necessary," said an official of the Commercial Cable Company, in reply to what the District Attorney had said, "we will bring him (Burleson) in by advertisement under Section 57 of the Judicial Code of the United States. But we cannot believe that Mr. Burleson, who is so anxious to justify his acts, will refuse to appear and interpose a defense."

Some surprise was expressed by this official that Mr. Burleson should display reluctance to having the matter thrashed out in court, because in the dispute which preceded the fixing of the amount of compensation allowed by the Government to the Postal Telegraph Company for the use of its land wires, the Postmaster General requested the company to go into court, and said the Post Office Department would aid in every possible way to obtain a ruling.

As regards the refusal of George G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Cables, to act as General Manager under the Postmaster General's consolidation of cable lines, it was said that Mr. Ward would not tender a formal resignation, but would await events. A representative of Mr. Mackay declared that if Mr. Burleson dismissed Ward he would still be retained as a Commercial employe, although he would cease duty as an operating executive. This policy, it was added, was pursued in the case of General Manager Reynolds of the Postal Telegraph Company, who was dismissed several days ago by the Postmaster.

"OKEH" the new ARROW FORM-FIT COLLAR 25 CENTS EACH CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. Inc. Makers

EL DALLO

"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

Sis says: "If I were a man I'd smoke EL DALLO."

Manufactured by WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.

Special—Madras and Percale Shirts

with Stiff Collar to Match

$1.85

Friday and Saturday Only

780 fine Shirts that have nothing in common with other shirts you have seen at $1.85, except the price.

Smart, neat check or stripe effects, with stylish French turn-over cuffs, and stiff collar to match each shirt.

We look for quick action at $1.85.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Avoid Coughs and Coughers

Your health and society demand that you take something for that cough. Coughing spreads disease.

SHILOH for Coughs

Fit for Soldier or Sailor

Hart Schaffner & Marx All-Wool Clothes

There is nothing too good for our returning Soldiers and Sailors; there is nothing better than Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

We hope you men who are now impatient to lay aside the serviceable khaki or blue, you have worn so long and so well, will remember this.

So, we invite you to the New York Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes to replenish your civilian wardrobe. Ample and interesting assortments of Stetson and Wallach Hats, and Haberdashery good enough to go with the clothes.

Don't wait. Come in today and make your selection. We will be glad to hold it for you until you are mustered out.

There are Suit and Overcoat values as low as $30. Many more fine examples of the smart all-wool quality that means clothes-economy at $35, $40, $45, $48 and $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Why Hart Schaffner & Marx?

Our name and that of Hart Schaffner & Marx have stood in pleasant association for so many years that thousands of New Yorkers probably do not remember otherwise.

Yet it was quite some time after our start in business—17 years, to be exact—before we sold any clothes at all.

In all those years, we were not unmindful of the advantages and profit that might accrue from the sale of clothing of the higher type.

No lack of experience in the men's clothing field held us back.

Instead, we preferred to make haste slowly—while we studied the likes and the dislikes of our increasing number of Customers—and investigated the products of many makers of fine clothing.

First, we canvassed the New York market thoroughly; then we took many trips to other cities where fine clothing is made—some trademarked and some not trademarked.

At times we were tempted to adopt some good line as our own, and glorify our own name with it.

But after all was said and done, we selected Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

First, because of Hart Schaffner & Marx avowed all-wool policy; second, because Hart Schaffner & Marx are great designers of men's styles; third, because of the quality of workmanship and tailoring so evident in Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

More important, Hart Schaffner & Marx feel toward the wearers of their goods exactly the same as we do. They realize the importance not only of satisfying you at first—but of keeping you satisfied.

Then, we liked the idea of selling clothes that the makers knew were so good that they were glad to put their name in them, and advertise it—especially since the name was Hart Schaffner & Marx.

We have congratulated ourselves many times on our decision so carefully taken; and because a growing number of Customers seem to share this satisfaction with us, is again the reason for the success of the Wallach Stores.

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes